# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

Stockholders' Meeting.

To the stockholders of the Vessel Owner's Towing Company, of Chicago, Ill.: You are hereby notified that a meeting of the stockholders of said Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the basement of No. 244 South Water-st., in the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, on Saturday, Feb. 26, 1876, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The object of such meeting will be to consider and vote upon a proposition to reduce the capital stock of said Company to $60,000.

Dated Jan. 15, 1876.

JAMES L. HIGGIE,
HENRY WITBECK,
JOHN M. LONG,
PETER TAYLOR,
CHARLES ELPHICKE,
A. A. CARPENTER,
A. G. VAN SCHAICK.

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P[illegible] ..................Saturday, Feb. 5

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# WHISKY.

## Symptoms of Activity in the United States Court.

## Messrs. Roelle, Junker, Mason, et al., Plead Guilty on Certain Counts.

## Policy of the Government Officers in Accepting These Pleas.

## The Culprits Have an Impression They Will Be Let Down Easy.

## Parker R. Mason Implicates Certain Distillers and Rehm and Hesing.

## The Way the Distillers Toiled with Ex-Commissioner Douglass.

## Dan Munn Arrested and Carried Off to Milwaukee.

## J. Russell Jones Denies that Babcock's Family Accepted Diamonds from the Ring.

## Henderson Has Not Demanded a $30,000 Fee from the Government.

## Names of the Persons Indicted at Milwaukee---The Counts.

## CHICAGO.

### IN COURT.

YESTERDAY'S WORK.

The proceedings of the United States Court yesterday were a little more interesting than on any previous day since the commencement of the term. Not that any important trial was reached; small defrauders of the revenue were still at the bar. The point of interest was the presence of several prominent members of the Ring and their counsel, who were anxious to plead guilty to certain counts in their indictments. The Government was very accommodating, and interrupted the trial of a small case to allow the Ring men to ease their consciences by the admission of a certain proportion of guilt. Regular attendants of the Court do not seem well pleased with this arrangement. They have an idea that, if sufficient time is allowed, most of the heavy swindlers will own up to their crimes and thus kill the anticipated developments of the trials. Mr. Burke was on his good behavior yesterday, and succeeded in pushing through with his business in an acceptable manner.

The Court opened at 10 o'clock, and after the hearing of some motions, Mr. Burke announced his readiness to go to trial in the case of the United States against

JOHN LJOCKEL,

and desired the witnesses who had been subpœnaed to be called. The venerable crier expanded his chest to an unusual degree, actually succeeding in raising his voice above a whisper, and called the names of several witnesses who did not respond. Most of them were Deputy Collectors, who were down-stairs waiting to know when they would be needed. Inasmuch, however, as they were not in reach of the crier's voice, the Assistant District-Attorney asked that attachments be issued. They were issued with due formality, when it was discovered that two or three had cautiously dropped into court in the meantime. The Government again announced its readiness to proceed. The defendant then appeared in court, and said his counsel had become tired of waiting for the case to turn up, and had sent him to watch the progress of events. He was promptly told by the Court to look up his counsel, Mr. Fry, and have him come into court. Ljockel departed, but returned in a few minutes bringing his counsel with him. Then there was another hitch. Mr. Fry said he made inquiries Thursday morning and learned that some other cases would come up, and consequently the majority of his witnesses were absent, and he hardly felt prepared to go on, although he had been in Court all the week waiting for the case to come up. The plea was not heeded, and Judge Blodgett ordered the Government to proceed with the trial.

The indictment was then read. It is in two counts, charging Ljockel with carrying on the business of cigar-making at 212 North Halsted street July 1, 1875, without paying a special tax, and also with having removed 1,700 cigars from his manufactory to a place unknown to the Grand Jury when the indictment was found. The work of getting a jury was then begun and dispatched with considerable promptness. The case was then proceeded with. J. M. Munn, Deputy-Collector, being the first witness called. He testified that defendant had occupied the place at 212 North Halsted street for about a year, and that he had moved sometime last July to 232 North Halsted. His returns for May, June, and July at 212 were offered, and it was testified that defendant had not returned his license at the proper time, May 1. Witness visited the place after Ljockel's removal and found 300 cigars there. 1,700 having presumably been removed. The returns were then offered in evidence, as well as the application of defendant to do business at No. 232. The returns show that he had 1,700 cigars on hand the 1st of May, 900 the 1st of June, and 900 the 1st of July. On one of the returns was an indorsement in defendant's handwriting stating that 800 cigars had been taken out by Constable Louis Bartel, upon which the defense proposed to prove that the stamps had been paid by the Constable for Ljockel.

The testimony of Mr. Fisk, landlord of the premises at No. 212, was to the effect that he saw 2,000 fresh cigars there in June, 1875; that Ljockel wanted him to take them as collateral for his rent, but that witness refused because the goods were not stamped; that once witness bought fifty cigars there which were not stamped; that during May, June, and July, he had seen a boy making cigars there twice, but that he never saw Ljockel himself making cigars. The only difference between witness and defendant was in regard to the rent, which defendant continually refused to pay, and witness once sent his clerk up to him with a distraint warrant.

At this stage, Mr. Boutell, one of the counsel for the Government, and Leonard Swett, Sidney Smith, and one or two other counsel advanced to the front and requested the attention of the Court. The spectators were evidently expecting some unusual development, for there was a ripple of excitement in their midst which required suppressing by the officers.

ROELLE AND JUNKER.

Mr. Boutell—May it please the Court, No. 133, Joseph Roelle and A. Junker.

The Court requested these gentlemen to step forward, which they did with apparent cheerfulness.

Mr. Swett—A plea of guilty may be entered to the first count against Roelle and Junker.

The Court—Very well.

Messrs. Roelle and Junker then stepped to the rear, casting looks of deep admiration on Mr. Swett for his dispatch.

NEXT.

Mr. Boutell—Nos. 132, 134, and 135 are passed, and No. 133 stands for the present. In No. 136, the case against George Miller and Henry C. Fredericks, they plead guilty to the thirteenth and last count in the indictment. No action is taken in reference to the continuance of the case. No. 137—Goleen G. Russell, Joseph C. Furlong, John P. Furlong, and Parker R. Mason—all the defendants pleaded guilty to the third count. Nos. 138 and 139 are passed. No. 140—W. S. Golsen—a plea of guilty on the first count by Golsen. No. 141 is passed. Nos. 142, 143, and 144—no action yet. No. 145—Burton M. Ford, Walter W. Oliver, and James Connell.

Mr. Swett—A plea of guilty as to B. M. Ford.

COL. EASTMAN.

Mr. Hitchcock said he represented Col. Eastman. If it would be satisfactory to the Government he would withdraw the plea of not guilty and plead "nolo contendere," the legal effect of which was just the same.

The Court—I have no objection if the officers of the Government are content.

Mr. Boutell—The proposition was not made in time for us to consider it.

The Court—Well, you can consult together and ascertain if you can agree upon the point.

C. D. FEE.

Mr. Boutell—There are also one or two minor cases I wish to call. Charles D. Fee informs me that he wishes to enter a plea of guilty on the first count,—the charge of conspiracy. There is no disposition of the other counts.

This was allowed, the former recognizance being continued.

CORCORAN AND HUTCHINS.

Mr. Boutell—No. 128—David Corcoran, Hugh P. Hutchins, Joseph Williamson, and Andrew Corcoran. The latter has not been arrested, but the others are here to plead.

M. Juessen—We plead guilty to the first count by David Corcoran and Hutchins as to conspiracy with Andrew Corcoran, but not with Williamson, and we plead not guilty by Williamson.

Mr. Boutell—In the case of Williamson we have agreed to take his personal recognizance. The other cases, 126 and 127, may be passed.

The Court—What amount do you require for Mr. Williamson?

Mr. Boutell—$2,500.

The Court—Very well; he can give his recognizance now.

Mr. Williamson accordingly stepped forward and went through the usual form.

Mr. Boutell—No. 140—R. C. Mersereau, W. S. Golsen, and F. A. Eastman; a plea of guilty to the first count.

The Court—Anything further?

Mr. Boutell—No, sir?

The Court—Then proceed with the trial, Mr. Burke.

THE LJOCKEL CASE

was then resumed, and other testimony was adduced, going to show that the defendant had carried on the business of manufacturing cigars at No. 212 during May, June, and July, and the only testimony offered in rebuttal was that of several persons who had been called there to take books from Ljockel's circulating library, and that, while there, they saw no manufacturing going on; that eight or nine boxes of cigars were left there; the place was locked up when Ljockel moved, and that no cigars were removed; that shortly after the removal, the Sunday morning after, the old place had been broken into, and some of the cigars stolen.

The cigar stamp clerk then testified that on the 26th of May, Ljockel had purchased through Bartel 160 cigar stamps, but he could not tell what cigars the stamps were for.

The case was then argued at some length, and, after the charge of the Court, submitted to the jury, who returned a verdict of guilty on the first count of the indictment, and not guilty on the second. The Court then adjourned till 2 o'clock.

NO BUSINESS

of any moment was done in the afternoon. A case of assault against Capt. George A. Clarke, who pleaded guilty, was heard and taken under deliberation by the Court. Mr. Burke stated that he would be ready in the Schumacher case this morning.

The Government are having great difficulty with their witnesses. Instead of waiting in court until wanted, these indispensable aids to justice wander off in all directions, and cause serious delays in the proceedings. As writs of attachment are to issue against non-attending witnesses in future, those persons will serve their own interests in cultivating habits of punctuality and patience.

Frank Hitchcock, Sheriff of Peoria, Ill., appeared in court yesterday afternoon with

CHARLES WUEST,

against whom an indictment was returned by the last Grand Jury for having in his possession several whisky casks upon which were uncanceled stamps. The accused pleaded guilty, and was held on his own recognizance in the sum of $2,000.

In a conversation with District-Attorney Bangs, a TRIBUNE reporter was informed that the charge was for what was very probably a technical violation of the law, and that Wuest was unquestionably ignorant of the fact that he was doing anything out of the way when he got these barrels from other parties to put vinegar in, his business being that of a vinegar manufacturer. In accordance with these facts, the District-Attorney had advised Wuest to throw himself on the mercy of the Court, and he, Judge Bangs, would write to the Department at Washington, laying the facts before the proper officers, and asking that the case be dismissed; or, at any rate, that a certain degree of leniency be exercised towards the defendant.

The Habel and McNicolls cases are set for Monday morning.

### THE PLEA OF GUILTY.

WHAT IT AMOUNTS TO.

The cases above referred to as having been disposed of by a plea of partially guilty on the part of the respondents are some of the results of the work of the Grand Jury which sat here in October last, and comprise nearly all the indictments against distillers then found.

The indictments returned into court by the Grand Jury at the October session were comprehensive affairs, and covered all the offenses which are in the calender of crimes supposed possible to be committed by a distiller or rectifier. Some of these presentments had as many as a dozen counts, and the allegations in them would, if proved and properly rewarded with penalties, consign some of the accused to jail or penitentiary for about the term of their natural lives.

This being the case, the public will be intensely astonished, and perhaps not entirely pleased, to see by the preceding column that the representatives of the Government in Chicago have substantially agreed to accept a plea of guilty on one count in each indictment. The law provides that the crime of conspiracy, such as is alleged in the indictments to which the pleas of guilty was entered, shall be punished as set forth in the following section of the Revised Statutes:

SEC. 5,440. If two or more persons conspire either to commit any offense against the United States, or to defraud the United States in any manner or for any purpose, and one or more of such parties do any act to effect the object of the conspiracy, all the parties to such conspiracy shall be liable to a penalty of not less than $1,000, and not more than $10,000, and to imprisonment for not more than two years.

It is quite easy to see that under this section the utmost punishment that can be inflicted is a comparatively light one when the character of the offense is considered. It is not out of the way to say that some of the Chicago distillers and rectifiers, especially the latter, have made large sums of money in the crooked business in this city, and the estimates which put one of the most prosperous firms at a million dollars and another at half that are not probably much too large.

Assuming that half, or even a fourth, of these figures represent the stealings of the big firms whose members pleaded guilty yesterday, the punishment which can be meted out to them is entirely inadequate, if the conspiracy count is the only one under which they are to be sentenced. The fine of $10,000, which is the extent of the law, is but a bagatelle to a man who has made three times that in one month, as some of the Chicago distillers did when they were running "wide open" under Irvin and Munn. The imprisonment is, of course, an unpleasant feature of the case, but while the guilty parties are willing to pay up handsomely for the privilege of not being locked up, they will if necessary go into a cell for two years with considerable equanimity, hugging to their bosoms the consolation that they can come out at the end of that period with a comfortable fortune.

All this is on the supposition that the Judge will give the culprits the "benefit of the law," but it should be remembered that it is in his power to lower both the fine and the imprisonment, so that they will amount to a mere turn of the hand. Suppose that the Court should pass sentence of $1,000 fine and one hour's imprisonment on the plea of guilty; would this be any adequate punishment for the crimes committed? The answer is on the tip of every reader's tongue. And yet this is clearly within the power of the Court.

It is to be noted in this connection that the Government has in its hands

ANOTHER MEANS OF GETTING EVEN,

and that is, of course, the confiscation of the distilleries and the property therewith connected. This will bring in a considerable sum, if the suits are conducted to a successful termination.

Again, the Government has a recourse on the bondsmen of the distilleries, who have entered into agreements binding them to pay large sums of money in certain contingencies, one of which has come to pass.

A FURTHER AND LAST METHOD

of getting even is the assessments for taxes which are now being made up against the distilleries lately seized. This process is nothing more than figuring out the amount of unpaid taxes which seem to be due the Government, and then calling on the proprietors for the sum, and enforcing the collection by capturing the distilleries which have been bonded out, or taking the private property of the owners, or in any other way that is possible. In this branch of the business the Government generally sweeps pretty clean until it gets what is due. The assessments against Chicago distilleries for back taxes are now being made out by Capt. Sommerville, and in the course of a week or so the gentlemen who have been engaged in the manufacture of liquor in Chicago will have an opportunity to come forward and pay up.

All the means of punishment here named are in a manner precarious, except the prosecution on the criminal charge, and it will seem strange to many people that the distillers should have been let down so easy. In St. Louis and Milwaukee the Government officers pushed matters to a conviction on all the counts they could, while from present appearances it would seem as if the Government counsel in Chicago were intent only on seeing how easily they could let down the distillers who were willing to save them the trouble of trying the cases.

It is not to be inferred from anything that has been said that the Chicago distillers who have pleaded guilty have had

ANY ASSURANCES OF IMMUNITY

from the Government, and it should, on the contrary, be distinctly understood that they have not been promised anything in set terms, but that they have been led to give up their defense on the general idea that such a course would be better for them in the end. In yesterday's action it is believed that they were led by certain promises from the Government attorneys which have not had the seal of the higher officers. It is well known that no District-Attorney can of his own volition enter a nolle pros.; but that such action can only be taken on the combined authority of the Attorney-General and the Secretary of the Treasury. It is an open secret that both these gentlemen have promised an indefinite degree of leniency to certain parties, but it is not true that they have offered immunity, and it would seem as if the attorneys for the Government in Chicago had perhaps exceeded their instructions, or their permission, in doing what they did yesterday.

It is known, moreover, that these gentlemen have promised certain parties that they would

RECOMMEND THE ACCEPTANCE OF THE COMPROMISE

implied in their action yesterday, but it is also quite certain that the Secretary will never agree to the terms made which have been above commented on.

In explanation of the matter, Gen. Webster said yesterday that he understood that the other counts beside the one pleaded to were merely held in abeyance, so that they could be brought up at any time. This may be true, but if so it shows a peculiar administration of justice.

All the facts and allegations contained in the indictments yesterday brought up, were published in these columns about the time the documents were returned into court in October last, and it is now necessary to state only the facts in relation to the counts which were pleaded to. They are briefly as follows:

The indictment against Russell, Furlong, and Mason, has for a third count an allegation that the persons named conspired April 6, 1875, to remove 2,000 gallons of spirits from the distillery to Mason's rectifying house without paying the tax, with intent to defraud the United States of said tax.

The twelfth count against B. M. Ford, Oliver & Co., charges them with conspiracy to conceal 5,000 gallons Jan. 1, 1875.

The first count of the indictment to which Golsen pleaded charges him with having conspired to defraud the United States of the tax on 10,000 gallons of spirits.

The first count against Roelle, Junker & Co., charges them with having conspired to remove 80,000 gallons of spirits to some place other than the bonded warehouse. This of date May 1, 1875.

The last count against Miller and Fredericks charges them with conspiracy to put on the market 10,000 gallons of spirits. This of date April 1, 1875.

### THE GRAND JURY.

SOME WORK ACCOMPLISHED.

After devoting the week to the patient and exceedingly conscientious consideration of important counterfeiting cases, the Grand Jury finally got down to whisky yesterday. Solemnly, and with all the slowness of a high court of judicature, that body has sat upon the poor wretches who have been tempted through poverty and ignorance into passing bogus nickels, and their inquiry into the cases has been as laborious and thorough as if their decision was final, and as if the cases had not previously been passed upon by Commissioner Hoyne. The jurors seem to have thought that the disposal of one or two of these cases was a good day's work. Meanwhile the distillers and Gaugers who are on the anxious seat have been obliged to maintain their exceedingly uncomfortable position, much to their disgust.

Yesterday being the last day of the week on which business could be transacted, the Jury determined to wake up and do something that would show for the time they had spent. Accordingly they laid out a

PROGRAMME FOR THE DAY.

The first thing after assembling. It was determined to get ready such indictments as had been agreed upon, and, after finishing up the minor cases in hand during the forenoon, to devote the afternoon to whisky.

Meantime the outside jury, consisting of a mixture of distillers, revenue officers, and reporters, became imbued with the suspicion that something of interest was about to transpire in the Grand Jury room. Accordingly there was much whispering, and button-holing, and anxious conjecturing as to the probable turn of events. The upper floor received during the forenoon more visits from interested parties than during the whole preceding week. It was rumored at one time that Golsen had gone into the jury-room, and much excitement was occasioned, especially among the reportorial throng, but that rumor failed to receive confirmation.

Most of the forenoon was actually spent by the jury in getting ready the indictments. At about half-past 11 o'clock, having gotten through with this task, the jury took up the case of

JAMES HANNEGAN,

charged with passing counterfeit money. The evidence was so conclusive that no excuse was found for prolonging the hearing beyond the morning session. An adjournment was taken at noon until 2 o'clock.

In the afternoon, the Grand Jury came in about 2 o'clock, and solemnly sat themselves down in their little room on the fourth floor, closely guarded by the handsome Campbell, who sits with feet lifted high in air. The only witness who came before them was

MR. PARKER R. MASON,

whose name has not infrequently been mentioned in connection with the Whisky Ring in Chicago. Mr. Mason had a long and a tough siege of it, as may be concluded from the fact that he continued his revelations from 2 until after 5 o'clock, a continuous period of something over three hours. Mr. Wirt Dexter conducted the examination, assisted at times by Assistant District Attorney Burke and by several members of the Grand Jury, who have, since that body began its sessions, been almost as instrumental in eliciting information as the lawyers themselves.

MR. MASON'S TESTIMONY

was divided into three separate and distinct branches; first, his transactions with Chicago houses; second, his business done in sending crooked whisky out of the city; and, third, his testimony in relation to paying sums of money to different parties for "political purposes."

In the first place, Mr. Mason testified, without any particular hesitancy or delicacy, that he had received whisky of various kinds from the firm of Russel & Furlong, and that his establishment had been, in fact, the rectifying-house of the distillery in question, they not having any of their own. Concerning the quantity of spirits which had come from Russell & Furlong to him, Mr. Mason was not required to be very precise, and, naturally, was not, the object being simply to establish the connection, and to show that he had received certain large quantities. He did not pretend to say how much spirits he had received from them, or how much he had shipped, but was definite enough to cover a good many thousand gallons.

Mr. Mason also testified that he had received considerable quantities of crooked from Dickinson, Abel & Co., who had had very close and pleasant relations with him, and that he had put upon the market for them a good many thousand gallons, at the usual commission, which, in all of Mr. Mason's transactions, appears to have been just about the same as that received by Golsen & Eastman, to-wit: from 20 to 25 cents, according to the way, etc., spirits came in, and the danger in getting them on the market.

Further, Mr. Mason testified that he had received a considerable amount of crooked from Jonathan Turner, of Sagetown, and that he had acted, in a manner, as rectifier for Turner, both in crooked and straight goods. Another man implicated by Mr. Mason's testimony was Mr. Cronkhite, who was, at one time, manager of a country distillery.

Without going into particulars, it may suffice to say that Mr. Mason very clearly, coolly, and calmly, as is his wont, criminated each and every one of the firms named, as having shipped him goods which were under the weather.

It should be added, in justice to the other distillers of Chicago, and to show that Mr. Mason had no prejudice in the matter and was perfectly impartial in handling anything which came to him, provided it was unlawful, that he is understood to have been a sort of catch-basin for all the crooked which could not otherwise be comfortably disposed of in the city. When the distillers were running pretty wide open, Mason was on friendly terms with a good many of them, and received the bulk of the spirits which they ran through without the formality of paying taxes thereon. Some of the houses were in the habit of stealing what they could by themselves and by the aid of their own rectifying houses, but they always felt a perfect freedom and general abandon in sending whatever they might have left over, small or big lots, to Mason, with the clear understanding that he would take care of whatever he got his hands on. No word better expresses the situation of Mr. Mason's rectifying house in the Chicago trade than to say that it was the slop-bucket into which went all the overflow that could not otherwise be disposed of.

When questioned as to

WHAT WAS DONE WITH THE SPIRITS

after they left his house, Mr. Mason was not at all secretive, but explained at length that he had shipped a large proportion of them to New York, and that he had sent goods to Seth Ely & Co., and to F. O. Boyd & Co., both of which firms have been mentioned in these columns. It appeared from Mr. Mason's testimony that they knew that the spirits which they received were crooked, and that they sold them as such, and that he received considerably less a barrel for that which he sent marked one particular letter than for that which was marked by another. Mr. Mason also testified that he had shipped other and smaller quantities of spirits to places in the West, and that some of his goods went to Dubuque, some to Indianapolis, and some to Pittsburg, he having an understanding with establishments in each of those cities.

THE THIRD PORTION OF THE TESTIMONY

was of considerable interest to the Grand Jury, and went far toward settling their minds as to certain indictments to be found against Jake Rehm and A. C. Hesing. Mr. Mason is understood to have testified directly that he paid considerable sums of money for the use of these gentlemen and another one or two who were supposed, with Rehm and Hesing, to make up the Ring which controlled the movements of the Collector's office at that time. Mr. Mason's testimony did not go to show that he had paid any regular assessment from month to month, but that he was called upon by an individual who expressed the idea that the gentlemen whom he had been taught to consider as governing the office above him wanted certain sums of money for a given purpose, and at each call he was presented with a subscription paper, on which he found the names of other distillers and rectifiers, with handsome sums set opposite their names, and that he put his along with the others, and added three figures, and sometimes four, to it. He would not say, and did not attempt to, as to what had become of this paper, but presumed it was destroyed. It does not appear that Mason testified that he paid any money directly to Rehm, Hesing, or either of the other two members of the Ring, but that the money was paid, in a manner, on their order, and that he believed, and in fact knew, that it went to them.

Taken as a whole, the testimony of Mr. Mason was very satisfactory, and was clearly and well told, probably deciding the minds of any members of the jury who had before doubted the propriety of indicting the members of the Assessing Ring. As far as it concerned the firms of distillers in this city it was less important, because there has never been any serious idea of defending most of the cases which will be brought against them.

### THE WHISKY FRAUDS.

HOW THEY ORIGINATED.

While the work of the present is rather to punish people who are found guilty of violating the Internal Revenue laws, and while public interest possibly centres more in the results of the endeavors put forth by the Government to bring the transgressors to justice, there is, nevertheless, a desire on the part of some disposed to reach the bottom of things, to know when, where, and how these whisky troubles began. Without this part of the problem solved, the history of the long lists of frauds upon the revenue would not be complete, but with it the first link in the chain is discovered, and the results are contemplated in their proper light, as outgrowths of a system of criminal carelessness on the part of a former Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

For some time past, a TRIBUNE reporter has had his eye upon a certain retired distiller who now resides in this city, but who formerly did business in another part of the State. This gentleman was one of the members of

THE DISTILLERS' ASSOCIATION,

and was, for a long time, in a position to know what was going on. While at present not in the business, it was known to the reporter that the gentleman in question was possessed of certain memoranda and convenient data of the operations of the Association, its repeated attempts to have the whisky tax consolidated, involving one or more trips to Washington, where interviews were obtained with the heads of the Treasury and Revenue Departments, and other matters of history which will appear hereafter. At the first approaches on the part of the reporter, the gentleman received him kindly, but, inasmuch as he was out of the business, and had, in fact, so much else to attend to, he was rather of the opinion that he preferred not to talk on the subject. Some persuasion was necessary. The reporter impressed on the gentleman's mind the importance of the subject, and the interest which the general public manifested in anything relating to whisky matters. After dilating at some length in this vein, the gentleman was induced to promise the reporter that he would look up his data, and get his facts together in order to present them in a correct form, and that he would be at his home on a certain evening, when, if the reporter would call, he would be ready to answer his interrogatories. The only condition to be observed, however, was that the name of the gentleman should not appear in print, and, in deference to this desire, the name has not been presented.

Last evening the reporter took a South Side car, and after a somewhat tedious trip reached the residence of the ex-distiller. He was shown up into the library, where the gentleman sat, in slippers and dressing-gown, engaged in reading a favorite author.

"Ah," said the reader, "you're here, are you? Well, have a cigar and we'll get at this matter. But, in the first place, I want to say that if you expect me to say anything about Chicago, straight or crooked, you are mistaken, for I went out of the business before the fun here commenced. All I can tell you is

THE WAY THE THING ORIGINATED,

and if that is what you want you are welcome to it."

The reporter said that was just what he had come for, and, to open the ball, asked the following question:

Reporter—How do you think these frauds began?

Ex-Distiller—Through carelessness in the management of the Department at Washington.

R.—Why were they not stopped?

Ex-D.—The Distillers' Association did appoint a committee to go to Washington. They went, but accomplished nothing, although they offered to send detectives to New Orleans at their own expense. Afterwards the Department sent parties to investigate the matter, who returned and reported that no fraud was being practiced, but that the distillers were making a profit by

SELLING THE DISTILLERY SLOPS

at $1 a barrel. Mind you, a barrel of slops only contains one bushel of grain or meal, and consequently $1 a barrel was more than the grain contained therein originally cost. This story was a hard one to swallow, although the report was made, I think, by the present Supervisor of one of the Eastern districts. The Distillers' Association was at that time in Convention at Cincinnati. This report so disgusted them that the organization was forthwith broken up, and the money which had been contributed was refunded to the members. We then organized a committee from the three principal distilling States, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, and went before Congress to secure the consolidation of the tax which, at that time, was a very complicated matter, being 50 cents on the gallon, $4 on the barrel, 10 cents upon each bushel mashed, and $5 a day to each Storekeeper and Gauger, the evident purpose being to make the tax plain and easy of collection. This consolidation was effected, and the tax was made a simple one of 70 cents per gallon, and the pay of the Gauger and Storekeeper was made to devolve upon the Government, thus freeing the distiller from any business connection with the Government officers. This worked well for a while, but the production exceeded the demand, and committees from different parts of the country proceeded to Washington to remonstrate with Commissioner Douglass regarding his severe rulings in relation to the

EXPORTATION OF ALCOHOL.

In the year 1873 there was a large foreign demand for alcohol for export. By an act of Congress these goods were allowed to leave the country free of tax, provided a bond of double the amount of the tax was given, secured by unincumbered real estate. These bonds could not be canceled until the return of the consular certificate showing the arrival of the goods in a foreign port. This frequently took from a year to eighteen months, and soon tied up the real estate of the distiller and his bondsmen. One can readily see the difficulties the shipper labored under. In the transit from the West to the seaboard the goods were shipped over bonded lines which were in themselves under heavy bonds to the Government, and consigned to the Collector of Customs at the port of shipping, whose duty it was to place them on board the vessel and not allow her clearance except for a foreign port. The distillers, acting through their committees, succeeded in having the law changed so far as to allow the Western bond to be canceled when the goods arrived and were in the hands of the Collector of Customs at the port of shipment. Now a new trouble arose from a new ruling of the Commissioner, who seemed determined to prohibit the exportation of alcohol, claiming that whatever quantity was shipped out of the country was virtually a loss to the revenue. This ruling was that, on the cancellation of the bond of the Western manufacturer on the arrival of the goods at the port of shipment, the exporters at that point should give a new bond, which could be secured only by unincumbered real estate in double the amount of the tax. The hardship of this ruling lay here: These exporters were mostly foreigners, not citizens, owning no real estate, and therefore unable to give that description of bond.

The Produce Exchange of New York remonstrated with the Commission on this ruling, stating that these men, though not owners of real estate, were financially sound, and their notes would be taken by the banks for those amounts. To this Mr. Douglass replied that if that was the case they might put up United States bonds in place of real estate. They naturally refused to tie up their capital in this way, and, in consequence, the trade was lost, and the country flooded with a surplus production. This stoppage of exportation had

EVERYTHING TO DO WITH THE FRAUDS

which afterwards developed themselves in the West. It would be well here to state that Secretary Bristow, in February, 1875, revoked these obnoxious rulings.

R.—Well, is that all?

Ex-D.—No, it would take four copies of THE TRIBUNE to print all that we did to get this matter in working order. Some time, I think in 1873, we heard that Mr. Douglass was at the Briggs House, on his way westward. We organized a committee to call upon him on different matters, one of which was the above mentioned exportation of alcohol, and another was with regard to his having issued papers for the running of a distillery then known as Singer's on the canal near Brighton, about 4 miles from here.

R.—Well, wasn't that regular?

Ex-D.—Oh, yes; but this distillery was to pay no tax. It was to be, or was, licensed to run by

PUTTING TURPENTINE IN THE MASHES.

We told him what the consequences would be, and that, before long, we would all be in the same business and paying no tax at all, as it would be an easy matter for the rectifier to separate the two specific gravities. But it was of no use. He knew more than the oldest distiller in the crowd, and had it not been for the most honest and upright official the Government has ever had in Chicago—I mean old Gen. Webster—that distillery would have played thunder with our trade. This stringent ruling in regard to exportation and other loose rulings like the above were the very foundation of fraud.

R.—Do you think there has been as much fraud in Chicago as is generally supposed?

Ex-D.—No. I think that only a small proportion of spirits produced has not paid the tax, and had Secretary Bristow been in office instead of his predecessor and Douglass there would not have been a barrel of crooked.

R.—Do you mean to say, then, that had the frauds been stopped in New Orleans there would have been none elsewhere?

Ex.-D.—I do. That's my firm conviction on that subject.

R.—How do these seizures affect the trade?

Ex.-D.—Affect it? Why, there is none left. Instead of paying large taxes to the Government here, the three houses now running are paying scarcely anything. People are afraid to buy, and Cincinnati is reaping the benefits.

R.—I should like to know more about

THAT TURPENTINE BUSINESS.

Ex-D.—I told you about all. Douglass had consented to the running of the Brighton distillery without the payment of any tax providing they added turpentine or sawdust, or something of the kind, to the mashes.

R.—Well, would not that have destroyed the product for most purposes?

Ex-D.—No. The rectifying distiller would have taken that product and placed it in a column still, and separated the two kinds of spirits in this way: Alcohol, with a specific gravity of 0.825 boils at a temperature of 173 degrees Fahrenheit, while turpentine has a gravity of about 0.875, and, boiling, consequently, at a higher degree of temperature, the lighter vapor would come over first and the separation could easily be effected.

R.—You think, then, that you have fully given me the direct cause which led to the whisky frauds?

Ex-D.—I have got at the root of the matter, and, while more might be said on the subject, I think it will keep till a future time, as I have given you a pretty good grist already, haven't I?

The reporter assured him that he would put a fresh point on his pencil if he had anything further to say, but the gentleman preferred not to say anything more, and the reporter, after bidding him good-night, withdrew.

### DAN MUNN

OFF FOR MILWAUKEE.

The singularly checkered life of Daniel W. Munn has received another curious addition to its map, and the former Supervisor of this Revenue District has had another care laid upon him by a Milwaukee Grand Jury in the United States District Court.

It has been noted that Munn, after being under all sorts of suspicion for a time, was at last indicted in St. Louis, and that he went there and gave bail, after which he returned to Chicago.

Some weeks ago there came from Milwaukee strange rumors of testimony to be given which would implicate high officials in the Government service, and gradually these hints came to be centered on Munn. The end of the session of the Grand Jury was looked forward to with much anxious expectation, and when that body came into court Thursday and made some presentments the story began to fly about that Munn's name was one of those written in one of the true bills.

The end proved that the assertion was well grounded, and a prominent feature of yesterday's doings at the Chicago Custom-House was a Deputy Marshal named Buckley, who hailed from Milwaukee, and bore a bench warrant for the arrest of D. W. Munn.

It was not difficult to find the newly-indicted gentleman, and the arrest was made quietly. After the delegate from Milwaukee had captured his man, he took him to United States Marshall Campbell's office, where he calmly sat until the hour for his departure to the Cream City. When approached by a reporter, Mr. Munn said that he could not imagine any reason for the indictment, and had no theory as to what it alleged, or on what testimony it was founded. Further, he could not say. He purposed, he said, to get and give bail, and then return here. Having said thus much, Mr. Munn and his escort departed for the train, which left at 5 o'clock.

It appears from all the evidence in the case that the presentment against Munn is for malfeasance in office, in that he was knowing to certain stealing, and not only did not stop it, but took a part of the money which it produced in the way of profits. The specific allegations are that the noted Rindskopfs and Tom O'Neil paid money to Munn in consideration of his looking the other way when asked to do so.

A dispatch also alleges that Mr. Murphy was mixed up in the same row, and that he has been, or will shortly be, indicted to keep Munn company in the future, as he has in the past.

It may perhaps not be the most proper time to break news of an unpleasant character to Mr. Munn, but it is well enough to suggest to him that he stands an excellent chance of being indicted a third time by the Grand Jury now sitting as a part of Judge Blodgett's Court. The charge in this case will be that Munn was criminally careless, if not culpable, in his administration of affairs in Chicago. The same case was, as will be remembered, presented to the last Grand Jury, but there did not seem evidence enough to convict. It is said that a considerable number of additional witnesses will be summoned this time.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

DICKINSON & ABEL.

The members of this firm of distillers have been so long absent from the Custom House that serious apprehensions have arisen as to their hygienic condition. Since they made a succes of their effort to bond out their establishment, none of the firm have been observed among the roosters upon the celebrated railing on the second floor of the Government building. Yesterday, however, they turned up in the early part of the afternoon, and smiled blandly upon the astonished multitude of reporters and distillers assembled in the corridor. A TRIBUNE reporter accosted Mr. Abel, and asked him the purport of his visit.

Mr. A.—I came over because I thought it was about time for the Grand Jury to return some indictments, and I was naturally anxious to learn what parties were to be honored with their notice.

R.—You are, perhaps, expecting to be indicted, then.

Mr. A.—No; I wouldn't go so far as to admit that. But I want to know what is going on.

R.—Does your firm intend to follow the numerous and notable examples set to-day, and plead guilty.

Mr. A.—No, sir; we have not been guilty of defrauding any one, and shall not confess what we have not done. We shall make a defense, and a strong one at that.

The conversation ended here, and Mr. Abel, accompanied by his partner, mounted the stairway up to the supernal domain of Brooks, with whom they remained closeted for nearly an hour. The conference was probably obtained by them in order to learn, if possible, when their case would be submitted for trial, and what extent of clemency the Government attorneys were prepared to offer in case of pleading guilty.

THE MINOR CASES

before the Court have so far been very successfully tried, and convictions have been secured in each of the six which have come up. The management of all these matters has been left in the hands of Assistant District Attorney Burke, who has taken that portion of the work satisfactorily, while Judge Bangs has been more particularly busy with the Grand Jury, and Messrs. Boutell, Ayer, and Dexter have given their whole attention to the larger whisky cases. The great trouble in the counterfeiting trials appears to be that the witnesses cannot be had when wanted, and that the officers of the Court cannot get the subpœnas served with promptness, owing to the small force in the Marshal's office.

SUPERVISOR MATTHEWS

arrived here yesterday morning from Springfield and will make a short stay until matters begin to get interesting down there.

A. P. TUTTON.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—The *Times* and other papers have lately taken unto themselves the despicable task of insinuating and endeavoring to prove that the defense in the Babcock case induced the Hon. Alexander P. Tutton, Supervisor of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, and the District of Columbia, through whose efforts the Ring in this city was broken up, and the numerous seizures made, to formulate a pronunciamento to the effect that it was he who caused the revocation of the order given last February for the interchanging of Supervisors, and not the President's private secretary. As this places Mr. Tutton in an exceedingly false light before the community, and can only be coupled with an intimation that he is not only a supple tool, but, more contemptible still, a sycophant who invented the story at the instigation of the powers that be, permit me, as one who is conversant somewhat with the facts in the case, and in defense of the gentleman assailed, to present at least one incident that is not generally known.

Early in the month of last October, long before it was even suspected that Col. Babcock was in any manner inculpated, Mr. Tutton was asked to give, in the presence of the Grand Jury then in session here, a history of the whisky raid, from its incipiency down to the time the cases were presented for the action of the inquisitors. This that gentleman did, and in the course of the recitation of the rescript presented the true cause of the revocation of the order. He stated that when notified to repair to St. Louis he informed Secretary Bristow and the President that he would resign rather than be stationed at that place—and could a Chicagoan censure him for arriving at such a conclusion? The reasons stated by him were several in number, all of which have been embraced in his published explanation. They were, first, for personal considerations, and, second, that the carrying out of the proposed substitution would place the members of the Ring on their guard, and to be forewarned was to be forearmed. It would allow them ample time to cover up many indications of fraud, permit the balancing of overdrawn spirit accounts, and a general overhauling and straightening up of the various Government books. Mr. Tutton stated that he based his argument more especially on these last grounds, and explained the justice and importance of his position to his auditors, who finally heartily coincided with him, and so the order was recalled, Special Revenue Agents were dispatched to the suspected localities, and the result was that the "crooks" were caught napping and in the very midst of their ill-doing. This was substantially the gentleman's statement before the October Grand Jury, and were it not for the fact that my note-books containing a phonographic report of its proceedings are not now beside me I would furnish you with the

exact language the gentleman used. At any rate the members of the old body I have no hesitation in saying will heartily concur with me in my statements. Respectfully, etc.,

FRED. A. SLICHTER,
Official Stenographer to the United States Grand Jury.

## ELSEWHERE.

### MILWAUKEE.

THE FRESH INDICTMENTS.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 14.—All but three of the persons indicted yesterday were arrested to-day. The names of the indicted are S. J. Conklin, Special Agent; David W. Munn, Supervisor; J. G. Weissert, Deputy Collector; N. S. Tenny and E. S. Reddington, Gaugers; Leopold Wirth, distiller, and two others. Conklin is in Canada. Weissert and Wirth were previously arrested for conspiracy to defraud the Government. The present indictments are for receiving bribes, and Wirth for paying bribes. Against Conklin no particulars are permitted for publication, as he has not been arrested; but it is understood that there is proof that he received money regularly from all distillers and rectifiers, varying from $200 to $300 each, or $25,000 to $30,000 from May, 1874, when he was appointed, and immediately began assessments. Against Munn there are two counts, charging various sums from different distillers, including two sums of $500 each from Louis Rindskopf, one sum of $500 and one of $1,000 from Thomas O'Neill, etc.; also $10,000 from Sam Rindskopf, believed to be the proceeds of a fund raised specially. He is also said to have received $5,000 and $2,800 on two subsequent occasions, besides the regular assessments. Indications are that he commenced making assessments as soon as he was sent here to make the first investigations into the Whisky Ring. Against Weissert there are thirteen counts charging the receipt of various sums of $200 to $300 from different distillers and rectifiers, aggregating $3,600. He was a Deputy charged with the general outdoor superintendence, and had to make regular visits to every distillery and rectifying house. He appears to have made assessments producing $2,500 to $3,000 per month from May, 1873. The others are charged with receiving sums of $50, $100, and $150 at a time. Weissert's bail to-day was fixed at $15,000, $8,500 of which belongs to the present indictment, and the balance of which is a renewal of old bail.

GUILTY.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty against August Wagner, a Manitowoc distiller, to-day. Sentence deferred.

A DEPUTY APPOINTED.

John Forbes was to-day appointed Deputy Collector by Collector Bean.

### SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

THE GRAND JURY.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 14.—The Grand Jury adjourned to-day at noon without accomplishing much, except to hear and discharge the witnesses in the Cairo cases of shoving counterfeit money, and indictments in the same are being prepared. The Grand Jury is also required to pass upon a case of what may be called crookedness at a brewery at Champaign, Ill. It is charged that the brewery people were in the habit of carefully removing the stamps which are required to be destroyed in the act of tapping the keg, and then reused them until they were worn out. They are also charged with retailing beer out of unstamped kegs. This occurred in the district in charge of Collector Richmond, at Mattoon, who is now mustered out by the consolidation of districts. He is censured for not seizing the brewery, and its seizure is now ordered. The reflection upon the ex-Collector, however, is only a lack of due diligence, and he was probably like some other Collectors might be if there was no Supervisor handy to poss them up once in a while. The Government has accepted the compromise tendered in the case of Bechtold & Weber, wholesale liquor-dealers at Shawneetown, prosecuted here, as heretofore reported, for shipping small packages of whisky unstamped and omitting to keep their books as required by the Revenue law. The offense was a technical violence, there being no United States officer on duty at Shawneetown, and the Government dismissed the case upon the defendants paying $100 and costs.

### WASHINGTON.

BABCOCK'S FAMILY DIAMONDS.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 14.—One of the most cruel and unjust stories put in circulation against Gen. Babcock proves to be without the least foundation. It was asserted that a member of his family had received diamonds of very considerable value from officials in St. Louis who had purchased them out of the proceeds of crooked-whisky money. J. Russell Jones, our late Minister to Belgium, who is now here, makes a statement that the diamonds which have given rise to this story were purchased by himself abroad, and brought to this country and presented, and that no others have been received from Joyce, McDonald, or any one else implicated in the whisky frauds.

HENDERSON'S PAY.

The story in circulation that Mr. Henderson had demanded $30,000 in settlement for his services in the whisky cases in St. Louis appeared to have been started for the purpose of creating prejudice against him. He has named no sum whatever to the Attorney-General, and the amount to be paid him will be determined in the usual way,—that is, upon an amount certified as proper and just by the Judge of the Circuit Court and the United States District Attorney.

### INDIANAPOLIS.

THE M'GRIFF CASE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 14.—The argument in the McGriff case was continued to-day by Judge Denny and Judge Claypool for the defense,—Gen. Brown, for the Government, closing the case at noon. After the charge of the Court, the jury retired, at 2 o'clock. At 5 o'clock they came in for additional instructions, and were sent back and instructed not to disperse before agreeing, and to bring in a verdict to-morrow morning.

Brasher renewed his recognizance in the sum of $10,000 to-day, William Hannaman, of this city, becoming his surety.

The case of Hiram Brownlee was taken up this afternoon, a jury obtained, and the case opened by Mr. Holston, Assistant District Attorney.

## CHURCH MATTERS.

### WHITTLE AND BLISS.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

RACINE, Wis., Jan. 14.—Whittle and Bliss, the evangelists, closed a series of Union Gospel meetings this evening at the Presbyterian Church. The house, which will seat comfortably a thousand people, was crowded to suffocation, the crowd filling the lecture-room in the rear and the vestibule and steps in front. An overflowing meeting was also held at the Baptist Church, which was led by one of the pastors, and at which Bliss sang "The Ninety and Nine." These meetings have continued a week, and have drawn together a crowded house every night. Some fifty rose for prayers to-night, and it is understood many have sought and found the better way. The meetings will continue under the charge of the pastors of the city, while the evangelists, who have won many friends here, go to Madison next week.

### MOODY AND SANKEY.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14.—Probably 15,000 persons attended the Moody and Sankey meeting to-night, and hundreds failed to get in. Mr. Moody took for his text the word "Behold," as found in the Fifty-first Psalm, and showed its uses. "Behold! I bring you good tidings." "Behold! the Lamb of God that taketh away the sins of the world." "Behold! now is the accepted time," and "Behold! they pray."

After the services many persons visited the inquiry rooms for special prayers.

Some time ago the managers of the Moody and Sankey meetings announced that they needed $30,000 to meet expenses. Since that time $20,764 have been contributed.

### TALMAGE AT CINCINNATI.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

CINCINNATI, Jan. 14.—The effort to get a big crowd to hear the Rev. Talmage, of Brooklyn, on the threadbare question of the Bible in the public schools, at Exposition Hall last night, was a miserable failure. There were not over 1,000 paying persons in the audience of 3,000.

### JOURNALISTIC.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Jan. 14.—Dr. J. J. Crook will begin the publication of the *Evening Herald* again next Monday. It will be a Democratic sheet. It was suspended about a week ago from lack of funds.

## WASHINGTON.

**The Amnesty Flame Goes Out, Leaving a Very Bad Smell.**

**And the Odor Still Clings to the Confederate Benches.**

**Randall Again Completely Floored by Blaine's Parliamentary Tactics.**

**The Democracy Decline to Come to a Square Vote on Jeff Davis.**

**Passage of the Annual Pension Bill in the House.**

**A Bill Passed to Facilitate the Payment of the Alabama Claims.**

**Willard, of Michigan, Introduces a Stringent Civil-Service Reform Measure.**

### EXIT AMNESTY.

RANDALL FLOORED ONCE MORE.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 14.—The question of amnesty disappeared from the House this afternoon in a very dramatic way. The bill, with Banks' amendment, came back from the Judiciary Committee in accordance with instructions. It extended universal amnesty to the entire South, conditioned upon taking an oath of allegiance. There were two roll-calls, one upon ordering the main question, and a third upon the final passage of the bill. The first call resulted in yeas, 183; nays, 94—one less than a two-thirds majority. The vote was sufficient to order the main question, but two-thirds were required for the final passage of the bill. The first roll-call had developed the strength of the two sides. The time consumed in calling the roll the second time was occupied by Blaine and his friends in

CANVASSING THE HOUSE

to prevent Democrats from obtaining the one vote that was needed. Rainey and one or two other colored men were objects of special solicitation. Upon call for the main question, they had voted with the Democrats, and they had given out that they should vote for unconditional amnesty. Rainey could not be prevailed upon to vote against the bill, but yielded to the entreaties of friends, and declined to vote at all. The vote on the final passage resulted: Yeas, 182; nays, 97, not two-thirds, and for the second time the proposition to include Jeff Davis was defeated. The Democrats seemed greatly surprised. Their surprise was intensified by the brilliant parliamentary tactics which followed.

BLAINE SAW HIS VANTAGE GROUND,

and, before the Democrats had recovered from their consternation, moved to reconsider. The Speaker, under the rules, was compelled to recognize him. The question was of the highest parliamentary privilege. It again gave Blaine the floor for an hour, despite Democratic protests, and in defiance of Democratic discourtesies. He used it first to show that the Democrats had placed Union men under disabilities in the South, and further, to offer to yield the floor to any Democrat who should present the Blaine bill to be voted upon, or who would move the Centennial bill.

THE LINES WERE DRAWN VERY CLOSELY

about Sam Randall when he was compelled to choose between Jeff Davis and the Centennial. The Democrats refused both these offers. Blaine then, with marvelous quickness and dramatic force, said: "I, then, withdraw the motion to reconsider." With these words the entire subject of amnesty in any of its forms passed from the calendar of the House. The Democrats were amazed. They did not comprehend the situation until the cries of regular order aroused them to a knowledge of the fact that the minority had once more conquered the majority, and that the question of amnesty was not before the House.

The Democrats are keenly conscious that they have made

A GREAT POLITICAL MISTAKE

in the amnesty debate. They have placed themselves in the position of trying to specially honor Jeff Davis, and, failing in that, have lost the amnesty bill altogether. Their political mistake lay in refusing to permit Mr. Blaine's bill to be offered to be voted upon. By this course they lost many Republican votes from members who were unwilling to see the minority oppressed. The whole discussion might have been ended in two hours, and a general Amnesty bill have passed without exception if Mr. Blaine's bill had been permitted to be brought to a vote. The key to the Democratic opposition to this lies in the fact that they were

UNWILLING TO HAVE A RECORD VOTE

upon the specific question of Jeff. Davis. The Democrats are trying to recover from the damaging effects of this debate by withholding and rewriting their speeches. Ben Hill's appeared this morning. It differs very materially from the verbatim portions published the next morning after delivery. He has modified his charges of inhumanity on the part of the North; has greatly modified his eulogy of secession. It is by no means the speech delivered in the House, but is trimmed to help the Northern "doughfaces."

VIOLATION OF THE RULES.

The House, two years ago, passed a resolution prohibiting the insertion in the *Record* of any evidences of approval or dissent during the delivery of speeches, and the words "laughter," "applause," and "merriment," were prohibited from appearing in the *Record* in future; but this rule appears to have been systematically violated during the present session. The revised edition of Hill's speech shows how flagrantly the rule can be disregarded. In a single paragraph there is an interpolation of the words "enthusiastic applause," "continued applause," and "much applause." At the end of the speech these words appear: "Applause on the floor and in the galleries."

*[To the Associated Press.]*

RANDALL'S DEFEAT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 14.—In the House to-day, Proctor Knott reported back the Amnesty bill, which reads as follows:

That all disabilities imposed and remaining on any person by virtue of the third section of the fourteenth article of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States be, and are hereby, removed; and each and every person is, and shall be forever, relieved therefrom on his appearing before a Judge of any court of the United States, or of any court of record in the State of which he is a resident, and taking and subscribing to the following oath, to be duly attested and recorded: "I, A. B., do solemnly swear, or affirm, that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same, and obey all laws made in pursuance thereof; and that I take this obligation freely and without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion."

Mr. Knott moved the previous question on the passage of the bill.

Mr. McCrary, a member of the Judiciary Committee, asked Mr. Knott to yield him the floor for a moment.

Mr. Knott replied that it would afford him pleasure to yield to his colleague and to other gentlemen on each side of the House, but he felt that neither the peace of the country nor the harmony of the House required any further discussion of the proposition.

Mr. Frye, also a member of the Judiciary Committee, asked Mr. Knott to permit him to ask a single question.

Several Democrats objected, and Mr. Cox said we have had enough of talk.

Mr. Blaine—Will the gentleman (Knott) allow me without one word of debate to have a letter read?

Messrs. Cox, Randall, and several other Democrats objected.

Mr. Knott—I cannot consent to open the debate at all. I insist on the previous question.

Mr. Blaine—I want a distinct understanding—

[More cries of "order" from the Democratic side.]

The previous question was seconded, and the main question ordered—yeas, 183; nays, 92.

Mr. Frye—I simply desire to ask whether the Republican minority on the Judiciary Committee concurred in the report.

Mr. Cox (vociferously)—I call the gentleman to order—Maine is always out of order. [Laughter.]

Mr. Blaine—I understand that the gentleman from Kentucky declines either to admit the amendment or to allow debate.

[Loud calls of "order" on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Randall (in a tone of remonstrance)—You know better than to do this

Mr. Cox (somewhat more angrily)—You have been in the chair yourself, and ought to know better. [Laughter.]

ERROR.

Judge Seelye called attention to the faulty grammar in the construction of the bill, the phrase "each and every person" being treated in the plural instead of the singular case. The error was ordered corrected.

THE BILL REJECTED.

The House then voted on the passage of the bill and the vote resulted: Yeas, 182; nays, 97. The requisite two-thirds not voting in favor of the bill, it was rejected. There was some interest manifested as the call of the roll proceeded. The Republicans had brought their influence to bear on some of the members of their party who had voted "aye" on the preceding vote to either vote in the negative or to refrain from voting.

Mr. Rainey (South Carolina) was conspicuously the object of such attentions. He did not answer when his name was called.

Mr. Haralson (Ala.), who was in the same position, also withheld his vote at first, but finally rose and answered "aye," amid the plaudits of the Democrats.

George A. Bagley (N. Y.), who had voted in the affirmative, changed his vote to a negative, at which the Republicans rejoiced.

Mr. Wells (Miss.) tried to explain why, although he was in favor of a general amnesty, including Jefferson Davis, he voted "no," but the Democrats shouted him down.

Mr. Lynch (Miss.), however, managed to get the chance of saying that, although he was in favor of the bill, he voted "no" with a view of letting Blaine offer his amendment, although he (Lynch) would vote against the amendment.

Mr. Purman (Fla.), who had also withheld his vote when his name was first called, afterwards voted "no."

THE NEGATIVE VOTE.

The following is the negative vote on the bill:

NAYS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bagley, | Haymond, | Platt, |
| Baker (Ind.), | Hendee, | Pratt, |
| Baker (N. Y.), | Henderson, | Purman, |
| Ballou | Hoar, | Robinson, |
| Blaine, | Hoge, | Ross (Pa.), |
| Blair, | Hoskins, | Rusk, |
| Bradley, | Hubbell, | Sampson, |
| Brown (Kan.), | Hunter, | Sinnickson, |
| Burchard (Ill.), | Hurlbut | Smalls, |
| Burleigh, | Hyman, | Smith (Pa.), |
| Carmon, | Joyce, | Starkweather, |
| Cason, | Kasson, | Strait, |
| Caswell, | Ketchum, | Stowell, |
| Conger, | King, | Thornburg, |
| Crapo, | Lapham, | Townsend (Pa.), |
| Crounse, | Lawrence, | Townsend (N. Y.) |
| Danford, | Leavenworth, | Tufts, |
| Darrall, | Lynch, | Van Vorhees, |
| Davy, | Magoon, | Waldron, |
| Denison, | MacDougall, | Wallace (Pa.), |
| Dobbins, | McCrary, | Walls, |
| Dunnell, | McDill, | Wells, |
| Eames, | Miller, | Wheeler, |
| Evans, | Monroe, | White, |
| Fort, | Nash, | Whiting, |
| Foster, | Norton, | Willard, |
| Freeman, | Oliver, | Williams (Wis.), |
| Frost, | Odell, | Williams (Mich.), |
| Frye, | Packer, | Wilson (Ia.), |
| Garfield, | Page, | Wood (Pa.), |
| Hale, | Phillips (Kan.), | Woodworth—97. |
| Harris (Mass.), | Plaisted, | |
| Hathorn, | | |

THE REPUBLICANS VOTING AYE

were Anderson, Banks, Egbert, Farwell, Haralson, Kelley, Sanders (Ind.), Luttrell, Mackey (S. C.), Morey, Pierce, Seelye, O'Neil.

BLAINE AGAIN SPEAKS.

On the result being announced, Mr. Blaine took the floor, and by moving to reconsider obtained the right to speak. He said that the only object on his side of the House was not to be obstructive.

Several Democrats—We hope—

Mr. Blaine—Not to delay legislation by any of these means with which the last House was so familiar. They had no desire to filibuster, although the Civil-Rights bill which had been designed to give the rights of manhood to colored men had been ready to be reported from a committee, filibustering cut off the chance to report it for seventeen consecutive Monday mornings, and one of the chief parliamentary glories of his friend from Pennsylvania (Randall) was that, through the extreme use of that power, he had prevented a consideration of that bill. They designed no such process. They simply desire to have a vote on whether Jefferson Davis should be included in this general amnesty. If his friend from Massachusetts (Banks), whom he saw standing with that winsome smile to which he (Blaine) was glad to respond, would excuse him he would suggest that his (Blaine's) amendment was better than the gentleman's in another respect. The gentleman's (Banks) amendment allowed the oath to be taken in any State court of record, in a probate court for instance.

A Republican member—Or a police court.

Mr. Blaine thought that the Government, dealing with some of its erring citizens who were coming back to be reclothed and rehabilitated with the full rights and glories of American citizenship—he thought that such an important transaction should be cognizable only in the United States Courts. He believed there was no other difference between the two amendments.

Mr. Kasson—Oh, yes. The latter proposition requires an oath of obedience to all laws made in pursuance of the Constitution.

Mr. Hoar—So that if a man violates any law he becomes guilty of perjury.

Mr. Blaine—Then, my friend, Banks' amendment is harder on them than mine. I want to be generous to them. Under the gentleman's (Banks) amendment, if a man refuses to put a 2-cent stamp on his check he violates his oath.

Mr. Banks—We intend to obey all by-laws.

Mr. Blaine—Yes, but at the same time there should be no pitfalls in legislation for the unwary to fall into.

Mr. Banks—There are no unwary ones on our side.

Mr. Blaine—What is the gentleman's side? [Loud laughter.]

Mr. Banks—It is the side of the Constitution of the United States and of the laws made in pursuance thereof. [General applause on the Democratic side.] I do not see that there is any difference between men of this country who are under political disability and aliens who come here and ask to be admitted to citizenship, and who are allowed to take the oath in State courts.

THE LETTER.

Mr. Blaine—I endeavored this morning to have a letter read, and I will read it now. With that commanding eloquence which my friend from Massachusetts (Banks) possesses, he called our attention to the great desire in this centennial year of having no man in the land under the slightest political disabilities, and why (ironically) except poor Jeff Davis? I will now read the letter. It is addressed to myself, and is dated Raleigh, N. C., 12th January, 1876. Mr. Blaine thereupon read a letter from W. W. Holden, ex-Governor of North Carolina, that he had been impeached and removed from office as Governor of that State solely on account of his movement against the Ku-Klux; that this was done by the Democrats of that State, the allies and echoes of Northern Democrats; that he had been also disqualified by the judgment of removal from holding office in that State; that the Democratic Legislature and the late Constitutional Convention had been applied to in vain by his friends to remove such disabilities; that the late Convention, in which the Democrats had one majority by fraud, had refused, by a strict party vote, to remove his disabilities; and that to-day he was the only man in North Carolina who could not hold office, and that he thought these facts should be borne in mind when the Democrats or Congress claim relief for the late insurgent leaders.

When he reached the name and read it, there was an outburst of contempt on the Democratic side, and several of the North Carolina members—Vance, Robbins, Ashe, and others—tried to get the floor to reply to Holden's letter, but Mr. Blaine absolutely refused to yield, and said tauntingly, what have you got to say to that purely political impeachment?

Mr. Ashe—He is not the only person in the land deprived of office.

Mr. Blaine—It is purely a political, not prosecution, but persecution,—the persecution of a Union man. To-day it is the design of the Democratic party of Mississippi to remove Gov. Ames from his chair by impeachment, and to disqualify him. These two friends of the Union, one a Union man in North Carolina and the other as gallant a Union soldier as ever tied a sash around his body, are to be disfranchised and disabled men, and Jeff Davis is to be let free to enjoy the Centennial at Philadelphia.

Mr. Southard—I would like to know what Gov. Holden was before the War.

Mr. Blaine—I do not desire to go one single point from the debate. Now, I desire to offer my bill, and will yield the floor to any on that side of the House to move to strike out the exclusion of Jeff Davis, and probably, as the temper of this House is, that bill can be passed within thirty minutes.

Mr. Ashe arose to the question.

Mr. Blaine—If the gentleman from North Carolina will get up and say that he is for universal amnesty, including Gov. Holden, I will give him the floor.

Mr. Vance—I will speak for North Carolina, and say that I am.

Mr. Blaine—Oh, yes; but why didn't the Constitutional Convention do it? Come here, gentlemen, yourselves, with clean hands, and not as persecuters. You come here persecuting men who never rebelled against the Government of the United States. [Voices on the Democratic side—"Holden did!"] You come here disabling men who fought grandly for the United States. You come here with the intent to drive from the Executive chair of Mississippi Adelbert Ames in this centennial year, and you come here refusing to remove the disabilities of W. W. Holden.

BLAINE'S BILL.

I now offer my bill, and I will yield to any gentleman.

Mr. Randall made a point of order that Mr. Blaine had no right to offer the bill at this stage.

Mr. Blaine—Does the gentleman object?

Mr. Randall—You must proceed in order.

Mr. Blaine—Do I understand the gentleman to object?

Mr. Randall—I have the right to speak in reply to your remarks.

Mr. Blaine—I ask unanimous consent to offer this bill, yielding at the same time to any gentleman who desires to move to strike out the exclusion of Jeff Davis.

Mr. Randall—I object.

Mr. Banks—It is not in order.

Mr. Blaine—It is by unanimous consent.

Mr. Banks—The bill is not before the House.

Mr. Blaine—It can be done by unanimous consent.

Mr. Banks—Not even by unanimous consent.

Mr. Blaine—Oh, nonsense. What is there to prevent it?

Mr. Banks—The rules of the House prevent it.

Mr. Blaine—Is it because this motion to reconsider is pending?

Mr. Randall—The gentleman knows he is out of order.

Mr. Blaine—In what?

Mr. Randall—The gentleman knows he has not the right to offer that amendment, I having objected to it.

Mr. Blaine—Well, I have the right to talk about it.

Mr. Randall—Then go ahead and talk about it.

Mr. Robbins demanded to be heard on behalf of his State.

Mr. Blaine (declining to yield)—I again make the proposition to bring the bill before the House by unanimous consent, and I will yield to the gentleman to offer an amendment. If the gentlemen on the other side refuse that proposition, it is because they don't want any bill to pass. I am for a practicable amnesty. I am for an amnesty that will go through—

Mr. Randall (contemptuously)—Oh, you are not sincere in the least degree.

Mr. Blaine (without paying any attention to Randall)—and again desire to submit my proposition, and ask unanimous consent for that purpose.

Mr. Robbins—I object.

Mr. Mills asked Mr. Blaine if he (Mills) should vote to relieve the political disabilities of Holden and Gov. Ames, he (Blaine) would vote to remove the disabilities of Jeff Davis.

Mr. Blaine (who probably had not heard Mills' question) went on to say that if the House declined his proposition, and wanted no further debate, he would give the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Randall) an opportunity to bring up the Centennial bill, which had been postponed an entire week by this Amnesty bill occupying the attention of the House.

Mr. Randall—The time consumed and consequent postponement of the Centennial bill are wholly chargeable to your side of the House.

RANDALL PINNED DOWN.

Mr. Blaine—I will now end this matter, and I have it in my power to do so. I withdraw the motion to reconsider. [Triumphant laughter on the Republican side and apparent astonishment on the Democratic side.] At this time the members on the Democratic side were on their feet, while the Republican members were in their seats, and the latter set up general cries of "Order, order, order."

Mr. Randall asked Mr. Blaine to give him an opportunity of saying a word. The request was met by still louder cries of order from the Republican side of the House, in which calls Blaine himself joined.

Mr. Randall again renewed his request, and Blaine refused it. There the amnesty matter ended for the day.

### THE COMMITTEES.

TEXAS BORDER OUTRAGES.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 14.—Schleicher's Committee to investigate the troubles on the Rio Grande border held its first meeting this morning. No actual business was transacted, but from the general conversation which took place among the members of the Committee it is believed that they will not deem it necessary to make a very extended investigation. The general opinion seems to be that sufficient evidence of outrages both by Indians and by Mexicans is already in the hands of Congress, and if any additional testimony is needed it can be obtained from the War Department. Several gentlemen from Brownsville are expected in Washington soon, who will be able to give testimony if it is needed. If no investigation is made, the work of the Committee will be greatly simplified, and will consist chiefly in advising measures of relief to be proposed to Congress. Those measures will probably be in the form of a bill or resolution advising the President to station a larger and more effective military force upon the Rio Grande border. The Committee will hold another meeting on Monday morning.

THE TRANSFER OF THE INDIAN BUREAU.

The House Committee on Military Affairs has been considering two questions: First, the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department; second, the reduction of the army. From the deliberations thus far, it is apparent to the Committee that both of these objects cannot be accomplished. If the Indian Bureau should be transferred, the reduction of the army would be impracticable. A majority of the Committee appear to favor the transfer of the Indian Bureau and the maintenance of the army in its present condition.

*[To the Associated Press.]*

THE TEST OATH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 14.—In the House Judiciary Committee this morning the question of repealing the test oath then came up, and a Democratic member advocated a new oath for those who had participated in the Rebellion, as follows: "I swear to support the Constitution of the United States," leaving out the remainder of the regular oath and all reference to any mental reservation. This was opposed by the Republican members, who insisted that the regular oath of allegiance should be taken, with the words "and the Union" inserted after the words "United States." The addition of these words was urged on account of several Southern States having struck out of their State Constitutions the renouncing of all right of secession. The Democratic members opposed this addition to the oath, and Mr. Knott said his party would never agree to such an oath, although it was not so objectionable as the test oath. Without acting on the proposition, the Committee adjourned.

THE TEXAS PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The House Pacific Railroad Committee had a meeting and talked over the Texas Pacific bill. It was agreed to take the measure up next Wednesday, and to give Col. Scott and other parties interested in the suit a hearing.

THE PRESIDENTIAL TERM.

The House Committee on the Judiciary to-day, on motion of Lawrence, of Ohio, who previously voted with the majority of the Committee, reconsidered its action without reference to the limit of the term of the Presidential office. The Committee, after discussion, agreed to present a Constitutional Amendment fixing the term of office at four years, and thereafter forever making the incumbent of the office ineligible for re-election.

### CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

WILLARD'S BILL.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 14.—Mr. Willard (Mich.) introduced a bill in the House this afternoon looking to an important reform in the civil service. Its title is, "A bill to preserve the prerogatives of the Executive Departments of the Government," and it makes it a misdemeanor for any Senator, Representative, or Delegate in Congress to interfere, advise, or recommend the appointment or removal of any officer in any Executive Department unless he is requested to do so by the President, head of Department or Bureau, and that when his advice is so asked he shall give it in writing, with his reasons, among which there shall be none based on personal or political grounds. All such letters written by members of Congress on request of an executive officer are by the bill required to be placed on file, and be produced at any time when called for by Congress. The penalty for violating the provisions of the bill is a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $1,000. Mr. Willard will attempt at an early day to get the sense of the House on the subject of civil service reform.

### NOTES AND NEWS.

THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 14.—The Cincinnati delegates to the National Republican Committee, with several Ohio Representatives, called upon the President. The latter discussed the work of the Committee at some length, and expressed regret that the Convention had not been called in May. He said that the Republicans always gained by the examination of their records in a long campaign, while the Democrats always lost.

NO SPECIAL LEGISLATION.

Mr. Springer, of Illinois, has prepared a bill prohibiting all special legislation, and has read an exhaustive speech upon it.

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

There is a rumor that Secretary Fish will soon communicate confidentially to the Committee on Foreign Affairs the nature of the answer of Great Britain to the circular-note of our Government upon Spain and Cuba.

THE PENSION APPROPRIATION BILL

passed the House without amendment. It appropriates $29,500,000,—$1,000,000 less than last year. Stevenson, of Illinois, in the course of the debate, showed that he has something yet to learn as a legislator. He said that there are nineteen pension agencies in Illinois, and intimated that they were all committing frauds. The truth is there are but three in the entire State.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

Mr. Blaine's friends are openly denouncing Senator Morton for going into the National Convention and making three speeches in favor of Cincinnati, or, in other words, in favor of himself. The feud between the friends of these two candidates bids fair to become intensely bitter at once.

*[To the Associated Press.]*

CIVILIZING THE INDIANS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 14.—The answer to the Senate resolution offered by Mr. Ingalls, calling for information as to the appropriation of $300,000 for the support, education, and civilization of 3,000 captive Cheyenne, Arrapahoe, Kiowa, and Comanche Indians, shows that $77,478 have been expended, and that claims to the amount of $21,829 are pending action by the Treasury Department. To so much inquiry as to whether any of the Indians have received the benefit of such expenditures, Commissioner Smith replies: "I have to say that this office has no reason to suppose these expenditures have been made without benefit to the Indians for whom the appropriations were made."

### THE RECORD.

HOUSE.

Bills were introduced as follows: By Mr. White—To reduce the salaries of public officers exceeding $1,000 20 per cent. He moved the previous question on its passage.

Mr. Kasson suggested that though the motive of the bill was excellent, and its object admirable, it seemed to violate the Constitution, as it involved the Supreme Judges and the President. He therefore thought it should be referred to some committee. The previous question was not seconded, and the bill was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

On motion of Mr. Vance, of Ohio, the Senate bill authorizing the joint Committee on Public Printing to fix upon standards of paper for the different kinds of public printing was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

The Speaker then called the committees for private bills, but there was only one private bill—a pension bill—reported.

Mr. Morrison, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back the resolution directing the several committees to inquire into any errors, abuses, or frauds that may exist in the administration and execution of existing laws, the investigations to cover such periods in the past as the committees may deem necessary.

Mr. Ward, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill providing that the hailing place of every registered, enrolled, or licensed vessel of the United States may hereafter be the town or city where the vessel was built, or where the husband or managing owner or owners shall reside, and that the name of such town or city shall be painted on the stern. He explained that the necessity for the bill grew out of some recent construction of the Treasury Department, making the hailing place of vessels the port of entry from which their papers were issued.

Mr. Sayler, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to correct an error in Sec. 2,403 of the Revised Statutes, the error being the numbering of Sec. 2,407 as 2,401, in reference to settlements on public lands. After an explanation, the bill was passed.

Mr. Crounse, from the same Committee, reported a bill allowing pre-emption on homestead settlements on the Fort Kearney Military Reservations, in Nebraska.

Mr. Holman moved to strike out the word "pre-emption" wherever it occurs in the bill, so as to leave the lands open to homestead settlers only. He said that pre-emption was exceedingly favorable to speculators, and against the rights of bona fide settlers.

Mr. Crounse said he had no objection to the amendment, which was adopted, and thus the bill passed.

Mr. Morey, from the same Committee, reported a bill repealing Sec. 2,303 of the Revised Statutes, which confined the disposition of the public lands in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Florida. He explained that in 1866 an act had been passed restricting the disposal of the public lands of the United States in those five States, and the object of the bill was to remove that restriction. Discussion followed, in which the sentiment generally prevailed that the men who tilled and cultivated the public lands should alone be entitled to acquire them, and finally the measure was recommitted to the Committee reporting it.

PENSION BILL.

After the consideration of the Amnesty bill [proceedings to be found elsewhere], the House, on motion of Mr. Randall, went into Committee of the Whole, Sayler (Ohio) in the chair, on the Pension Appropriation bill, which appropriates the following sums: Pensions for army invalids, $12,000,000; pensions for widows, etc., $14,100,000; pensions for survivors of War of 1812, $1,500,000; fees of Pension Agents' commissions, $60,000; navy pensions, fees, etc., $1,133,500. Total, $29,[illegible]3,500.

Mr. Atkins, who had charge of the bill, made a statement as to the items in it compared with those of preceding years, and showed that the average rate of pensions has increased from $89 in 1871 to $103.21 in 1875.

After discussion in regard to Pension Agents, the Committee rose and reported the bill, and it was passed.

ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Mr. Lord, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill providing that the Alabama Claims Commissioners, as soon after the 22d inst. as practicable, shall report to the Secretary of State the several judgments which before or on that day shall have been rendered by them; and that the Secretary of State shall transmit the report to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall without unnecessary delay proceed to pay the judgment specified therein, with interest thereon at the rate of 4 per cent from the date of loss.

After some little discussion the bill passed.

A proposition for unanimous consent to have a session to-morrow for debate only was objected to by Mr. Page.

The House then, at 5 o'clock, adjourned till Monday.

## SPRATT.

**How His Fat Got Into the Fire at Indianapolis.**

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 14.—A rumor was current on the street to-day that T. B. Spratt, Superintendent of the Union Depot Restaurant, had been found to be a defaulter in the sum of $20,600, and that he had, in consequence, attempted suicide. The facts concerning the first part of the rumor, as nearly as can be learned, is, that Nicholas Ohmer, of the firm of N. & G. Ohmer, proprietors of the restaurant, came here on Thursday, relieved Spratt from his office of Superintendent, and then, with the cashier, made an overhauling of the books, by which it was discovered that there were debts charged against the concern of which the firm had no knowledge, amounting to $20,000. A visit to the bank where the business of the concern was transacted showed the firm's affairs there to be in very bad shape. On the other hand, Spratt says the debts were incurred through the regular course of business, the money having all been properly expended, as he will be able to prove. He says the terms of his connection with the firm were that he should receive one-third of the profits of the business, and that he has taken no more. He denies the truth of the story of an attempted suicide, and says that, being considerably harrassed by his business trouble, he took an opiate-pill to quiet his nervous system—that it made him deathly sick, but that he expects to be able to be out in a few days.

## ABUSE OF THE JEWS.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—While perusing the issue of the Chicago *Times* for Jan. 4, inst., I discovered, I regret to mention, that bigotry finds a resting-place in the hearts of men who claim to be of the highest type of culture. Can it be that, in this enlightened age, and in such an enlightened country as this, men of high station in life are to be found unjust enough to abuse a whole denomination for the crimes of a few men of the same creed?

The subject of my remarks is an article which appeared in the *Times*, headed "A Small Army of Fagins," the contents of which it is unnecessary for me to recapitulate. Although most of my co-religionists overlook the matter, regarding the insult as the harmless freak of a bigot, a sense of duty prompts me to write these few lines to maintain the dignity and honor of the Jews before the public. It has always been the practice of the Chicago *Times* to assail us in this manner whenever an opportunity presents itself.

I do not wish it to be understood that I would shield those criminals. My motives are quite different. Any person guilty of a willful offense against the law ought to be punished, according to my estimation, without calling his or her denomination in question by the press, and thereby casting humiliation on the whole class, and singling us out as a class of robbers and swindlers, as the *Times* hints. It is true that we are not infallible,—no more so than any other denomination. We have our vices and our virtues. It would be a flimsy pretense for any person to make a different assertion. I therefore ask, Why should we be assailed in this unprincipled manner and have such slurs cast upon us?

SOL MANDELBAUM, JR.

## SLIGHTLY MIXED.

**Mr. Waidner's Creditors Are Inclined to Suspect Things.**

**The Crystal Lake Packing Company Again Turns Up.**

**Assets and Liabilities—Compromises Offered.**

A few weeks ago the Crystal Lake Pickling and Packing Company, or certain members of it, concluded that the affairs of that concern as managed of late had gone far enough, and, to make a long story short, applied to the Circuit Court for the appointment of a Receiver. The prayer, among other things, set up that William Archdeacon, the President of the Company, had transferred to the shoulders of the concern an individual debt of $100,000 which he owed to F. A. Waidner, doing business at Nos. 45 and 47 River street, by giving him first-mortgage bonds against the works of the Company. The transaction was alleged to be fraudulent, and J. N. Cannon was appointed Receiver by Judge Farwell.

A NEW CHAPTER

is now to be added to the transaction, for the suspension of the Crystal Lake concern has so seriously affected F. A. Waidner that several days ago he suspended specie payment, his special partners being Numsen & Sons, the celebrated fruit packers of Baltimore. His suspension has been kept very quiet, but his creditors, who are numerous, have for several days been on the anxious seat as to the real condition of affairs, and have been desirous to learn what the prospects for a settlement on a satisfactory basis were. To this end

A PRIVATE MEETING

was held yesterday morning, at which the attendance was large, men being present from Baltimore, Michigan, Wisconsin, and this city and State.

In the discussion of the situation some ugly things were intimated against the Numsens and their connection with Waidner, who, it appears, are connected with him in some way. One of the intimations was to the effect that the Numsens, at the time of forming or continuing their special copartnership, failed to comply with the statutes of the State, which required them to put in a certain amount of money; and further, that at the time of the coalition the Numsens knew the concern to be insolvent. Mr. E. G. Asay appeared for Mr. Waidner, and, as a rule, each creditor appeared for himself. The meeting was stormy, tedious, and long, and to review the history of the suspension, the connection of Waidner with the Crystal Lake concern, with the farmers of McHenry County who furnished the cucumbers for the works, with the Numsens, and the various parties present, as disclosed at the meeting, would occupy pages of THE TRIBUNE.

After a thorough discussion of every point having a bearing on the case, a committee of three was appointed to

EXAMINE THE BOOKS

of Waidner, with a view to reaching the real condition of affairs. The Committee had before it a proposition to settle for 25 cents on the dollar, beside enough special instructions to load it down for weeks if it stopped to weigh them. After several hours' examination, however, the Committee reported the following as the showing of Waidner's books.

ASSETS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good bills receivable | $ 47,602.97 |
| Stock | 84,960.70 |
| Crystal Lake Works paper | 156,665.10 |
| Crystal Lake mortgage bonds | 100,000.00 |
| Total | $389,228.77 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Notes to Numsen & Co., Baltimore | $120,827.29 |
| Numsen & Co., for rent | 4,000.00 |
| Notes to Crystal Lake Company | 68,428.00 |
| Miscellaneous debts | 124,181.26 |
| Total | $317,433.55 |

The Committee continued in its report to say that it was not satisfied to accept the proposition for settlement at 25 cents on the dollar, and argued that the good bills and stock alone would guarantee the payment of at least 65 cents, to say nothing of any other part of the assets, which they regarded as worthless.

A spirited discussion followed the report, but it was finally adopted. Then came a motion to file a bill in bankruptcy against F. A. Waidner and the Numsens, as general partners.

The debate upon the motion was long and excited. Mr. Asay set forth that it would be impossible to prosecute the Numsens as general partners, and in reply to some insinuations of an unpleasant character about their claim he urged that the claim was legitimate and had been created by the sale of goods to Waidner, for which his notes were held. The motion to put this concern in bankruptcy failed.

To test the sense of the meeting, a motion was subsequently made and adopted to the effect that the creditors expected to receive at least 50 cents on the dollar.

Before the meeting adjourned, Mr. Asay proposed, to

SETTLE THE WHOLE DIFFICULTY

to turn over the entire assets of the concern to the creditors, and allow them to do with them as they pleased, on the condition that Waidner and the Numsens should be released. The proposition was well received, but no action was taken.

The Waidner troubles are very serious. No one appeared at adjournment to accuse him or his connections with any unfair dealing, or any attempt to defraud anybody. The popular excuse for his situation appeared to be his speculative turn of mind, which led him into a fatal connection with the Crystal Lake concern. His valuable assets are believed to be comprised in the "bills receivable" and "stock" items given above, and it is generally conceded that the Crystal Lake paper is next to worthless, or at least that there is no immediate or prospective show of realizing anything from it. It is more than probable, however, that a compromise with his creditors will be effected, the great thing now appearing in the way being the question as to the admission of the claim of the Numsens, which some urge will not stand in the Courts, and consequently is not just. Pending the settlement Mr. Waidner continues his business, the receipts therefrom to go to the credit of his creditors.

## THE SOLDIERS AND THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—In these trying times it seems that all soldiers and seamen, who have served their country and helped to save it, should at once rise up and proclaim their rights as good citizens. During the last four years, the high privates have been called upon to vote some ex-General, Colonel, or Captain into office, under the assurance that he would work in behalf of the rights belonging to soldiers and seamen. How soon these assurances are forgotten! The action of members of the present House of Representatives at Washington, in discharging our comrades and placing ex-Rebel soldiers in their places, is enough to bring every comrade to the front. This proceeding at the Capital indicates what might happen if the ex-Confederate Generals, members of the present Congress, had the controlling power over the Northern and Northwestern States. Comrades of this glorious and free country, we have the strength, by our united votes at the ballot-box, to teach our enemies a lesson; and, to accomplish this, our duty is plain, namely: to cast our ballots, in the coming Presidential election, with the Republican party.

The present state of our affairs is largely due to the fact of many soldiers being influenced through personal acquaintance and friendship to vote for the Democratic side, and thus vote against sound principles. Let every soldier and seaman of the late Rebellion throw aside personal acquaintance, as far as politics is concerned, and let us come to the front in all our strength at the next Presidential election, and support the candidates on the Republican ticket, whoever they may be. It is true that names sometimes appear on the ticket displeasing to some. Still, is not this the case in all parties, public and private? We should not vote on the principle of electing the head, and cutting off the tail, as has been the custom in our own city elections. If we are Republicans our ballot should say so. Let us not be known as milk-and-water men, but let us cast our united votes for every name on the regular Republican ticket.

Ample time has been given every soldier and seaman of our late Rebellion to weigh the political record of each party since the close of the War, and decide on which side are our friends. Great praise should be given by every soldier and seaman, and the friends of the same, to the President, and the members of Congress who have stood by us and are still standing by us.

In closing, allow me to add that I write from the promptings of my own heart, from my love of Republican principles, from my regard for good government, and from my abhorrence of the buying and selling of men and principles in politics; and I earnestly beseech every comrade to influence his friends to cast their ballots against corrupt men, and thus show to the world that we entertain unlimited confidence in the Republican form of government.

WM. O. LUDLOW.

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The apple is indeed the fruit of youth. As we grow old we crave apples less. It is an ominous sign. When you are ashamed to be seen eating them on the street; when you can carry them in your pocket and your hand not constantly find its way to them; when your neighbor has apples and you have none, and you make no nocturnal visits to his orchard; when your lunch-basket is without them and you can pass a winter's night by the fireside with no thought of the fruit at your elbow, then be assured you are no longer a boy, either in heart or years.

The genuine apple-eater comforts himself with an apple in their seasons as others with a pipe or cigar. When he has nothing else to do, or is bored, he eats an apple. While he is waiting for the train he eats an apple, sometimes several of them. When he takes a walk he arms himself with apples. His traveling-bag is full of apples. He offers an apple to his companion, and takes one himself. They are his chief solace when on the road. He sows their seed all along the route. He tosses the core from the car window and from the top of the stagecoach. He would, in time, make the land one vast orchard. He dispenses with a knife. He prefers that his teeth shall have the first taste. Then he knows the best flavor is immediately beneath the skin, and that in a pared apple this is lost. If you will stew the apple, he says, instead of baking it, by all means leave the skin on. It improves the color, and vastly heightens the flavor of the dish.

The apple is a masculine fruit; hence women are poor apple-eaters. It belongs to the open air, and requires an open air taste and relish.

The miners engaged in the LaSalle shaft of the Northern Illinois Coal and Iron Company quit work yesterday because they were dissatisfied with the introduction of a new mining [illegible]

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The first witness called was

HENRY SCHUMACHER,

lessee of the house No. 1016 South Halsted street, where the shooting took place. He testified as follows: We had a private affair of the Southwestern Lodge No. 11 of the Order of Liberty. Pete Harmon came to me about 7 o'clock in company with Roney, and introduced him as his especial friend. Harmon asked if he would take Roney to see the installation. They sat up here during the installation. I saw them walk down stairs. I did not see them while supper was going on. Gruetzmacher came in about 1 o'clock. When he came in some one said, "I think there will be trouble," as at different times he did not conduct himself as a man and gentleman. Twice before they had had to put him out doors. Gruetzmacher was informed by several of the members that he must go out. I told Pete Harmon to take him out quietly. Harmon is his brother-in-law. Harmon said there was no reason for taking him out. When it looked like trouble Pete Harmon, Roney, and some others went out. Gruetzmacher did not go out. About that time somebody fell down near the door of the saloon. I think it was Hughes. I think it was about the time when Gruetzmacher took off his coat to take part in the dance. Schaetzlein helped him to the door, and came back behind the bar. I then shut the door, and some of the crowd rushed to it, but did not open it. I said I would go out and shut the street door, but Schaetzlein said he would do it. He then opened the door from the saloon into the hall, and went into the hall alone. In less than a minute I heard the shots fired,—two in quick succession, and the third a little time after. After the shots were fired, those in the bar-room rushed out into the hall. I did not go out. As I went to the door Schaetzlein and Roos were brought in, both injured and bleeding. The next I heard was a cry from the sidewalk of a man saying, "That man shot two of our men; let's lynch him." I think it was Link's voice. The next I saw was when Harmon came in; also Gruetzmacher without a hat on. They came in about the same time. Pete Harmon said, "Henry, what has been done; do you know who fired?" He assumed to be ignorant of who fired the shots. A policeman standing by asked Pete the same question, and Harmon said, "I don't know who did it." I went into the room where the two wounded men were laying on the bed and asked Mike Schaetzlein who did the shooting. He said, "Oh, Henry, I am shot, and Roney, that ex-policeman, done it." He stated further that Pete Harmon stood by and would not assist him. He said also that as he had most gotten out of that door, Charley Gruetzmacher stood right near the door in the hallway, and Schaetzlein told him, "Charley, behave yourself and go home, and for God's sake don't shoot." Gruetzmacher then told him, "I will not shoot." He seemed to be willing to walk on with Schaetzlein toward the outer door. It was the intention of Schaetzlein to lock the outer door. When they got into the middle of the hall, Gruetzmacher being quiet, Roney stepped up and struck Schaetzlein three times on the head and knocked him down. Thereupon there was a cry for help. Schaetzlein rose up, and, with Roos, grappled with Roney when he was near the outer door, and Schaetzlein struck at Roney, who fired shots, two in quick succession and one afterwards. Pete Harmon was there and grabbed Roney, but let him escape. My brother-in-law stated this before he died and on two or three other occasions. Roney was out of order while dancing, and, on being called to behave, got mad, and attempted to draw his revolver. I did not see him draw his revolver, but heard that he did so. This statement as to what Schaetzlein stated I will add was made by Schaetzlein in the presence of my wife, Mrs. Roos, and members of the Order. He didn't know he was going to die when he stated this, nor did he expect it. He never said anything about having trouble with Gruetzmacher before he died. Gruetzmacher went out quietly with him.

WILLIAM CARBERRY,

roundsman at the Deering Street Station, said that at 3:15 Monday morning he met Officer Harmon on the street, and asked him who did the shooting. He said he didn't know, that Roney was all right—he didn't do it. He brought a man, residing at No. 50 Emerald avenue, who said that Gruetzmacher did the shooting. Harmon admitted in the presence of Schumacher that Roney did take part in the fracas.

DANIEL LYNCH.

Officer No. 82, attached to the Second Precinct, testified: I was on the corner of Halsted street and Archer avenue about 2 o'clock Monday morning. As soon as I reached the corner I heard a halloo. I ran to this hall. As soon as I reached the entrance of the hall I saw Roney standing at the door trying to get away from the crowd that was in the hall. I made a grab for him, and caught him by the coat-collar; rushed in between him and the party who were trying to lick him and crying to lynch him. Some one in the crowd hallooed that he had shot a man. As soon as he spoke of the shooting, I jerked him out of the crowd on to the sidewalk. At that time I saw Harmon have hold of him on the other side. His hair was over his face and blood running over his mouth and face. I started off with him, me on the right side and Harmon on the left, and went as far as the end of the sidewalk, opposite this building. At that time the crowd rushed out and continued to cry, "Lynch him." One of the witnesses sworn yesterday (Hughes) stepped up and said he would help me. Roney made no remarks to me. I looked back and saw the crowd going for Hughes, and left Roney to get him away from the crowd. When I went toward Roney again I met Harmon coming back who said Roney had got away, and he had Roney's coat. I saw Roney on the south side of Archer avenue running toward the liquor store. I then came back to the house and saw the wounded men on the bed and went for Dr. Byford. Roney was 100 feet from me at the time he broke from Harmon.

THOMAS G. RONEY,

the prisoner, was produced, and given permission to make his statement. He is apparently about 24 years of age, short, stout, and muscular, with dark hair and eyes. He was quiet and collected in his demeanor, and told a straightforward story, without hesitation or prompting. Sergt. Hood gives him a good reputation, and says that single-handed with an opponent he could hold his own without difficulty. He testified:

I came to this hall Sunday night about [illegible] o'clock with Mr. Harmon. We staid up here until the exercises were over, and then went down to the saloon. We didn't wait for supper, but went out into a neighboring saloon and played cards. We then came back into the saloon, when they were dancing. Harmon introduced me to a lady. After dancing a short time I took the lady to a seat, and Harmon asked me the reason. I told him they would not allow me to dance. He told me not to say a word about it, and I said I would not. Soon after we had some beer, and I noticed a rush to the hall-door. I saw there was a row, and went out there, when I was struck in the forehead. Then I heard a cry for assistance, and I was knocked down on the floor. I was getting beat, and at last said if they didn't let me up I would fire, and I did fire. I fired two shots. My head was down, and I pointed the pistol up and shot. I did not intend to hit anybody, and if I shot any one I am sorry. I either had to shoot or be killed. The crowd said "Mob him; lynch him." This was during the fuss and after Lynch had hold of me. There was a fight on the stairway between Harmon's brother-in-law, I heard, and some one else. I didn't know any of the crowd. Witness' hat was submitted in evidence. It was stained with blood and bore the appearance of having been cut with a knife or other sharp weapon. There was also exhibited his revolver, a small five-shooter of the Continental Arms Company's pattern, with two chambers empty.

AUGUST SCHULTZ.

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The first witness called was

HENRY SCHUMACHER,

lessee of the house No. 1016 South Halsted street, where the shooting took place. He testified as follows: We had a private affair of the Southwestern Lodge No. 11 of the Order of Liberty. Pete Harmon came to me about 7 o'clock in company with Roney, and introduced him as his especial friend. Harmon asked if he could take Roney to see the installation. They sat up here during the installation. I saw them walk down stairs. I did not see them while supper was going on. Gruetzmacher came in about 1 o'clock. When he came in some one said, "I think there will be trouble," as at different times he did not conduct himself as a man and gentleman. Twice before they had had to put him out doors. Gruetzmacher was informed by several of the members that he must go out. I told Pete Harmon to take him out quietly. Harmon is his brother-in-law. Harmon said there was no reason for taking him out. When it looked like trouble Pete Harmon, Roney, and some others went out. Gruetzmacher did not go out. About that time somebody fell down near the door of the saloon. I think it was Hughes. I think it was about the time when Gruetzmacher took off his coat to take part in the dance. Schaetzlein helped him to the door, and came back behind the bar. I then shut the door, and some of the crowd rushed to it, but did not open it. I said I would go out and shut the street door, but Schaetzlein said he would do it. He then opened the door from the saloon into the hall, and went into the hall alone. In less than a minute I heard the shots fired,—two in quick succession, and the third a little time after. After the shots were fired, those in the bar-room rushed out into the hall. I did not go out. As I went to the door Schaetzlein and Roos were brought in, both injured and bleeding. The next I heard was a cry from the sidewalk of a man saying, "That man shot two of our men; let's lynch him." I think it was Link's voice. The next I saw was when Harmon came in; also Gruetzmacher without a hat on. They came in about the same time. Pete Harmon said, "Henry, what has been done; do you know who fired?" He assumed to be ignorant of who fired the shots. A policeman standing by asked Pete the same question, and Harmon said, "I don't know who did it." I went into the room where the two wounded men were laying on the bed and asked Mike Schaetzlein who did the shooting. He said, "Oh, Henry, I am shot, and Roney, that ex-policeman, done it." He stated further, that Pete Harmon stood by and would not assist him. He said also that as he had most gotten out of that door, Charley Gruetzmacher stood right near the door in the hallway, and Schaetzlein told him, "Charley behave yourself and go home, and for God's sake don't shoot." Gruetzmacher then told him, "I will not shoot." He seemed to be willing to walk on with Schaetzlein toward the outer door. It was the intention of Schaetzlein to lock the outer door. When they got into the middle of the hall, Gruetzmacher being quiet, Roney stepped up and struck Schaetzlein three times on the head and knocked him down. Thereupon there was a cry for help. Schaetzlein rose up, and, with Roos, grappled with Roney when he was near the outer door, and Schaetzlein struck at Roney, who fired shots, two in quick succession and one afterwards. Pete Harmon was there and grabbed Roney, but let him escape. My brother-in-law stated this before he died and on two or three other occasions. Roney was out of order while dancing, and, on being called to behave, got mad, and attempted to draw his revolver. I did not see him draw his revolver, but heard that he did so. This statement as to what Schaetzlein stated I will add was made by Schaetzlein in the presence of my wife, Mrs. Roos, and members of the Order. He didn't know he was going to die when he stated this, nor did he expect it. He never said anything about having trouble with Gruetzmacher before he died. Gruetzmacher went out quietly with him.

WILLIAM CARBERRY,

roundsman at the Deering Street Station, said that at 3:15 Monday morning he met Officer Harmon on the street, and asked him who did the shooting. He said he didn't know, that Roney was all right—he didn't do it. He brought a man, residing at No. 50 Emerald avenue, who said that Gruetzmacher did the shooting. Harmon admitted in the presence of Schumacher that Roney did take part in the fracas.

DANIEL LYNCH,

Officer No. 82, attached to the Second Precinct, testified: I was on the corner of Halsted street and Archer avenue about 2 o'clock Monday morning. As soon as I reached the corner I heard a halloo. I ran to this hall. As soon as I reached the entrance of the hall I saw Roney standing at the door trying to get away from the crowd that was in the hall. I made a grab for him, and caught him by the coat-collar; rushed in between him and the party who were trying to lick him and crying to lynch him. Some one in the crowd hallooed that he had shot a man. As soon as he spoke of the shooting, I jerked him out of the crowd on to the sidewalk. At that time I saw Harmon have hold of him on the other side. His hair was over his face and blood running over his mouth and face. I started off with him, me on the right side and Harmon on the left, and went as far as the end of the sidewalk, opposite this building. At that time the crowd rushed out and continued to cry, "Lynch him." One of the witnesses sworn yesterday (Hughes) stepped up and said he would help me. Roney made no remarks to me. I looked back and saw the crowd going for Hughes, and left Roney to get him away from the crowd. When I went toward Roney again I met Harmon coming back who said Roney had got away, and he had Roney's coat. I saw Roney on the south side of Archer avenue running toward the liquor store. I then came back to the house and saw the wounded men on the bed, and went for Dr. Byford. Roney was 100 feet from me at the time he broke from Harmon.

THOMAS G. RONEY,

the prisoner, was produced, and given permission to make his statement. He is apparently about 24 years of age, short, stout, and muscular, with dark hair and eyes. He was quiet and collected in his demeanor, and told a straightforward story, without hesitation or prompting. Sergt. Hood gives him a good reputation, and says that single-handed with an opponent he could hold his own without difficulty. He testified:

I came to this hall Sunday night about 7 o'clock with Mr. Harmon. We staid up here until the exercises were over, and then went down to the saloon. We didn't wait for supper, but went out into a neighboring saloon and played cards. We then came back into the saloon when they were dancing. Harmon introduced me to a lady. After dancing a short time I took the lady to a seat, and Harmon asked me the reason. I told him they would not allow me to dance. He told me not to say a word about it, and I said I would not. Soon after we had some beer, and I noticed a rush to the hall-door. I saw there was a row, and went out there, when I was struck in the forehead. Then I heard a cry for assistance, and I was knocked down on the floor. I was getting beat, and at last said if they didn't let me up I would fire, and I did fire. I fired two shots. My head was down, and I pointed the pistol up and shot. I did not intend to hit anybody, and if I shot any one I am sorry. I either had to shoot or be killed. The crowd said "Mob him; lynch him!" This was during the fuss and after Lynch had hold of me. There was a fight on the stairway between Harmon's brother-in-law, I heard, and some one else. I didn't know any of the crowd.

Witness' hat was submitted in evidence. It was stained with blood and bore the appearance of having been cut with a knife or other sharp weapon. There was also exhibited his revolver, a small five-shooter of the Continental Arms Company's pattern, with two chambers empty.

AUGUST SCHULTZ.

I was in the hall when two shots were fired. I saw no fight. Schaetzlein was standing in the front of the hall; he had some one by the coat-collar. I was about four steps from him. Roos was between me and Schaetzlein. A man was standing there with a long coat on, and fired twice; he was not lying down, but stooping; he had the pistol in his hand, leaning toward the wall. No one was above him. I am unable to recognize the man; he had a black or brown mustache. There was no one fighting at the time of the shooting. After the shooting I went back into the saloon.

The following is the

STATEMENT OF ROOS,

made when it was supposed that he was in immediate apprehension of death.

Personally appeared before me, J. Frederick Banyon, a Notary Public, in and for the City of Chicago, Cook County, and State aforesaid, Frederick Roos, who being duly sworn upon his oath says: that on the 10th day of January, A. D., 1876, affiant was in the saloon No. 1016 South Halsted street, in the City of Chicago. Affiant says that he heard some one calling for help about 2 a. m. Monday morning; the hallooing occurred outside in the hall; there affiant saw one Roney, an ex-policeman; and Mike Schaetzlein, who was shot by Roney, so he told me. I passed alongside of them and then stepped to the rear. Then Roney raised his left arm and shot me in the bowels. I then went back to the saloon, and was attended by Dr. Talcott. Affiant further states that he knows the defendant Roney, having seen him several times before, and can positively swear that said Roney fired at him with a revolver in his hands, and further affiant saith not.

his
FREDERICK X ROOS.
mark.

At the conclusion of Mrs. Schumacher's testimony the case was given to the jury, who retired and after an absence of nearly an hour returned with the subjoined

VERDICT:

We, the jury, find that Michael Schaetzlein came to his death by a gunshot wound fired from a revolver in the hands of Thomas G. Roney, and we recommend that the said Roney be held to the Criminal Court without bail; and we further recommend that Charles Gruetzmacher and Peter Harmon be held to bail as the principal witnesses.

A mitimus for each of the three was accordingly made out, and they committed to jail as witnesses in default of $1,500 bail.

# JUDGE H. G. MILLER.

## Remarks at the Opening of the Democratic Club-Rooms.

Following is the full text of the remarks made by Judge Henry G. Miller, at the opening of the Democratic Club-Rooms last Saturday evening:

MR. CHAIRMAN: The reason why I am in favor of an effective organization of the Democratic party is this: The word "democracy" vitalizes a system of principles that are indispensable to the successful administration of the Government of a free people. These principles were thoroughly discussed during the favorite period of our Government, by the most eminent men in the country. In the discussion the most valuable contributions came from the pen of Thomas Jefferson. He first formulated these principles, and made them familiar to the American mind. The party which, under the leadership of Jefferson, defeated the old Federal party, was at first called the Republican party. But the word republican has no very definite meaning in politics; it hardly distinguishes one form of Government from another; and its leaders in looking for a better name came to the word Democracy, a word composed of two old Greek words "Demos," the people, and "Kratein," to rule, meaning rule by the people, and expressing better than any other word the central animating idea of the party, namely: That our Government was established for the benefit of the great body of the people, and not the benefit of those who administer it. They adopted it and put the word Democratic in the place of the word Republican, and the party has since been known as the Democratic party.

The old Federal party, once defeated, disappeared from the political arena, and has not since returned to it under that name, though it ran easily be shown that its leading and characteristic features have been inherited by the present so-called Republican party. The Democratic party recognized the fact that men carry with them into official positions the same selfish purposes that animate them in private stations, and that it is as necessary that Governments as that individuals should be placed under legal restraint. Hence it is a cardinal doctrine of that party that all our Governments, Federal and State, shall be constantly obedient to the constitutions that created and organized them.

In the hands of the Democratic party our country entered upon a career of prosperity that has never been paralleled in the history of civilized nations, and this prosperity continued until the agitation of the slavery question was encountered. But one of the issues of the War was the abolition of slavery, and the slaves themselves have since been received into the great body of the people, and became citizens of our country. There they must ever remain, obedient to its laws and receiving its fullest protection. And in passing let me remark that these people can far more safely intrust their liberties to a party that constantly observes constitutional restraints and obligations than to a party that as constantly ignores them. But Democracy has no affinity with slavery, and the agitation of this question engendered sentiments hostile to its principles; and now that slavery has forever disappeared from our land, it behooves us to clear away the debris that gathered during this agitation, discover the old foundations of the party, and build upon them.

Among the principles especially adapted as remedial measures to the present disordered condition of our political affairs first and foremost is Home Rule. This implies the perfect and absolute equality of all the States composing the Union, and the right of each State to manage its domestic affairs in its own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. A full and cordial recognition of this principle will be followed by a speedy restoration of that mutual confidence, affection, and esteem which should distinguish the intercourse with each other of the various sections of a free and united people. The General Government cannot enter a State of the Union, assume the control of its domestic affairs, and the guardianship of a portion of its people, without bringing its capital and labor into collision, paralyzing its industries, and overturning from its foundations our entire political system. The framers of our Constitution wisely withheld from it every semblance of power or machinery for the accomplishment of so diabolical a purpose, and besides it is altogether too expensive a luxury.

A second principle is tariff for revenue only. This will banish from our legislation that baneful spirit which for political influence or other corrupting considerations favors an industry in one section of the country at the expense of industries in other sections of it, and will place all our industries under the control of natural laws which will most surely and speedily develop the wealth and general prosperity of our people.

A third principle is sound currency. It is a cardinal doctrine with the Democratic party that the General Government can only exercise such powers as are delegated to it in the Constitution, and that the extent of these powers is to be ascertained by giving effect to the plain and obvious meaning of the words which delegate them. The Constitution says: "Congress shall have power to coin money and regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin." The plain and obvious meaning of this language is, the United States shall furnish to the people metallic currency. The leaders of the Republican party on the other hand, like the leaders of the old Federal party construe the Constitution in the light of some supposed governmental necessity, and upon this principle of construction they prefer to have extracted from that instrument the power to issue a promise to pay money in the place of money; to substitute a promise for the thing promised; and to impress upon this promise the quality and attributes of money. Under this assumed power they have filled the country with a new currency called greenbacks and National Bank notes, and this it is admitted on all hands is a fruitful source of the corruption which everywhere distinguishes the present administration of our public affairs. The Republican party having itself produced inflation with all its attendant evils, now proposes to slip out of it as a reptile slips out of its skin, hoping that the Democratic party will gather up the discarded cuticle and make of it one of the planks of its platform. The Democratic party will do no such thing. It will remain true to its old traditions and continue, as it always has been,—pre-eminently a hard-money party. The various industries of the country are, however, adjusted to this new currency, and we cannot go suddenly from a paper to a metallic currency without deranging these industries. Should the manufacturer after he has constructed his mills and put them in operation, discover that the power which drives his machinery is unstable, and in a measure uncontrollable, and that for this reason it is necessary to change the location of his dam, or to change from water to steam-power, he will not, as a prudent man, suddenly tear the old dam away, and allow its accumulated waters to rush forth and carry off his dam and machinery to a common ruin, but he will make the change gradually, and in such a way as will not only save his capital, but continue uninterruptedly its employment. So a change of our currency, which impels all our industries, should be made gradually, and be conducted by wise and prudent legislation. In this we are not inconsistent, any more than the old Republican party was inconsistent for having, when the country was filled with the paper issues of our State Banks, continued for a time the National Bank as the fiscal agent of the Government, in order to conduct the State Banks gradually back to specie payments. If I should attempt to express what I conceive to be the general sentiment of the Democratic party upon this subject it would be about in these words: No more inflation or repetition of violated promises, but a return to specie as the only sound basis of currency as soon as and whenever this can be done without serious detriment to the business interests of the country.

But, my friends, our supreme and controlling purpose must be to give to the people of our country, of our State, of our county, and of our city, an economical and honest Government. To this end it is necessary that there should be conspicuously inscribed upon our banner two remaining principles, namely: Economy in the public expense and fidelity in the performance of official duties. Let us labor to restore honesty to the politics of the country, from which it has so long been exiled. Let us endeavor to make it the crowning virtue in the administration of the Government, and the door that leads to the possession of it will be thrown widely open. Let us enter by this door, and not attempt to climb up some other way. Yes, my friends, let us go forward and thoroughly organize our party. Let home-rule, free-trade, sound currency, economy in the public expense, and fidelity in the performance of official duties be its foremost principles. Let its flag bearing them upon its folds float through the East and through the West, through the North and through the South, and it will awaken in the hearts of our people the sentiments which gave to us the best days of the Republic.

Allow me in concluding to say a word in regard to the initial proceedings of our present Democratic House of Representatives. Assembled at a critical period, to encounter evils which have well nigh disheartened the friends of popular government everywhere, that body has already excited more of hope in the American heart than has been felt at any time during the last ten years of our history. We are encouraged to look, and we do gratefully look to it as to the dawning of a morning light, and we have every reason to believe that the same wisdom, discretion, and fairness that have distinguished its opening days will mark this session to its close. There is one law, however, which I hope they will promptly repeal, and that is the Bankrupt law. To the administration of our public affairs by the Republican party a court for general bankruptcy is perhaps a necessary appendage. I am inclined to think it is. But the good people of this country have determined upon a change, and that change will be made during our present centennial year, and I think this Congress can in anticipation of it now safely cut off this odious appendage.

Finally, my friends, let us have a distinct and clear conception of the object we desire to accomplish by this organization, and we can then determine upon the best mode for accomplishing it. If our object is simply to get possession of the public offices that we may distribute them to our friends, then strategy is the way to reach it; but if our purpose is to give a good Government to the people, then we must found our organization upon principle. Let us get out of the quagmires in which we have for many years been struggling, and some times over each other, and step up upon the never-failing rock of Democratic principle, and we can defy the world.

# DYNAMITE.

## A St. Louis Magazine of the Great Explosive—Experiments to Prove Its Harmlessness, Except Under Special Provocation.

*St. Louis Globe-Democrat, Jan. 12.*

A great deal has lately been said and printed about dynamite, and, on account of the recent horrible occurrence at Bremerhaven, when so many persons lost their lives, the impression has become firmly fixed on the public mind that dynamite, or giant powder, as it is also called, is an exceedingly dangerous substance to handle. It is not generally known that there is an establishment in this city for the storage and sale of dynamite, but it is so; has been so for several years, and this day, there is in a Lowell magazine more than 30,000 pounds of the article; enough, if exploded, to level a large part of the city buildings to the ground. But that there is not the slightest danger of any premature explosion, Mr. Fred. Julian, the agent of the Atlantic Giant Powder Company, whose office is at No. 22 South Main street, took special pains to demonstrate, yesterday afternoon.

He invited, among others, a representative of the *Globe-Democrat* to witness some experiments he proposed making, and in the early part of the afternoon his pair of bays passed over the road to Lowell, and brought the press man through the tremendous stinks of the Lowell rendering works to a little house that stood in the common, unprotected by fence or inclosure of any kind. It was probably 15 feet square, of course had no windows, and but one metal door, several feet from the ground. Hitching the team to a fence at some distance from the house, Mr. Julian unlocked the iron magazine door and proceeded to scramble in with a lighted cigar in his mouth.

This proceeding was viewed with no little misgivings by the Knight of the Faber, who was, however, by no means reassured by the carelessness with which he knocked the boxes of the awful substance to and fro with the most reckless disregard of common impressions concerning dynamite. Finally, selecting a 25-pound box, he pitched it out of the door, down to the ground, a distance of 6 or 8 feet, without the least ceremony. Visions of the Mosel and careless handling of the fatal freight on the dreadful day of her disaster came before the eyes of the *Globe-Democrat* man as that box fell to the frozen ground with a sharp rattle, and rolled over two or three times, as if specially to provoke Providence, but nothing startling occurred. The box fell, and that was all. The scene of the Mosel was not repeated, and no remains had to be gathered up with shovels. Clambering down, and taking the box and an ax, a procession was formed to the bank of the river, close by, where a high bank presented a favorable spot for experiments. The theory that dynamite can be exploded by a sudden jar or concussion is utterly scouted by Mr. Julian, and in proof of his earnest belief in the truth of his assertion that it would not explode under such circumstances, he took the box and threw it over the bank on some stones at the bottom. The box was shattered, the dynamite flew in all directions, was scattered here and there over the rocks, but no explosion took place.

"I propose to show you that the theory of dynamite becoming dangerous by disintegration, in freezing, is utterly absurd. I have given the dynamite as severe a jar as was necessary to have exploded it, had it been possible to explode it in that way. When frozen, it is impossible to explode it at all, and even when thawed and in a pliable state, it can be exploded only by the use of a suitable percussion cap and fuse."

The man of giant powder then descended, and gathered up all the dynamite that had not fallen into the river, and, laying it on one of the shattered sides of the box, brought it up; and for the first time the press man gazed on the dreaded compound. It looked harmless enough then, being a sort of grayish yellow material in cylindrical sticks, 8 inches long, and 1¼ inch in diameter. Encouraged by the boldness of Julian, guests began to pick up pieces of the powder and examine it.

"What is it made of?"

"Nitro-glycerine and infusorial earth."

"In what proportions?"

"We usually use about 75 per cent of nitro-glycerine, though occasionally if any one wants more, 78 per cent is put in, and the powder shipped to him at once. Powder made with more than 75 per cent nitro-glycerine is never stored."

"Where do you get the earth?"

"It comes from Germany. Occasionally we use California earth, and sometimes sawdust in manufacturing the second quality."

"How many qualities are there?"

"Three; but the only difference between the first and second is in the quantity of other substances. The third grade is made with nitro-glycerine and sawdust."

"And there is no danger of this pile exploding as long as it is frozen?"

"It is perfectly impossible for it to explode while it is frozen, and after it is thawed it can be fired only with cap and fuse."

"Will percussion explode it?"

"I'll show you."

Taking the ax, Mr. Julian proceeded to strike the pile of dirty-looking cylinders, breaking them and scattering the scraps and fragments in every direction, while the bystanders looked on, but no concussion followed.

"Now I'll burn a little, to show that it will not explode from fire."

The fragments were gathered into a little pile, several whole and broken cylinders were laid on, for good measure apparently, and the powder man coolly stooped over the heap, containing dynamite enough to lay in ruins any house in St. Louis, and, striking a match, applied it to the substance. The flame caught, slowly at first, rapidly afterwards, now on a little projection, then on a round surface, until the whole pile burning with a fierce pink flame and intense brilliancy, and such great heat that no one could stand within a dozen feet of it. For several minutes it hissed and glowed, and then subsided, leaving a rock-like residue, which speedily hardened to the similitude of white quartz. Though the hissing was tremendous, and the light and heat overpowering, there was not the faintest explosion. Mr. Julian stated that in the burning of the Meter 10,000 pounds of dynamite burned without explosion, and that the Company he represents lost 2,000 pounds by the burning of a Jersey City warehouse the other day, no explosion attending either calamity.

After showing that it could not be hammered into explosion, or persuaded to go off by any other way than comparatively slow combustion, Mr. Julian proceeded to demonstrate that when frozen it could not be exploded even with a fulminate cap and fuse. A stick of dynamite was suitably prepared by a little boring with a penknife to receive the cap and fuse; the latter was lighted, the cap went off with a sharp report, but the chunk of explosive was found cracked and broken by the explosion of the cap, but otherwise unchanged.

In order, finally, to prove that the material could be exploded, the dynamite man took a portion of an unfrozen cartridge, which he carried in his pocket, and the looker-on could not fail to be impressed with the small size of the piece, and the effects the operator seemed to expect from it. After preparing the dynamite, the fulminate cap, and the fuse, and after warning the others to get at a respectful distance, he placed the charge beneath the river bank, among some large, loose stones, lighted the fuse, and, hastily scrambling up the bank, he "lit out" at his best rate, which was fully equaled by that of the other eager scientists.

A safe distance was attained, and, after a moment's pause, an explosion like that of a 12-pounder was heard under the bank, the earth trembled, and stones and dirt flew up vigorously. Examination revealed the fact that the blocks of stone were thrown hither and thither, a large quantity of dirt from the bank had been shaken down, and other quite noticeable effects had resulted. In answer to the inquiry as to whether the unfrozen dynamite was liable to explode from an accidental spark, Mr. Julian simply took a long cartridge of the unfrozen substance, and, lighting one end of it with a match, held it in his hand while burning. The *Globe-Democrat* man, anxious to distinguish himself, reached for it, and, after holding it till the burning drops of fluid fell on his hand, passed it over to another.

Subsequent inquiries revealed the fact that dynamite, though having eight times the explosive force of gunpowder, is regarded by all the railroad companies as perfectly harmless, being shipped as ordinary freight over all American roads. The principal factory of the Atlantic Giant Powder Company is at Drakesville, New Jersey, and there is a branch factory in California. The use of it in this country is much more general among miners than is usually supposed, as may be judged by the sale in Missouri, which amounts to more than 40,000 pounds a year. Mr. Julian thinks that the Thomas explosion was not caused by the fall of the cask, but that there must have been fulminate caps prepared, and the sudden jar to the clock-work caused the explosion of these, and consequently of the dynamite. It has been stated that dynamite cartridges are prepared with a fulminate cap ready for explosion, but this is absurd. No factory in the world would run the risk of manufacturing such cartridges.

Thanking the agent for his experiments, the visitors got into the carriage, and with a 50-pound box of giant powder, enough to level a block of houses, under the seat, wended their way back to town, thinking how the people would shy off if they knew what was on board, and how little cause for alarm there really was.

# AMUSEMENTS.

THE ENGLISH OPERA.

Last evening the opera of "Martha" was given to an immense audience at Hooley's, with the following cast:

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|---|---|
| Martha | Miss Kellogg |
| Nancy | Mrs. Seguin |
| Lionel | Mr. Castle |
| Plunket | Mr. Hamilton |
| Sir Tristram | Mr. Hamilton |
| Sheriff | Mr. Seguin |
| | Mr. J. G. Peakes |

Every word and note of "Martha" must by this time be familiar to opera-goers, and every number in it must be known by heart, and still, Flotow's lively work does not yet seem to have lost its magnetic power in this city, although it has begun to pale in many other places, and is not now regarded as a strong card by the managers. With the exception of the "Mignon" matinee last week, it drew the largest house of the season. Not only was every seat filled, but all the camp-chairs were pressed into service, and the lobbies were thronged with an eager crowd, several ladies standing through the evening. There is no accounting for the whims of a Chicago audience. The opera-going people of the city seem to be recklessly determined to go this season if they never go again, and are going regardless of off nights or the nature of the work given. From present appearances the management might run through the whole centennial year and cancel all its engagements in the slow-going Eastern cities.

Of the performance little need be said. Little can be said that has not been said scores of times before, for all the artists in the cast have appeared here over and over again in these roles, with the exception of Mr. Hamilton, whose representation of *Plunket* was new. He is much more pleasing in this light comedy than in serious work, and abates some of his stiffness and assumption of dignity which does not sit well upon him, as he is not cast in a heroic mold. His delineation of *Plunket* is by far the best thing he has yet done. His singing had less of hardness and mannerism than usual, and his action, although not up to the standard of most of his predecessors, was at least agreeable and in good taste. The other artists acquitted themselves with their customary success, and the encores came in at the conventional places, like the "Lost, Proscribed" duo and the "Last Rose of Summer," which, by the way, has never been sung more delightfully by Miss Kellogg. Mrs. Seguin was in charming spirits and filled her part with so much of saucy humor, as well as good singing, that its interest never lagged. Mr. Castle was very happy in his role, and even Mr. Seguin caught the general spirit and made some very pronounced vocal efforts. This afternoon "The Talisman" will be given, and this evening "Fra Diavolo," after which we pass to the third week, the repertoire of which is in our advertising columns.

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE.

The Georgia Minstrels have begun a successful engagement at the New Chicago Theatre, playing to crowded houses. The popularity of this troupe seems due largely to the fact that they are genuine colored minstrels. The counterfeit Ethiopian, although often amusing, steps down from his proper place too plainly to make his performance altogether enjoyable. But the spectacle of negroes exhibiting negro song, dancing, and humor, is natural and pleasing, and better, because truer, art. The singing of the Georgia Minstrels is good for music of its sort, and their fun is the real exotic fun of the African. Some of the voices were handled with no little skill and fidelity. This was especially true of Mr. Lucas, the tenor, and the bass, whose voice is remarkable. Naturally, the troupe are strongest when they follow most closely their own bent of humor, and sing the genuine negro melodies, and weakest when, as in "Love in Georgia," they adopt words and actions laid down for them by a writer of another race. The Georgia Minstrels are superior to the religious bands of negro singers that have come here, in their utter abandonment to fun. One of the best features of their performance was the burlesque in "The Hamtown Student," of the severe dignity of a troupe that visited this city last summer. Their whole performance is so powerful that the audience is convulsed with merriment from the beginning to the end, and yet it is wholly free from the coarseness that makes many minstrel entertainments unpleasant to mixed audiences.

THE MUSEUM.

Col. Wood's Museum has shown decided improvement of late. It is now more worthy of public patronage than ever before. "Under the Gaslight" has been the attraction this week. It has been given with much attention to detail, and with some liberality of management. Many of the scenes are entirely new. The audiences, we are glad to know, have been steadily improving in numbers. The dramatic company has been remodeled, Mr. Forsberg and Miss Cameron having resigned, and Miss Flora Baker, who played *Louise* in "The Two Orphans" so prettily at the Academy of Music, having been engaged. Mr. McManus and Mr. Rogers are winning many friends in Chicago by their conscientious acting.

MRS. RICHARDSON AT EVANSTON.

An entertainment of unusual interest is announced for the Evanston public this week. Mrs. Abbie Sage Richardson, the gifted reader and author, will give some of her delightful recitations from the poets and dramatists. There will be music in addition, of a high order, as Mrs. Richardson will be assisted in the entertainment by Mrs. Watson, one of the most accomplished musicians and pianists of this city, and Miss Ingersoll and Mr. Lewis, the well-known members of the Beethoven Society. Thursday evening, Jan. 20, is the time fixed for the affair, which will be of more than ordinary excellence and interest.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

"Henry V." has at last been well advertised, and the audiences at McVicker's Theatre are consequently more equal to the merits of the performance than they were early in the week. We desire to impress upon the people of Chicago the fact that the opportunity to see this play is exceedingly valuable, and should not be lost. The performance begins at 7:45 every evening; not, as many seem to suppose, at 8 o'clock. There will be a matinee this afternoon at 2.

## THE DEAD CONNOISSEUR'S FRIENDS.

Gathered from many lands,
A company still and strange,
In the shadow of velvet and oak,
Not one to another spoke.
With faces that did not change,
Weird with the night, and dim,
They were looking their last at him.

If ever men were wise,
If ever women were fair,
If ever glory was dust
In a world of moth and rust,
Why, these and this were there,
Guests of the great—ah me,
How cold is your courtesy!

Does the loveliest lady of all
Drop Titian's light from her hair
Down into his darkened eyes—
His, who in his coffin lies?
Does that crouching Venus care
That he must forget the charm
Of her broken, beautiful arm?

Yet these are the dead man's friends,
Wooed in his passionate youth
And won when his head was gray.
Look at them close, I pray.
Ah! these he has loved in sooth;
Yet among them all, I fear,
They cannot give him a tear.

—*Mrs. S. M. B. Piatt in the Atlantic for January.*

### The Fatal Thirteen.

*New York Mercury.*

An old proverb, whose origin dates far back into antiquity, exists that when thirteen persons accidentally meet together one of them will die during the year. In order to test the truth of the saying, and as a kind of bold challenge to fate, thirteen Germans, having by accident found themselves together on a festive occasion about seven years ago, agreed to form an association and try what power there is in the ill-fated number thirteen. Mr. Charles Oppermann was chosen President; Daniel Ferber, Vice-President; Henry H. Boesenecher, Secretary; and John Bentel, Treasurer. The object of the Society is stated to be to meet socially at least once a month, and in case any member should quit this life the rest should attend his funeral, provide a hearse drawn by six snow-white horses, each member to appear with a white hat, instead of the customary black tile, and come in a carriage also drawn by six milky steeds. The mourners to wear, in addition to the white hat, white kids, white vests, and white cravats, and that if one should die, another member should be received into the circle in his place, but the roll of membership should never be more than thirteen, nor less. For nearly seven years the original members remained untouched by the hand of death, and there was no need for the unusual funeral parade, the brotherhood of thirteen growing fat and wealthy in the course of time. But a short time ago one of their number, who had removed to Hoboken, found the change of air unhealthy, and under the influence of Jersey marshes sickened and died. The remaining twelve, under the leadership of Mr. Opperman, were true to their plighted word, and they gave their comrade the last escort with a gorgeously-decorated hearse, to which were attached six white horses, followed by twelve stylish carriages, each drawn by a like number of splendid snowy animals, and bearing a solitary inmate in a white hat, to the astonishment of many of the sedate Teutonic burghers of Hoboken. Another member has since been installed to make full the number thirteen.

### A Wonderful Wheat Country.

*Portland Oregonian.*

We have been in the habit of supposing that the Wallamet Valley was the greatest wheat growing country on the habitable globe, and have felt like indulging in an indefinite amount of vainglorious boasting over the record of fields producing 50 bushels or more to the acre, and whole farms averaging 35 or 40 bushels. But our beautiful valley and our farmers must look to their laurels henceforth. From a gentleman of undoubted veracity, carefulness and accuracy, we receive some information concerning wheat-raising in Eastern Washington Territory which surpasses the best showing we remember to have seen in this part of the country.

C. Maier, living near the base of the Blue Mountains, in Walla Walla Valley, in 1873, raised on a 60-acre field 4,020 bushels of wheat an average of 67 bushels to the acre; and in 1875 from a 60-acre tract, 3,420 bushels, or 57 bushels to the acre.

Mr. Masterson, residing 4 miles south of Walla Walla, raised on 10 acres 850 bushels—85 bushels to the acre.

Mr. Kennedy, whose farm is on Dry Creek, 6 miles from Walla Walla, harvested 5,252 bushels from 150 acres—35 bushels average; and this was a volunteer crop—that is, the second crop from one sowing.

These crops, says our informant, were produced on ordinary wheat land; land that is considered good, "but no better than hundreds of thousands of acres now lying vacant in Walla Walla and Whitman Counties; especially north of Snake River, where there is a country vast enough to produce more than 25,000,000 bushels per annum, and where a failure of crops has never been known."


## CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$11,000, LOT 144x125, WITH 12-ROOM dwelling, a good barn, south front, on Warren-av., just west of Oakley-st. This is the cheapest property in the city. T. B. BOYD, Room 14, 146 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—OR EXCHANGE—100 or 200 on Cottage Grove-av. and Thirty-eighth-st., 50 feet, or less, in Woodlawn, near station, and South Park. B. GROSSMAN, Room 13, 68 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE CHOICEST RESIDENCE lots on Wabash-av., south of Twenty-second-st., 24x191 feet to 20-foot alley. Will sell at a great bargain for cash, or easy terms. F. W. SPRINGER, 153 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—LOT ON WARREN-AV., WEST OF Oakley-st., cheap for cash. GEO. M. HIGGINSON, 96 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT CORNER WEST SIDE, well adapted for a block of houses; would furnish some money to responsible parties wishing to build. Address L 94, Tribune office.

## SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED city property, 200 feet by 200 at Norwood Park, best corner in village, on Central-av., opposite church, all clear; will assume in exchange small incumbrance; also inside lot, 50x460. Inquire at 120 Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—BY H. WHIPPLE, ROOM 14, 109 Clark-st., lots, or half acres, or acres, offered for a few days, at a great bargain. Owner is going East.

FOR SALE—MORGAN PARK—C. R. I. & P. R. R.; 13 miles; 45 minutes; 10 cents fare; $85 commutation per year; seven trains. Artesian well water supplied free. School facilities unsurpassed. Houses built to order, and sold on time. GEORGE R. CLARKE, Agent, No. 11, Chamber of Commerce.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A GOOD STOCK AND DAIRY-FARM of 210 acres, improved, about 16 miles from Chicago, close to depot, plenty of hay, water, timber, etc., rich soil; price, $40 per acre; $3,000 cash, balance on easy terms. JOHN BYRNE, 148 Clark-st., Room 1.

## REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE HOUSE AND LOT OR lot on North Side, south of Chicago-av. and east of Clark-st. Address Z 64, Tribune office.

## TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—683 WABASH-AV., 3-STORY AND basement house; the owner and wife will take board with the family.

## TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—AT 83 THIRTIETH-ST., 2 BLOCKS west of State, four rooms on the first floor, elegantly furnished for housekeeping, for gentleman and wife only; house heated with furnace; water closet, bath-room with hot and cold water, range, etc.

TO RENT—FRONT ROOMS SUITABLE FOR LAdies or gentlemen, near Grand Pacific Hotel, 10 Sherman-st. Transients taken.

TO RENT—WELL-FURNISHED, WARMED ROOMS, $2.50 to $7 per week. Religio-Philosophical Publishing House, 127 Fourth-av., two blocks south Post-Office.

## TO RENT—STORES OFFICES, &c

Stores.

TO RENT—THE FINE FOUR-STORY AND BASEment store Nos. 207 and 209 East Monroe-st., near Franklin, in the new wholesale centre. Rent very moderate to a good tenant. Apply to WILLIAM H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—A COMMODIOUS, LARGE DOUBLE store, 53x136 feet, four stories and basement, with two elevators, and a wide alley in the rear, well calculated and suitable for any large wholesale business. Inquire at 225 and 227 South Water-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—TIP-TOP SAMPLE-ROOM; STREET-cars stop before the door; also dwelling-rooms. R. KENNEDY, 123 Dearborn-st., Room 10.

## WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GENTLEMAN OF means, and at present a non-resident, desires to lease a first-class place of residence on the South Side, in a desirable location, with a view of purchasing if the house and location proves satisfactory. Parties desiring to lease or sell will please address the undersigned, giving street and number of the house, and terms. JOHN HENDERSON, Chicago.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED PARLOR and bed-room adjoining, centrally located, for the winter; steam-heated preferred. Address C C R, Tribune office.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

8 ELDRIDGE-COURT—LOCATION AND FURnished rooms, with or without board; well heated and baths; prices reasonable. One front suite to ladies or gentlemen.

76 VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR STATE—NEW boarding-house; board for ladies or gentlemen, $4 to $5 per week, with use of piano.

West Side.

22 ABERDEEN-ST.—NICELY-FURNISHED rooms, all conveniences; first-class table; warm house; very low terms.

Hotels.

ST. CAROLINE'S COURT-HOTEL, D. H. DANOLDS, proprietor, corner Washington and Elizabeth.—To let with board at panic prices, three single and one family room. Call at once and secure these desirable pleasant rooms.

## BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A YOUNG MAN DESIRES BOARD WITH a widow lady where there are no other boarders; West Side. Address K 4, Tribune office.

## BOOKS.

I WANT TO BUY, FOR CASH DOWN, STANDARD works of any kind; blank books and stationery. Address, with particulars, for five days, H 77, Tribune office.

MACAULAY'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND, 5 VOLS., new, $4; Hume's History of England, 6 vols., new, $5. GILBERT, 197 South Clark-st.

$60 FOR SET OF HARPER'S MAGAZINE, 49 volumes; Webster's Dictionaries, $7.50 and $3. Cash paid for books, music, and magazines. MILLER, 102 Madison-st.

## SEWING MACHINES.

A—SINGER'S, DAVIS', DOMESTICS, WILLCOX & Gibbs, Howe's, and all other kind, of new and used machines extremely cheap at GEO. P. GORE & CO.'S, 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

WEED LATEST IMPROVED FAMILY SEWING-machine, warranted perfect and new; price $35, with tucker and attachments; cost $75. 1220 Wabash-av.

## HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

HANDSOME PARLOR SUITS.
$40, $55, $75, $90, $100, $125.
ELEGANT CHAMBER SUITS.
$75, $85, $100, $127.
R. T. MARTIN'S, 154 State-st.

WANTED—NEW CARPET AND FURNITURE IN exchange for dentistry. Call on or address G. A. ALBAUGH, dentist, 344 West Lake-st.

## PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—WILL J W T, WHO left Sept. 25, write N P W, Box 103, in confidence, as matters are all settled up.

## AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SEND FOR THEIR OWN paper, "Agents' Guide;" 10 cents a year; circulation, 10,000. JAMES P. SCOTT, 69 Dearborn-st.

## WANTED—MALE HELP.

Trades.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH $400 OR $500 cash and some knowledge of printing business; permanent situation to complete trade, and security on money. Address W 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PRESSMAN—A YOUNG MAN WELL acquainted with cylinder press work. OTTAWAY & COLBERT, 147 and 149 Fifth-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—CANVASSERS TO SELL MANN'S patent safety tube and self-filler for all kerosene lamps; Eureka no chimney burner; new combination tool; large and beautiful chromos; Little Giant tack-hammer; and a hundred other new and fast-selling articles. The largest and most complete assortment of agents' goods in the world. C. M. LININGTON, 141 State-st., Chicago.

WANTED—MEN OUT OF BUSINESS TO INVEStigate the best chance in the West. We can show men with a little cash a pleasant business that will pay $20 to $50 a week. $1 samples free by express, or by mail 50 cents. No street talkers wanted. Address, with stamp, RAY & CO., 61 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

WANTED—ENERGETIC MAN ON GOOD SALAry; must be able to loan on good security about $500 cash. Apply at 156 Washington-st., Room 41.

WANTED—A LIVE MAN IN EVERY CITY AND town in the world. You can make $25 a day selling our Letter-Copying Book; no press, water, or brush required. Excelsior Manufact'ng Co., 16 Tribune Building.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL GLASS CUTTERS AND sharpeners, chromos, brackets, &c. AMERICAN NOVELTY CO., 113 East Madison-st., Room 19.

WANTED—BOY IN CIGAR STORE 128 WASHINGton-st.; must furnish best of references; none others need apply.

WANTED—AN HONEST, ENERGETIC MAN, with a few hundred dollars, in a legitimate business; guaranteed to double investment monthly. Address L 56, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOUR MORE SALESMEN FOR THE city, and any amount for the country, for a first-class article in the grocery line. J. FRANK, 59 Dearborn-st., basement.

WANTED—TWO COMPETENT COLLECTORS. Security must be given. Address N 99, Tribune office.

WANTED—ACTIVE MEN IN EVERY TOWN AND city to sell our fast-selling novelties. CENTENNIAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Room 7 McCormick Block.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND ENERGETIC traveling salesman will find a permanent position by addressing N 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN 17 TO 20 YEARS OF age; must be a good penman and scholar. Address G 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—SOME GOOD ACTIVE MEN TO SELL coal; liberal commissions given. Call corner Carroll and Carpenter-sts.

WANTED—THREE LIVE MEN TO SELL COAL at retail on commission; trade established. Apply at 31 West Madison-st.

WANTED—50 EXTRA SUPERNUMERARIES FOR (matinee) "Henry V." Apply at stage door McVicker's Theatre, between 11 and 12 o'clock. W. A. LAVELL.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, HONEST BOY FOR OFfice work. Address, with full name, stating age and references, in your own handwriting, W 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ENGLISHMAN AS BUTLER AND waiter. Address D 100, Tribune office.

## WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A SERVANT WHO CAN COOK, WASH, and iron; a German preferred; no boarders. 179 Rush-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON; none need apply without bringing good reference. Call early at 347 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AND LAUNdress, with first-class city references; Norwegian preferred. Call at 12½ Park-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; must be a good washer and ironer. Call for two days at No. 159 North Curtis-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS GERMAN GIRL TO cook, wash, and iron; must bring good recommendations. Apply immediately at 1081 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL FOR KITCHen work. 1471 Wabash-av., corner Twenty-eighth-st.

Nurses.

WANTED—A GIRL ABOUT 16 YEARS OLD TO take part care of baby during the day. Can take breakfast and supper at home and bring lunch. Apply soon at 780 West Monroe-st., corner Seeley-av.

## FINANCIAL.

A—TO LOAN—MONEY ON CHICAGO PROPerty for a term of years at following rates:
On improved business property in sums of $10,000 and upwards at 8 per cent.
On first-class residence property, in sums of $4,000 and upwards, at 9 per cent.
Small sums and on unimproved at 10 per cent.
J. D. HARVEY,
Mortgage Loans,
80 Washington-st., corner Dearborn.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 8 PER CENT INTEREST on city improved real estate, in sums of $20,000 and upwards. Apply to C. R. FIELD & CO., 10 Portland Block.

SMALL SUMS TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE AT 10 per cent; large sums at 8 and 9 per cent. Good notes and mortgages wanted. M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 130 Dearborn-st., Room 6.

TO LOAN—$5,000 AT 9 PER CENT FOR FIVE years; also smaller amounts of $1,000 and upwards at 10 per cent on city real estate. DANIEL N. BASH, Room 6, 144 LaSalle-st.

TO LOAN—$20,000 ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE in sums of from $1,000 to $5,000; interest at 9 per cent. Inquire of J. T. NOYES, Room 36, 97 Clark-st.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $1,000, FOR THREE OR five years on 160 acres splendid prairie land skirted with timber; about 60 miles from Chicago; title free and clear; any party having the money, and desiring a No. 1 investment will please address S 84, Tribune.

8, 9, AND 10 PER CENT MONEY, ACCORDING TO amount wanted, to loan on real estate mortgages; notes bought. W. M. WILLNER, 128 LaSalle-st., Room 1.

$3,000 $2,500, AND $1,000 TO LOAN ON Chicago or Cook County real estate. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 20 Tribune Building.

$5,000 AND $10,000 TO LOAN ON INSIDE real estate. Address V 14, Tribune office.

$12,000 TO LOAN, IN SUMS RANGING from $2,000 to $12,000, on good inside Chicago real estate. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 89 East Washington-st.

$25,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $2,000, $5,000, or $10,000, on well-improved Chicago property. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 89 East Washington-st.

## MUSICAL.

A SUPERB PIANO, MAKER'S TRUE NAME, first-class; less price than anything in this city, good or bad. Try 75 Van Buren-st., near State.

GO TO THE ORGAN FACTORY FOR THE CHEAPest first-class cabinet organ in Chicago. Wholesale and retail. NICHOLSON Organ Co., 63 East Indiana-st.

MATHEWS' MUSICAL PRACTICE-ROOMS. BEST pianos and organs; musical information, etc. 75 Van Buren-st., near State.

MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, 7½ octave, massive carved case and legs, rich and powerful tone; cost $700 a short time ago; a superb instrument; equal to new; price $340. 1220 Wabash-av.

R. T. MARTIN,
DEALER IN PIANOS,
NO. 154 STATE-ST.
LARGE STOCK NEW AND SECOND-HAND
PIANOS
AT LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

THE FOLLOWING ARE SOME OF THE SECONDhand pianos and their prices, now on hand at W. W. KIMBALL'S, corner State and Adams-sts.:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 Hallet, Davis & Co. | $300 |
| 1 Hallet, Davis & Co. | 250 |
| 1 Hallet, Davis & Co. | 250 |
| 1 Steinway | 175 |
| 1 Emerson | 250 |
| 1 Raines Bros. | 250 |
| 1 Gronstern & Fuller | 225 |
| 1 Stone | 150 |
| 1 Gilbert | 125 |
| 1 Pollar | 100 |

Also several second-hand Melodeons and Organs at prices from $15 to $175. The stock of second-hand Pianos and Organs is just now larger and more varied than is likely to be seen again in Chicago for some time, consequently this is the opportunity to secure excellent bargains.

THE HERSHEY SCHOOL OF MUSICAL ART, AT 42 South Ann-st., is now open. Pupils received at any time. Piano pupils examined and classified Wednesdays and Saturdays. Vocal pupils Monday and Thursday from 9 to 4. Tuition reasonable.

WANTED—MUSICIANS—FOR THE 14th U. S. INfantry band, Salt Lake City, Utah. Apply at 219 East Randolph-st.

$100 WILL BUY A GOOD SECOND-HAND pianoforte, rosewood case, in perfect order. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

$250 WILL BUY A NEW AND MAGNIFICENT rosewood 7⅓ octave pianoforte, agraffe and all latest improvements, splendid case, extra moldings, carved legs and lyre; manufacturer's list price, $700. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE—I OWN ONE OF THE BEST business corners in Toledo, county seat of Tama County, Iowa, lot 26x84 ft., 2-story wooden store building on it, 22x80. Have in it a general stock, excepting clothing,—all new last spring; am doing a cash business; stock low. Will sell the whole on liberal terms and part time, or will sell the goods and rent the building. Address N. C. WIRTING, Toledo, Ia.

A FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS MAN, WELL ACquainted with the dress-trimming and kindred business, will find a rare chance to connect with a manufacturing concern, to represent in Chicago and the entire West. Address with real name and present occupation E 68, Tribune office.

A FORTUNE GUARANTEED TO THE RIGHT man with $2,500 who is willing to make headquarters in St. Paul, Minn. This is no humbug; three factories already in operation. Address K 86, Tribune office.

BUSINESS INTERESTS SOLD, PARTNERSHIPS procured. Merchandise and real estate exchanged. No charge unless successful. J. M. BEVERLEY, 87 Washington-st., Room 7.

HALF INTEREST IN A MILWAUKEE BREWERY, in full operation, for sale or exchange. Will sell on five years' time at 6 per cent. No money down. Will exchange for unincumbered property in Chicago or Milwaukee. Owner going West. NICHOLS, BRAGG & CO., 146 Dearborn-st.

I HAVE A PATENT-RIGHT TO SELL BY STATES or counties; an article that is used in every house in the country. Would join a party to manufacture in this city, or take a partner in to sell the United States. Call or address me at Union House, corner Madison and Canal-sts., where article can be seen. SHANNON.

TWO DEEP-WATER DREDGES, WITH TUG and scows, and valuable dredging contract, paying $180 per day; owner about to leave the city. NICHOLS, BRAGG & CO., 146 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—BY THE NEW ENGLAND GAS-LIGHT Company, of Boston, some live business man with capital to negotiate for the sale of State rights for the State of Illinois. This is a strictly legitimate business that will bear the closest investigation; none but those having capital need apply. Address C 17, Tribune office.

## DIVORCES

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED FOR INCOMpatibility, etc.; scandal avoided; fee after decree. Address P. O. Box 284, Chicago.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED, NOT FRAUDulently. Fee after decree. Eleven years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address Post-Office Box 1037.

## INSTRUCTION.

WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN TO LEARN telegraphing; tuition to be paid out of salary after situation is secured. Northwest corner Gardner House.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK, TIMEKEEPer, or assistant bookkeeper; references can be procured. Address O 7, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS clerk, assistant bookkeeper, or where he can make himself generally useful; good references. Address E 90, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—WITH SOME FIRST-CLASS wholesale grocery or clothing house to learn the business; had ten years' experience in a dry-goods store in the East; willing to do anything. P 73, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE BOOT and shoe house, by a young man of ten years' experience; will travel or sell goods in house. Address O 21, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS been engaged in the grain business in Iowa and can command a trade from that State desires a position with some first-class commission house in this city. Address, stating terms, etc., N 11, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FIRST-CLASS MEAT cook or bread baker by a colored man; is willing to go to the country or in city; the best of reference can be given. Address D 50, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL GARdener, who thoroughly understands all branches of gardening, and can also take care of horses and cows. Address N 1, Tribune office.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman, to do general housework in a private family, or to nurse. Apply at 194 West Adams-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN for general housework or cook; can come well recommended. Call at 1297 South Butterfield-st. Saturday morning, up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO do general housework in a small family. Please call at 287 West Kinzie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH woman; is a first-class cook and laundress; reference if required. 416 Wabash-av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENglish woman as working housekeeper in a widower's or small respectable family. Call or address A. SUMMERS 1835 Indiana-av.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES IN WANT OF first-class female help of all nationalities, can be suited on short notice. Mrs. S. LAPRISE, 384 W. Madison-st.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

A PRACTICAL AND EXPERIENCED BUSINESS man wishes to buy an interest in some legitimate, established wholesale or manufacturing business in this city. Parties will please state nature and location of business. All answers will be considered confidential. Address G 37, Tribune office.

ALL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind by sending a letter to JONAS GELDER, 529 State-st.

IMMENSE STOCK
LADIES' FINE FURS.
PRICES REDUCED 10 PER CENT BELOW COST.
R. T. MARTIN'S, 154 STATE-ST.

| | |
|---|---|
| Black muff and boa, only | $5 |
| French Seal, Lynx, or Marten muff and boa | 8 |
| Genuine Mink sets | 12 |
| Handsome Mink sets | 15 |
| Extra quality Mink sets | $15, $20, $25 |
| Genuine Black Marten sets | 30 |
| Stylish Lynx sets | 40 |
| Real Sealskin, Alaska | $10 and 15 |
| Genuine Shetland Seal sets | 20 and 25 |
| Children's Sacques | 25 and 40 |
| French Seal Sacques | 3 to 5 |
| Black Marten Trimming, per yard, $1.50. | 25 and 30 |

Goods sent C. O. D.
with privilege of examination
on payment of Express charges.
R. T. MARTIN,
154 STATE-ST.

MEAT MARKET WANTED—WILL PURCHASE or rent in a good locality. Address for three days, W 70, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A LUMBER-YARD, from $4,000 to $5,000, stock in a good farming country. GEO. L. HASSETT, Moberly, Mo.

WANTED—MACHINE SEWING TO DO AT home. Apply at 30 East Van Buren-st., third floor.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BREECH-LOADING shot-gun; central fire; must be No. 10 bore, heavy at the breech, weight not less than 9½ lbs. Address S 95, Tribune office, giving cash price and full description, including maker.

WANTED—BAKERY—THE ADVERTISER WISHes to purchase a small cracker bakery, or learn of good location for one; would take an interest with the right parties. Address R. T. SHAW, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—TO BUY—A CITY DIRECTORY; state lowest price. Address T C, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH, ONE FIFTEENball square pool-table and one billiard-table. Address P & B & Y, 166 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A NICE SECOND-HAND SODA fountain. Will pay cash for a good article at a bargain. Address K 24, Tribune office.

ZOLINE USED IN STARCH PREVENTS THE iron from sticking, gives a beautiful polish and stiffness to goods. Sold by all leading laundries and boxes. General office, 121 East Lake-st., Chicago.

$57.60 AGENTS' PROFITS PER WEEK. WILL prove it or forfeit $500. New articles are just patented. Samples sent free to all. Address W. H. CHIDESTER, 267 Broadway, New York.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION—TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND Saturdays—Horses, carriages, and harness a specialty, at WESTON & CO.'S, Nos. 196 and 198 East Washington-st. Ample time given to test all horses sold under a warrantee. Stock on hand at private sale.

PARTIAL CATALOGUE OF THIS DAY'S SALE.

Elegant family established—Team of sorrel carriage horses, 16¼ hands high, 6 years old, have not a trick or vice, are free, sound, stylish, fast drivers, not afraid of anything in the city; warranted in every way reliable, and one of the finest teams in the city; warranted sound.

Park phaeton, nearly new (by Chamberlain), and set of double harness in good order.

Gentleman's trotting establishment—

Bay mare, Kentucky bred, 15¾ hands high, 6 years old, kind and true in all harness, free from vice, very stylish and handsome, trotted last fall in :30, has no fear of anything; a gentleman's road use.

Track harness, nearly new, city make.

Top road wagon, but little used, by Bohanan.

Jump-seat family carriage.

Doctor's phaeton, in good order.

Top buggy, by Coan & Tenbroeks.

Two-seat democrat, nearly new.

California road wagon, by Kimball.

Two Portland cutters.

One two-seat sleigh, nearly new.

Four top and two open delivery or express wagons, in good order, and a large variety of other vehicles, with 14 other horses. Harness of all styles and makes, new and second-hand, and a full line of horse-furnishing goods, of which a description will be given at the time of sale.

Sale commencing at 10 o'clock. WESTON & CO.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—A SIX-SEATED rockaway, round front, plate glass; in perfect order. Inquire at 90 Twenty-second-st.

STYLISH GROCERY, DELIVERY, AND BUSIness wagons; best material and workmanship; guaranteed first-class; stock on hand cheap. MARTIN'S, 143 Canal-st.

WANTED—A PAIR OF CARRIAGE-HORSES; must be sound and safe. Address or apply to W. F. WHITEHOUSE, Ashland Block, Clark and Randolph.

WANTED—A GOOD EXPRESS HORSE, WAGON, and harness; will give a good secured note for the same, to be paid when agreed upon. Address K 1, Tribune office.

## TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—$75,000 BUSINESS BLOCK ON Madison-st., east of Union Park, new; rented at 10 per cent on valuation. This property will bear investigation; it is one of the finest corners in the city; there are two beautiful three-story brick dwellings. Every modern improvement goes with it. I want an equity in clear farm, or any good clear property in any town or State, worth $40,000. Parties who want a nice business block and two handsome dwellings, rented well, in splendid neighborhood, call and get particulars at once, as the owner is prepared and will give a great bargain. T. B. BOYD, Room 14, 146 Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—MY EQUITY IN FOUR HOUSES and lots on Western-av., near street-cars, each two-story frame dwellings, nearly new; east fronts, rented; incumbered for about half their value; will take good farm, or well-selected land in Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, or Arkansas. Call at 63 West Washington-st., or at Skinner's Hotel after 5 p. m. R. C. TATE.

WANTED—A STOCK OF GOODS IN EXCHANGE for a good Iowa farm, at a low price. Address Y 23, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—TWO OR THREE GOOD HOUSES and lots (slightly incumbered) in a first-class neighborhood near street-cars, for a few acres of well-improved land in or near some town within 50 miles of this city. A full description stating price, etc., must be given in order to be noticed. V 15, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A FEW LARGE TRACTS OF first-class land for merchandise or other good property. Clear suburban lots for house and lot; 80 acres farming land 55 miles from Chicago for good lots. R. KENNEDY, 123 Dearborn-st., Room 10.

TO EXCHANGE—BRICK RESIDENCE, 12 ROOMS, for stock of goods in city or country. Address D 24, Tribune office.

## PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $15,000 TO $25,000 capital in a well established flourishing manufacturing business. A first-class business man with the above ready cash capital, will find a good opportunity to invest his money in a profitable, constantly growing business, with a standing of eleven years; the best of references given and required. Address with full name, will be promptly answered, H 67, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $50,000 TO $100,000 cash capital, to enter a legitimate and established business concern which will bear close investigation. References given and required. Address, with name in full, G 85, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000 OR $2,000, TO take interest of retiring partner, and finances of the firm; will bare full investigation. Address N 21, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH SOME CASH CAPItal in a profitable business. Call at 150 Dearborn-st., Room 9.

## LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—DEC. 2, 1875, A WHITE AND LIVER-COLored pointer slut; answers to the name of Youno. I will pay $25 for her return or any information leading to her recovery. If found, bring answer to 9 South Canal-st., Chicago, and receive your reward. Other papers please copy. T. CANLEN.

LOST—LADIES' EAR-RING, BETWEEN 27 PINE-st. and 230 Wabash-av. Call at 27 Pine-st. for reward.

LOST—A REDDISH-COLOR PORTEMONNAIE CONtaining some national currency, within three blocks of West Madison and Wood-sts. The finder will be rewarded by leaving same at Tribune office.

STOLEN—LIBERAL REWARD OFFERED—THURSday evening on Michigan-av., near Thirteenth-st., ladies' gold watch and chain and cameo brooch; no questions asked. P. P. GIBBS, 156 State-st.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—LIGHT BRAHMAS—A FINE LOT OF pure-bred light Brahma chickens at $5 per pair; satisfaction guaranteed. Address Dr. C. H. KENNEDY, proprietor of Polo Poultry-Yards, Polo, Ill.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, OFFICE partitions (wood and glass), office stove, double sitting desk, Fairbanks' platform scale on wheels, store truck; all nearly new. Apply at 15 Dearborn-st.

## MACHINERY.

WANTED—10-INCH STATIONERY ENGINE; AL. so 25 to 30 horse boiler, either tubular or locomotive, second-hand, but good. A. G. GARFIELD & CO., 59 and 61 West Washington-st.

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## AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of George Rignold. "Henry V." Afternoon and evening.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of the Kellogg Opera-Troupe. Afternoon, "The Talisman." Evening, "Fra Diavolo."

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE—Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. Engagement of Callender's Georgia Minstrels. Afternoon and evening.

ADELPHI THEATRE—Dearborn street, corner Monroe. "The Organ-Grinder." Variety performance. Afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. "Under the Gaslight." Afternoon and evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of the Georgia Minstrels. Afternoon and evening.



# The Chicago Tribune.

Saturday Morning, January 15, 1876.


# WITH SUPPLEMENT.

Greenbacks at the New York Gold Exchange yesterday closed at 88½.

Clear and warmer weather are the conditions predicted for this region to-day.

The House Committee on Judiciary has agreed to report a bill fixing the Presidential term at four years, and making incumbents forever ineligible for re-election.

The Pension bill was yesterday passed by the House. The total appropriation for pensions, fees, etc., is $29,533,500,—about $500,000 less than was voted last year.

The Coroner's inquest in the GAETZLEIN murder case yesterday terminated in a verdict holding ex-Policeman RONEY without bail for trial in the Criminal Court upon the charge of murder. RONEY admits the killing of GAETZLEIN, but claims that the fatal shot was fired in self-defense.

The Hon. J. RUSSELL JONES denies emphatically the malicious story that a member of Gen. BABCOCK's family had been the recipient of a gift of valuable diamonds from the St. Louis revenue officials. Mr. JONES states that the diamonds in question were purchased abroad by himself and brought to this country.

The Amnesty struggle in Congress has borne fruit in the Virginia Legislature, which is the first to inaugurate the policy of Confederate revenge. The House of Delegates yesterday refused to reconsider the vote rejecting the proposition to order to a third reading the bill allowing $10,000 for State representation at the Centennial Exhibition.

Cincinnati is scandalized by the developments in the KIRBY will case, from which it appears that the dead millionaire frittered away almost the entire estate in bequests to women of doubtful repute and illegitimate children. The heirs at law will contest the will, and with a fair prospect of success, as it is expected to prove by competent witnesses that the deceased was not of sound mind.

Gov. KELLOGG, being notified by a Committee of the Lower House of the Louisiana Legislature of the election of EUSTIS as United States Senator by a joint convention of the two Houses, declined to issue credentials to the new applicant for Senatorial honors, but informed the Committee that he would certify to the proceedings of the Legislature relative to said election, upon which the Committee retired for further instructions.

The Amnesty bill in the form proposed by Gen. BANKS was reported to the House yesterday by the Judiciary Committee. The Democrats, however, refused permission to debate it, or to offer amendments, and therefore the Republicans voted against it. The vote stood, yeas, 182; nays, 97. There not being two-thirds in favor of the bill, it was defeated. The Democrats refused to allow a direct vote on the question of excepting JEFF DAVIS from the amnesty, and the Republicans will oppose the passage of the bill until a vote on that question is had and a record made up. One effect of the debate which has been had on this subject is that the Democrats do not dare to vote directly to remove JEFF DAVIS' political disabilities. After all their bluster, they refuse to put themselves on the record.

A bill in the interest of Civil-Service Reform was yesterday brought forward in the House by Mr. WILLARD, of Michigan. It is designed to operate as a sort of Executive armor against the crafts and assaults of members of Congress, who are forbidden to urge, advise, or recommend, or in any manner interfere with the appointment of any officer, unless such advice is sought by the President, or heads of Departments, or Bureaus,—the penalty for gratuitous interference being a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $1,000. A provision of the bill requires that when a member of Congress is called upon for information or advice respecting the qualifications of an applicant for a position, the information or recommendation must be submitted in writing and placed on file for subsequent reference.

The Chicago produce markets were irregular yesterday. Mess pork was quiet and 5c per brl higher, closing at $19.20 cash and $19.37½ for February. Lard was less active and 2½@5c per 100 lbs higher, closing at $12.30 cash and $12.40 for February. Meats were quiet and firmer, at 7¼c for shoulders, boxed, 10¼c for do short ribs, and 10½c for do short clears. Highwines were in better demand and unchanged, at $1.08 per gallon. Flour was quiet. Wheat was less active and unsettled, closing at 99¼c cash and 99c for February. Corn was dull and ½c lower, closing tame at 43¼c cash and 42½c for February. Oats were quiet and ¼c higher, closing at 30½c cash and 31c seller February. Rye was firm at [illegible]. Barley was dull and easier, closing at 88c for January and 79½c for February. Hogs were active at about the closing prices of Thursday, selling at $6.75@7.15. Cattle and sheep were steady and unchanged. One hundred dollars in gold would buy $112.87½ in greenbacks at the close.

Another hitch has occurred in the arrangements for a Mutual Council to decide the dispute between Mrs. MOULTON and Plymouth Church, and the Council will not convene. The churches of Drs. STORRS and BUDINGTON had accepted Mrs. MOULTON's invitation to sit in the Council, but their assent is now withdrawn in consequence of the extraordinary action of Plymouth Church in protesting against their participation on the ground of confirmed enmity. Judge VAN COTT, counsel for Mrs. MOULTON, thereupon addressed a letter to Plymouth Church, complaining of the unfairness of the protest, and giving notice that Mrs. MOULTON will abandon the plan for the Mutual Council. This leaves the matter in worse shape than before, so far as concerns the position of Plymouth Church, which seems to insist upon having a Council favorable to Mr. BEECHER, or none at all.

The aversion of the Turkish Government to foreign intervention in the matter of her colonial policy has all along been apparent. While appearing to receive the various propositions of the Powers in a spirit of amity and good faith, there has all along been a determination on the part of the Porte to manage the affairs of the Ottoman Empire in the way that best suited itself. It is becoming more and more apparent that the proposition of Count ANDRASSY, to which most of the Powers have subscribed, is a movement in the interest of reform which is not to be abandoned at the behests of the Sultan and his Ministers. The foreign representatives at Constantinople, particularly those of Russia and Austria, have begun to talk plainly on this point, and it is intimated that the Turkish authorities will soon be informed that the grievances of which Herzegovina and other provinces have long complained, and for the mitigation of which they are now fighting, must be abated through the instrumentality of the proposed compromise.

The dull and uninteresting progress of the revenue cases in the United States District Court was yesterday enlivened by the entering of a plea of guilty by fifteen of the distillers indicted for connection with "crooked" whisky operations. In every case the plea of guilty was entered as to one count only in each indictment,—that charging conspiracy to defraud,—and no agreement or understanding (if any has been made) as to the other counts is announced. The highest penalty prescribed for conspiracy is a fine of $10,000 and an imprisonment for two years, though it is within the discretion of the Court to impose the lowest fine, $1,000, and a merely nominal imprisonment. If the distillers who have pleaded guilty to the least important counts against them succeed in thereby escaping trial and conviction upon the heavier charges in the indictments, they may regard themselves as extremely fortunate,—more fortunate, indeed, than was to have been expected in view of the uncompromising policy which has hitherto obtained in Washington regarding the whisky-fraud cases.

## OUR FORGETFUL CONGRESSMEN.

It was somewhat unkind of Mr. BLAINE in his closing speech upon the Amnesty bill to drag BARNEY CAULFIELD and our CARTER out of their eloquent silence, and, running a pin through through them both, to hold them up before before the House and country in such an uncomfortable wriggle. BARNEY CAULFIELD did not go to Congress to be summoned for cross-questioning like a schoolboy who has not learned his task, and to be plied with questions until he is wound up in a snarl. He went there to remodel the Constitution and to correct the mistakes made by the fathers in the organization of the Government. Our CARTER did not go to Congress to be twisted about Mr. BLAINE's thumb unmercifully, but to make orations; and how could he make an oration inside of Mr. BLAINE's hour, of every minute of which Mr. BLAINE was jealous? It was unkind, therefore, to both of our members. It was prejudicial to the one as a statesman, to the other as an orator. It will tend to impair the public confidence in both of them as reformers. If BARNEY CAULFIELD, after his intimate connection with Camp Douglas, cannot remember that the Camp Douglas occupied by the Rebel prisoners was the same Camp Douglas that was occupied by the Union troops, and if our CARTER cannot remember that Camp Douglas where the prisoners were retained was not the same as the Camp Douglas where the volunteers were, how can we feel confident that they will not forget to make their reforms for which an impatient country is waiting? Such forgetfulness as this, so complete, blank, and exhaustive, is not common. It is out of the ordinary course of things.

We are glad, however, that Mr. BLAINE kept our two Congressmen wriggling until they reluctantly remembered and confessed there had been no cruelties practiced. We are glad also that, while our CARTER bore his punishment meekly, BARNEY CAULFIELD wriggled in a defiant way, showing that he has more spirit than our CARTER, and that, if he is not "responsible for his strange recollection," he will not allow his veracity to be impugned. It was a capital recommendation of himself to his Confederate friends when he replied "severely" to Mr. BLAINE: "My dear sir, I want you to understand that when I state what my recollection is about a certain point, I do not wish you to stand on this floor and question my veracity." This was in the good old-fashioned Southern Democratic style, and was a warning to the Republican side to keep hands off.

Lest there may still be a lingering doubt of the facts in the case, owing to the treacherous memories of our two Congressmen, we will refresh their recollections. The Camp Douglas in which the Rebel prisoners were kept and the Camp Douglas in which the Union troops were stationed were one and the same. They had the best water in the world, instead of the slimy and nauseating stuff of Andersonville. There was no dead-line cutting them off from good water, as at Andersonville. They had the same rations as the Union troops. They never complained of lack of food or water. Some of the sick Rebel soldiers were permitted to go to the houses of relatives or friends in the city for care. It was not an unusual thing to see Rebel soldiers on parole in our streets. The doors of Camp Douglas were always open to friends of the prisoners, so that they might bring them comforts and delicacies, and the opportunity was liberally improved even by BARNEY CAULFIELD himself, notwithstanding the fact that he could not remember whether the Camp Douglas where the prisoners were kept was the same Camp Douglas where the Union troops were stationed and which he was accustomed to visit. There were undoubtedly many deaths at Camp Douglas, but it must be remembered that great numbers of the Confederates came to Camp Douglas half-starved, diseased, and suffering from wounds and exposure. The Fort Donelson prisoners and the Island No. 10 prisoners were, as a rule, maimed and diseased and worn out with the campaign, and that many of them succumbed to the sudden change of climate was not remarkable. These are the brief facts in the case which Messrs. CARTER HARRISON and BARNEY CAULFIELD have so much difficulty in remembering. We trust, however, that Mr. BLAINE's punishment will induce them in the future to brush up their lagging and rusty memories, and save them the necessity of another such mortifying exposure.

## THE GRAND TRUNK'S OPPORTUNITY.

It was said long ago that there is a tide in the affairs of men; and so there are great opportunities in the history of railways. That opportunity is now offered to the Grand Trunk. Chicago sadly needs another great trunk railway line to the seaboard. For two years the Baltimore & Ohio Railway was the pride and the hope of the Northwest. It gave us low freights, and, had it remained true to the interests of Baltimore and Western shippers, it would have distanced all competition, and become the great thoroughfare of the commerce between the Mississippi Valley and the Atlantic seaboard. But at length, from mistaken avarice, possibly from necessity, it consented to pool its earnings with the VANDERBILT and the TOM SCOTT lines, and its managers have therefore forfeited the respect and should lose the patronage of the West. These pooled roads, by discriminating against Chicago, are using their tremendous power to ruin the business of the city. They have agreed on a certain tariff on the business they get here, while their connecting roads take freights from cities and sections scores of miles west of us at lower figures than the charges from Chicago. Such a policy, if suffered to last many months, must have a most disastrous effect upon every department of our trade and most seriously affect our prosperity.

Now, while these discriminations and extortions have thoroughly exasperated our business public, is the time for the Grand Trunk Railway to open its line to this city. Mr. President JOY was pleased to style this and some other roads "bankrupt concerns." Well, if the managers of the Grand Trunk could in a few weeks, or months at most, open an independent line to this city, it would at once secure business enough to lift it out of the danger of bankruptcy. With its long trains of cars winding along to the seaboard at Portland, Boston, and New York, Mr. JOY might possibly be forced to regard it with envy and spare his sneers at the Grand Trunk. It is understood that it controls some roads leading west from Sarnia, and that 100 miles, certainly less than 200, would make it an independent competitor for the business of this city. Now it is entirely at the mercy of Mr. JOY's road for its Chicago traffic. Even granting it to be bankrupt, as Mr. JOY kindly suggests, its creditors could a hundred-fold better afford to advance the money to open the road to this city rather than to have it remain at the mercy of the VANDERBILT lines. That would render its 1,100 miles of splendid road productive, and make it a paying concern. That was the policy which the creditors of the State of Illinois pursued in loaning $1,600,000 to complete the Illinois & Michigan Canal. It proved a very productive investment, and it will work equally well with the Grand Trunk. In winter it now ends "nowhere;" open it to Chicago, and it will draw its business from the largest and most productive valley upon the continent. It will pay the bond-holders of the Grand Trunk splendidly to do it.

## BILLS OF LADING NOT EVIDENCE OF OWNERSHIP.

The mercantile community has been disquieted by some recent decisions of the courts with regard to bills of lading and the transmission of the title to personal property. In the case of DAVID DOWS & Co., of New York, against the National Bank of Milwaukee, the United States Supreme Court has decided that a warehouseman or bailee, who had received property—in this case wheat—which he had ordered but not yet paid for, conveyed no title when he sold it to an innocent purchaser,—DAVID DOWS & Co. This was owing to the fact that the consignor, the National Bank of Milwaukee, although it directed the carrier to deliver the wheat to the warehouseman, had at the same time advised the latter that the wheat was to be considered "delivered" only when the drafts were paid. While thus by the authority of the consignors in possession of the property, but without having paid the drafts, the warehousemen, A. F. SMITH & Co., of Oswego, sold the wheat to DAVID DOWS & Co., of New York. This sale the United States Supreme Court has declared void. The ground of the decision is that, the drafts being unpaid, the warehousemen were bailees, not buyers on credit. They could convey no title, as they had none. This decision reveals unexpected dangers in purchasing property. The apparent owner may be simply a warehouseman. In the case in question a gross fraud was perpetrated on a firm of shrewd and successful merchants. The act of the consignors in putting into possession of their property as warehousemen the same parties to whom they refused "delivery" before payment was made was directly productive of a most dangerous delusion. They left the warehousemen as bailees to deliver possession to themselves as purchasers. As the Supreme Court has made this decision it must be accepted as law, and purchasers of property from intermediate parties are held to acquaint themselves with the whole chain of title. They must know whether the seller is owner or agent; if agent, with what powers; if owner, that he is rightfully owner; and if apparently owner, that he is not really a bailee, clothed by the real owner with simply the semblance of proprietorship. The case above shows that the possession of the bills of lading and other papers of ownership is not conclusive evidence of title. The holder may hold these as a warehouseman. Not until he passes them from his left hand into his right hand does he pass from bailee to proprietor. This is an apparently extreme application of the doctrine of the law that the buyer must beware,—*caveat emptor*.

We referred some time since to a decision by the Cincinnati Court of Common Pleas in the suit of BOYD & MEIXSEL against the Little Miami Valley Railroad, which introduces the most distressing uncertainty into transactions based on bills of lading. The gist of the decision was that the common carrier was not bound by the fraudulent or negligent act of its agent in making out false or faulty bills of lading, and that any one who made advances on such bills was presumed by the law to know their real character, and consequently had no redress for the swindle.

The two cases above are somewhat alike in their underlying principles, and resemble each other in their reference to very much the same class of transactions, and throw obstructions of the most serious nature in the way of trade and bring great discredit upon bills of lading, while the tendency of modern commercial practice is undoubtedly to regard them more and more as negotiable instruments, like promissory notes and bills of exchange. The ruling of the Cincinnati Court, that bills of lading are not negotiable instruments, and consequently convey no better title than the assignor had, coincides with the decisions of the courts in New York and Illinois. But the other point of the Cincinnati decision, that the carrier is not bound by the fraud or fault of its agent in making out bills of lading, is believed by eminent lawyers of this State to be contrary to the spirit of the Illinois decisions. A decision has just been made by the New York Commission of Appeals, but not yet reported, which shows that this part of the Cincinnati decision is not law in New York according to the highest New York Court. The Michigan Central Railroad issued bills of lading in New York to a New York party for several hundred tierces of lard upon the indorsement to itself (the Railroad Company) of warehouse receipts afterwards proved to be forged. The bills of lading were then used to procure advances from ARMOUR & PLANKINGTON, of New York. Of course they never received the lard, and the railroad, when called upon to make good its bills of lading, fell back, like the Little Miami Valley Railroad, upon the plea that their agent had no authority to give bills of lading for property he had never received, and that consequently they were not bound. This may be law in Ohio, but the Commission hold it is not law in New York. The agent did not exceed his apparent authority, and consequently, according to New York law, the principals are bound by his acts so far that they are estopped from raising any question with regard to them. The Ohio decision still has to be reviewed by the Appellate Court of Ohio, and may be reversed.

A case in which this precise question arises has not, we believe, yet come up in Illinois, but the courts of this State have uniformly held that a principal is bound by the acts of an agent when performed within the authority which the principal had apparently given, and that, where one of two innocent parties must suffer, the one who can be shown to have caused it, wholly or partly, must bear the loss. In the present uncertain state of the law, buyers of produce must beware. They must remember that a bill of lading is not a negotiable instrument; that they can get no rights under it that did not belong to the original holder; that, according to some decisions, they are legally presumed to know of any fraud or inaccuracy in it; that parties who sell by transferring bills of lading may be not the owners but simply bailees. In short, in the present state of the law, they must, to be secure in advancing upon bills of lading, or buying property upon their security, follow the chain of title to its origin, and inform themselves that all the conditions of ownership and limitations of agency have been fully observed. If it is said that this is oftentimes so laborious, intricate, and tedious as to be impossible, there is no answer except that the courts must be brought by public opinion to raise bills of lading to the dignity of negotiable instruments, as in the case of bills of exchange, or else that men must continue to trust one another as now, to their occasional great loss.

## CIVIL AND RAILWAY SERVICE.

The Government of the United States, outside of its judicial and diplomatic departments, is very little more than a great business corporation, the legitimate object of which is to sell its stockholders the best possible article of Government at the lowest possible price. The analogy between it and any other great business institution is sufficiently exact to justify the application to both of the same rules in selecting, retaining, promoting, and paying employes. The methods which thousands of the shrewdest merchants, manufacturers, bankers, railway managers, and other large employers of labor have found, by long experience in myriad ways, to be the best adapted for securing faithful service, can be applied with confidence to our National Civil Service. Hence all plans for reform in this mismanaged department of our Government are based upon these methods. A striking proof, both affirmative and negative, of their efficacy is given in a letter from Panama to the New York *Tribune*, in which the writer describes the prosperity and decline of the Panama Railroad, apparently with no conception of the direct application of his facts to the Civil Service of the United States.

Between 1860 and 1870, this railroad was one of the best managed and most profitable pieces of property on the face of the earth. Its business is cosmopolitan; its invoices and accounts are in every language; and its agents are in every great commercial city. It was brought up to a high standard by the most careful management. There was no favoritism. Men were chosen for their fitness, and knew that their tenure of office depended upon themselves. The pay was high, though not extravagantly so. As a result of this state of things, the road was run at a fair cost and large profit. It was kept in thorough repair. There were no mistakes.

All this is changed now. The new administration, in which Gen. SCHENCK's friend, TRENOR W. PARK, plays an important part, won control after a fight, and at once carried out the doctrine that the victors own the spoils. Men who had acquired skill and gray hairs in the service of the Company were summarily dismissed and their places filled with a horde of needy and ignorant adventurers, the personal friends of PARK and the other managers. They know nothing about their business, and they are continually making blunders. The other day a locomotive dragged from Aspinwall to Panama a long train of empty freight-cars which should have contained the cargo of a steamer just entered at the former port. To atone for this blunder, the engine was hastily sent back to Aspinwall—at the head of a train of loaded cars containing freight that had just been brought to Panama to be shipped to Pacific ports. Confusion and delay are the rule. Meanwhile, in order to keep up the quarterly dividends of 3 per cent, the expenditure for repairs has been wholly stopped and the local rates have been raised until they are practically prohibitory. The last is in violation of the contract with the Colombian Government, and has led to the institution of a multitude of suits for heavy damages. Lack of repairs has almost destroyed the road. Its rails are bent and frayed; its ties are rotten; its rolling-stock is used up; and its wharves are tumbling to pieces.

The sum of the whole matter is that the Panama Road was a great success when the principles of Civil-Service Reform were carried out in its management, and bids fair to be a great failure, now that the methods of our present Civil Service are copied by its owners.

## ERIE CANAL REVENUES.

The report of the Auditor of the State of New York for the year 1865 gives an official statement concerning the Erie Canal which is full of instruction. The Erie Canal was completed in 1825, or fifty years ago. It was enlarged somewhat about 1854. At that time it was found necessary to spend some money on it, and, before the Legislature would authorize the outlay, it insisted upon the construction of a number of lateral canals, reaching to localities which wanted their share of public money. Beside these ditches there was the Oswego Canal and the Champlain Canal. During the last twenty years the annual expenditures for "repairs" of these canals have been enormous, and of which it is now ascertained at least one-half was stolen by the infamous Canal Ring. The Auditor gives us a statement of the cost of maintaining all of these canals from the beginning, including in that cost the expenditures for repairs and of operating. He strangely lumps those of the Erie and the Champlain Canals, but as the Champlain Canal about covered its own cost of construction, repairs, and maintenance, the figures of surplus receipts over expense may be wholly credited to the Erie Canal. The following are the details of the receipts and expenditures for the canals:

| | |
|---|---|
| Gross receipts on all the canals.... | $121,300,973 |
| Total operating expense.... | 40,675,096 |
| Receipts over expenditures.... | $ 85,625,877 |

This exhibit does not include the cost of "extraordinary" repairs, damages, etc. The following figures give the cost for all purposes of the several canals and the earnings of each with the allowance for interest:

| | |
|---|---|
| Erie and Champlain Canals, gross earnings.... | $196,399,637 |
| Same canals, gross cost.... | 133,061,289 |
| Net profit to the State.... | $ 63,338,348 |
| All other canals, cost over receipts.... | 62,676,275 |
| | $ 662,073 |
| Add profits.... | 7,837 |
| Net profits on all the canals.... | $ 679,910 |

It will be seen that notwithstanding the robberies committed in the cost of "repairs" of the Erie Canal, that improvement has yielded to the State over $63,000,000 more than has been expended on it. That is the profit which New York has derived from the tolls collected on the products transported over the Erie Canal. If the State of New York has squandered all this immense sum upon the small and petty ditches it has dug, that is its own business. The country, and especially the Great West, has paid the State all the expenditure on the Erie Canal and $63,000,000 besides. The State has in the meanwhile refused to enlarge the canal; for over twenty years it has done nothing to increase its capacity or to shorten the time for transportation. It has been simply bleeding the country for the benefit of a Canal Ring interested in running eight or ten canals which have little or no revenue. In 1875, these canals did not pay their operating expenses, leaving out the cost of large repairs, and the deficiency of each canal was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| The Oswego Canal.... | $59,372.61 |
| The Cayuga and Seneca Canal.... | 16,538.93 |
| The Chemung Canal.... | 24,045.88 |
| The Crooked Lake Canal.... | 7,582.86 |
| The Chenango Canal.... | 20,994.59 |
| The Black River Canal.... | 38,631.03 |
| The Genesee Valley Canal.... | 87,785.00 |
| Total deficiency.... | $254,979.83 |

The deficiency had to be made good out of the surplus revenue of the Erie Canal. The people of the West who for so many years have been enormously taxed by excessive tolls on the Erie Canal have at last the melancholy satisfaction of knowing where the money has gone. After having enriched an enormous ring of canal thieves, the rest of the money has been sunk in the Crooked Lake, Black River, Genesee Valley, Chemung, and other ditches, whose annual gross revenues have not paid the wages of the collectors and lock-keepers. The $17,000,000 expended on the Genesee Valley Canal, if applied to the enlargement of the Erie Canal, would have given to the latter the capacity of a steamboat canal to the Hudson, and carried into execution the original design of the canal,—a continuous water route from the lakes to the ocean. The money has, however, been wasted. There is not a dollar of the large surplus revenues at command. The canal has long since ceased to be adequate to the wants of commerce, and railways are able now to run alongside the slow-moving canal and take from it the bulk of its business.

In the meantime, the trade which ought permanently to have followed that canal is going elsewhere, and in a very few years the Erie Canal will cease to render revenue to the State, or be the principal route from the West to the ocean.

## A CENTENNIAL SUGGESTION.

At this season of the year, when the country is passing through the calm that precedes the Presidential storm, the question of woman-suffrage is taken up, in default of anything more important, with a certain languid interest. We are informed that Chili has imitated Wyoming in endowing women with the franchise, and two or three Western Governors have mentioned the project favorably in their messages. If women are so madly anxious to get the suffrage, suppose we turn over the whole machinery of Government to them. It is a great bother to try to rule ourselves. The persons who relieve us now are obliged to pursue politics as a trade and make their bread and butter by it, while the mass of men get a very poor article of Government in return for much money, trouble, and time. If we were saved from the distracting necessity of constantly making political failures, we might make fewer commercial failures. We could serve Mammon with more fidelity than now. Besides, turn about is fair play. Men have managed the affairs of the United States with indifferent success during the first century of our national life; suppose we let the women try it now until 1976. By changing coiffures and dresses, they can "repeat" at the polls *ad lib.*, and their fineness of touch and trained fingers can stuff ballot-boxes much better than a man's clumsy hand can. What more is needed for administering municipal affairs in the American fashion? The doctrine that taxation without representation is tyranny, to which the feminine agitators so confidently appeal, and for which the SMITH sisters sacrificed their favorite cows, would, of course, be strictly observed by our new rulers, and would preserve the then subject sex from paying any taxes. This glad prospect is inexpressibly gratifying. No taxes, no EVANSES, no levies, no PALLISERS, no perjury, no taxsuits, no injunctions, no anything but amusement over feminine mistakes. The saloons which Aldermen support will be changed into tea-shops for the Alderwomen. When the latter are badgered and voted down in their meetings, they will simply cry instead of swearing. The Mayoress will be too honest to try to hold her office a year or two after the term for which she was elected. The bribes made necessary by the American system will consist of shawls, and scarfs, and silks, which will be much cheaper than the stocks, and bonds, and cash which brutal man demands. Then, when the women inside politics have got all they want, the passage of a few simple commandments supplementary to those provided on Mount Sinai will stop all drinking, and smoking, and swearing, and chewing, and vice in general, and we shall all be so moral and happy. Perhaps, however, just to make sure of this, we had better wait and see the marvels wrought by woman-suffrage in Wyoming and Chili.

The Republican National Convention for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice-President, it has been decided, will meet at Cincinnati on the 14th of June. Five months, therefore, will intervene during which the Republicans of the country will consider who are the most fitting and at the same time the most available candidates. The selection of Cincinnati can hardly be accepted as having any significance. That place was finally selected by the National Committee, and was at most but an expression by that Committee. We think that, considering the question of the personal convenience of the delegates and their comfort and accommodation, the Committee made a mistake in not selecting Chicago. Here there are ample hotel accommodations for all the vast crowd that may attend the Convention and a hall not equaled by any in the country. But the Committee selected Cincinnati, and we have no question but the people of that city will do everything in their power to accommodate the Convention and all others who may attend the session. The time and place for the meeting of the Convention being determined, the next thing is for the Republicans to prepare for sending to that Convention delegates who, while able and influential, will at the same time fully represent the wishes of their constituents, not only as to the persons nominated, but as to the principles and policy of the party. This is no time for doubtful or evasive platforms. The country expects and will demand positive declarations of policy, and the nomination of men well known to be in sympathy with that declared policy.

Our commercial columns convey the information that the total charges for transferring grain at Indianapolis, with storage for twenty days, if desired, is only three-quarters of a cent per bushel. In Chicago the charge is 2 cents for storage, $1 per car-load for shoveling (trimming), and $2 per car for switching to the elevator. This, with the fees for inspection, makes, on a car-load of 350 bushels, a total of about 3 cents, or four times the charge at Indianapolis. We have heretofore called attention to the necessity for reducing the charges on handling grain in this city if we would preserve our trade, and it has been replied that the work cannot be done at a profit for anything less than is now charged. Our grain elevators are more expensive than those in some other cities, and it is probably true that the cost of warehousing could not be reduced to three-quarters of a cent; but there is no good reason for the charge by the warehousemen for trimming the grain, not by the railroads for switching the cars. The last-named item is especially noticeable, as the railroad officials make no charge for switching their cars to places at which they take on loads of meats. By keeping up these excessive charges, Chicago will not kill the goose that lays the golden egg, but she may drive it off to lay the eggs of the future in other cities.

It will be some relief to the people of Bloomington that the Centennial leap-year party has safely occurred, notwithstanding the diatribes of some of the ministers of that place; that it was largely attended; and, as the dispatch says, that it was the most notable social event that has ever occurred in Bloomington. The event has gained additional interest and notoriety from the fact that one class of ministers in that city bitterly opposed it, and advised their flocks not to attend it, because dancing would be one of its principal features. It is a little astonishing that any clergyman should have taken such a position in this day and generation; but the result was as might have been expected. The ladies availed themselves of their leap-year privileges and gave the party. The flocks who had been warned by their shepherds paid no heed to the warning and went. To give additional tone to the affair, Mrs. Gov. BEVERIDGE was in attendance, and eight or ten of the Governor's Guards, with their ladies, from Springfield, thus in an indirect way expressing the Governor's views of some delicate little admonitions he himself had received from some of the Springfield clergymen. We are glad the dangerous affair is over, and have no doubt the clergy will find it was not half so bad a party as they had imagined.

The New York *Herald* has discovered a diplomatic fact which is almost too good to be true,—namely, that Gen. SCHENCK is to resign his post at the English Court, and that he will be succeeded by the Hon. JOHN W. FOSTER, the present Minister to Mexico. The *Herald* avers that the President in person made a formal offer of the Ministership to Mr. FOSTER, and that the latter gave a favorable reply, stipulating only that he might return to Mexico to arrange the affairs of his Ministry there, which would occupy about six weeks. The President made the concession, and the interview closed with this definite understanding. As we have already intimated, this would be good news coming from any other source. In any event, the country will hope that the *Herald* for once, at least, has made a true prophecy. In such a case, the United States will be represented by a Minister in England who may not know anything of poker or mining stocks, but who has at least made a reputation in Washington as a first-class diplomatist during his three years' services in Mexico.

The *Nation* indorses BLAINE's amendment to the Amnesty bill. It says: "There are a good many reasons why amnesty should be refused JEFFERSON DAVIS and . . his moral responsibility for Andersonville [is] one of them. . . . It is worth while to remind Congressmen, too, that WIRTZ was found guilty by a court-martial of 'conspiring and confederating' with JEFFERSON DAVIS . . in the cruel treatment of Federal prisoners for which he was hung." The Republican party is ready to pardon everybody else, but there are wasted skeletons dragging out a living death in the North and white faces lying under Southern soil in the unnamed graves that hem in the site of the prison-pen of Andersonville which silently protest against allowing the man responsible for such devilish barbarity to take his old seat in the Senate of the United States again. If the Confederates choose to refuse pardon to the other ex-Rebels now under disabilities and to reject the Centennial appropriation rather than lose the chance of honoring the "hero of Andersonville," hero of dead-lines, and torture, and starvation, and murder, that is their own affair—until the next election, when the people will make it their affair.

We print the remarks made by HENRY G. MILLER, Esq., on the occasion of the organization of the Democratic party on the evening of Jan. 8, in this city. The current report published in the papers was considered as doing him injustice. The high and elevated tone of the speech is altogether beyond the respect and consideration of the Democratic masses, who are far more interested in the political complexion of the Town Board or County Commissioners than they are in Jeffersonian principles, especially in the matter of official honesty and capacity.

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The exhaustive article of Mr. HIND is another evidence that our Canadian neighbors are determined to make every possible effort to secure the trade of the West. They are actively engaged in deepening and enlarging the Welland Canal, and Mr. HIND's scheme is presented as a supplement to the great internal improvements in which the Dominion is engaged. They have the cordial sympathy and the best wishes of the entire Northwest for their abundant success. Smarting as they now are under the most outrageous railway extortions, and our city especially thoroughly mad at the discriminations made against her by the railway monopolists, the prospect of having a much greater competing route by the lakes and the St. Lawrence is exceedingly grateful. As in former years, and as our people are to a great extent doing now, they can hold back their surplus for water transit till the opening of navigation, whenever the railways put winter freights at an unreasonable figure.

It is rather curious that the custom into which we have fallen of dating events as before or after our great fire is followed in other places. The Philadelphia *Times*, in describing the centennial anniversary of the birth of Mrs. MARGARET BOGGS, who had the honor of dancing the minuet at 18 with GEORGE WASHINGTON, says: "Up to the time of the Chicago fire, Mrs. BOGGS attended church regularly and belonged to a Dorcas Society." While we have no objection to the use of our fire by the Philadelphians for calendar purposes, we regret that that lurid event should have prevented the good old lady from further attendance upon church services.

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The current number of *Harper's Weekly* describes six different ways of dying. This will be useful information for the *Inter-Ocean*.

## PERSONAL.

The Boston *Post* thinks it is discussing Turkey that has made Disraeli fat. This is the gobular hypothesis.

Gambetta stands for election in the cities of Paris, Lyons, Marseilles, Lille, and Bordeaux at one and the same time.

Bishop Huntington, of Central New York, thinks the exclusion of the Bible from the public schools is a foregone conclusion.

The *Methodist* newspaper thinks it is time the American people should stop taking the jocose view of stealing which has become common since the War.

Woodhull and Claflin are besieging a Congressional Committee to obtain an appropriation of $50,000 as damages for illegal prosecution by the Government.

Wayne McVeagh, Senator Cameron's son-in-law, has removed from Harrisburg to Philadelphia, and will enter upon the active practice of law in the latter city.

George W. Childs advises young men who go West to return in time for the Centennial and a neat article in the obituary line, which is always to be found at the old stand.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts is again disgruntled because the wicked men of England shoot little birds and sell the feathers to the milliners, and buy bread with the proceeds for their own little ones.

The New York *Tribune's* article about John Horn is of no consequence, inasmuch as its principal object was to obtain a Government medal as a reward for his services. Horn has a medal already.

Tilton would shine, the Hartford *Times* thinks, if he were only conscious of the manifold luminous qualities he possesses. Shine out fair sun, till we have bought a glass, that we may see your shadow as you pass.

The gentleman who writes the personal items in the New York *Herald* seems to imagine that all the rest of the world is stealing from him. The truth is, that he steals from the rest of the world. Show your strawberry-marks, gentlemen, and be brothers.

Jim James has been discovered in the New York *Herald* office. He arrived at Castle Garden last week, was promptly lassoed after night on Sunday, and was found in gyves and fetters acting as managing editor of the *Herald* the next day. His many relatives in Ireland mourn him as dead.

The City of Cleveland has lost its only titled daughter. The *Herald* of Monday contains this announcement: "The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Gordon will be pained to learn that a cable dispatch received in this city on Sunday announces the death of their daughter, Madame Vilain XIV., in Brussels, on Sunday morning, Jan. 2. Mr. Gordon and wife sailed from New York on the 22d of December, reaching Brussels Jan. 2." Miss Gordon was married a little more than two years ago, and took up her permanent residence abroad. The full title of her husband is Viscount Alphonse Vilain XIV. of Belgium.

Notice: It is a matter of perfect indifference to THE TRIBUNE whether Helmbold, the Buchu man, is insane or not. Persons who make a practice of sending newspapers containing articles on this interesting subject to THE TRIBUNE should at once engage in more profitable and respectable business.

Prof. Alphonse August Dupont, formerly a Catholic priest, was received into the Protestant Episcopal Church at Syracuse, N. Y., last Sunday. He is a native of Normandy, where he received his collegiate and ecclesiastical education, and was duly ordained by the Roman Bishop of his Diocese.

Jesse Spencer, a venerable colored resident of Shasta, Cal., has been placed in communication with his wife and three children, from whom he was separated in the old plantation days, long years before the War. They were discovered comfortably settled in Quincy, Ill., by means of a traveling newspaper item.

"Baron Taylor," says the *Figaro*, "who, it may be remembered, had formerly set apart his allowance (30,000 francs) as Senator under the Empire for founding prizes, is about to give another proof of his well-known generosity, being nothing less than the gift of a handsome house to be apportioned among the different societies of writers and artists of which he is the honorary President."

Dr. Millengen, the physician of Lord Byron, in whose arms the poet died, is still living at Constantinople. He is the last survivor of the band of Philhellenes who were with Lord Byron in Greece. The common impression that the late Dr. Howe was the last of the race appears to be erroneous. Dr. Millengen, it seems, hates England as much as he loved Greece, for he has never set foot in his native land since the death of Byron.

"James Parton is described as a middle-sized, lean, and spectacled gentleman, with pleasant brown-bearded face; hair flattened on the top and sides of his head; a suit of black broadcloth that does not fit him; the evidence of a little bad taste in shape of a watch-chain dangling across his low-cut vest." From the above description it is impossible to tell whether Mr. Parton looks like George Washington or Jimmy Blanchard; but we know whom he writes like.

The agents of the Duc d'Aumale recently paid $4,000 for the celebrated Livre d'Heures manuscript, which has been in the possession of the Gauvain family at Nancy for more than a century. The manuscript is on vellum, of Flemish origin, and dates from the fifteenth century. It is enriched with eighteen large miniatures and five small ones. The latter represented the four Evangelists and Jesus borne from the tomb by an angel. The large ones each occupy an entire page, and some of them contain from fourteen to sixteen personages.

The Washington *National Republican* sent out on New-Year's Day "Complimental Salutations of the Season,"—a neatly-printed circular, dated Jan. 1, 1876, backed by the cards of the editorial corps, and conveying the following interesting communication: "[Confidential.] Of your reception to-day we should be pleased to receive before 10 o'clock Sunday night, by messenger, these items of information: Description of reception costumes worn by yourself and assistants, the names of the more prominent persons received, etc. It is simply impossible for us to visit all our friends, and this is the only practical method of filling a wish to have their receptions properly noticed." Kitchen-organ, indeed! No back-stoop in Washington can be complete without it.

Herr Bebel, the great Dresden Socialist, says he is astonished, considering many families of five and six persons in Saxony are reduced to living a whole week on 75 cents, that more Germans don't quit the Fatherland and cross the seas. He is a member of the Reichstag, but most of his time as a member has been passed in prison, by order of the Berlin authorities, who are convinced that this is the best place for him to show his talents in. He was allowed a couple of parrots as companions and audience. Although a carpenter by trade, Bebel holds the doctrine that the people never will be happy until the Government gets in their hands, and they then made to lend or give them enough money to carry on their business. The idea is original with him, he never having heard of the art of rag-baby printing.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

*Palmer House*—Lyman Mallary, New York; Dr. [illegible] B. Y. Wilson, Washington; G. W. Adams, Tiffin, O.; H. Moody, New York; D. W. Armstrong, Louisville; Henry Drucker, St. Louis; W. Wiswell, Cincinnati; Fred Layton, Milwaukee; W. H. Van Gilson, [illegible] Norris, Col.; Rowland Starr, Toledo; J. H. Bri[illegible] ly, Baltimore.... *Grand Pacific*—J. H. Bass, Fort Wayne; the Hon. John Allen, New York; Capt. C. H. Peck, Keokuk; Col. Charles [illegible] Thomas, U. S. A.; Judge C. Baldwin and J. F. Baldwin, Council Bluffs, Ia.; the Hon. Willis Van Name, Muscatine, Iowa; the Hon. C. K. Wright, Sioux City; Col. N. H. Hamilton, New York; Col. [illegible] C. Matthews, Springfield, Ill.... *Sherman House*—The Hon. A. W. Butt, Springfield, O.; A. B. Stuckey, [illegible] Paul; W. C. Marshall, New York; Capt. W. S. Evans, Allegheny; C. B. Peck, Detroit; Judge J. R. Fra[illegible] and Prof. G. C. Owen, New York; the Hon. J. [illegible] Dennis, Buffalo; George P. Frysinger, Rock Island; W. B. Wright, Philadelphia; James Parton, New York; R. Bollard, Le Roy.... *Tremont House*—W. W. Da[illegible] New York; S. C. Strong, Cleveland; H. C. Peac[illegible] Adrian, Mich.; D. C. Hargan, Ottawa; Myron Har[illegible] Tallmadge, Mich.; G. B. Shaw, Eau Claire; R. [illegible] Nobman, Centralia; S. R. Stenson, Dayton; Jo[illegible] Higginbotham, Albany; William Rhodes, St. Paul; R. Lewis, Appleton, Wis.; A. A. Lincoln, Hinsdale; R. M. Day, Monticello.

## POLITICAL NOTES.

Gov. Ingersoll and the entire State ticket will probably be renominated by the Democrats of Connecticut.

Bayard's speech has commended him to the Philadelphia *Press* as a fit man to stand on the Democratic gallows.

A private letter to the editor of the Springfield *Republican* conveys the startling information that Bristow is too good to be President.

"There are too many active and powerful candidates working for a nomination to the Presidency," says the New York *Times*, "to admit of the possibility of a 'Third Term.'"

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* sneers at the Washburn family, including, we presume, the [illegible] Governor of Wisconsin, who was much too good a man for the purposes of small and corrupt politicians.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* has information that Col. Foster, of Indiana, has been selected to succeed Minister Schenck. "This seems to be done," says the *Commercial*, "upon the [illegible] gency of Morton."

John W. Foster, author of the celebrated Blaine letter concerning the O. U. A. M., has been elected Clerk of the New Jersey House of Representatives in opposition to the Frelinghuysen-Robeson interest.

The St. Louis *Globe*, reputed to be a good Republican newspaper, and an unfortunate tender to the Whisky Ring, is rejoiced at the election of Kirkwood to the United States Senate by the Iowa Legislature. So far, good; but it was scarcely necessary to add, as the *Globe* did, that "Harlan is a fraud and Belknap an amateur."

Ben Hill should remember, remarks the Cincinnati *Commercial*, that Gen. Grant, though he has his faults, dictated generous terms of surrender to the Rebels. Mr. Hill should remember, too, that, as between Jeff. Davis and Gen. Grant, at least a respectable majority of the American people prefer the latter. It is no gross exaggeration to say this much.

The Democratic majority in the Lower House of Congress bids fair to become a mush of concession on the currency question. The New York *Tribune* asserts that Payne's bill, which is said to meet the views of the majority, is a surrender of the vital principles involved in the currency issue, and a Washington dispatch to the St. Louis *Republican* contains the following valuable information: "The Democratic leaders are endeavoring to agree on some sort of intermediate policy between that advocated by the hard-money men of the East and the rag-mo[illegible]

under Southern soil in the unnamed graves that hem in the site of the prison-pen of Andersonville which silently protest against allowing the man responsible for such devilish barbarity to take his old seat in the Senate of the United States again. If the Confederates choose to refuse pardon to the other ex-Rebels now under disabilities and to reject the Centennial appropriation rather than lose the chance of honoring the "hero of Andersonville," hero of dead-lines, and torture, and starvation, and murder, that is their own affair—until the next election, when the people will make it their affair.

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e a reward for his services. Horn has a
lready.
would shine, the Hartford *Times*
if he were only conscious of the mani-
inous qualities he possesses. Shine out
till we have bought a glass, that we
your shadow as you pass.
entleman who writes the personal items
ew York *Herald* seems to imagine that
st of the world is stealing from him.
h is, that he steals from the rest of the
Show your strawberry-marks, gentle-
l be brothers.
ames has been discovered in the New
ald office. He arrived at Castle Gar-
week, was promptly lassoed after
Sunday, and was found in gyves and
ting as managing editor of the *Herald*
day. His many relatives in Ireland
m as dead.
y of Cleveland has lost its only titled
The *Herald* of Monday contains this
nt: "The many friends of Mr. and
V. Gordon will be pained to learn that
spatch received in this city on Sunday
s the death of their daughter, Madame
V., in Brussels, on Sunday morning,
r. Gordon and wife sailed from New

York on the 22d of December, reaching Brussels Jan. 2." Miss Gordon was married a little more than two years ago, and took up her permanent residence abroad. The full title of her husband is Viscount Alphonse Vilain XIV. of Belgium.

Notice: It is a matter of perfect indifference to THE TRIBUNE whether Helmbold, the Buchu man, is insane or not. Persons who make a practice of sending newspapers containing articles on this interesting subject to THE TRIBUNE should at once engage in more profitable and respectable business.

Prof. Alphonse August Dupont, formerly a Catholic priest, was received into the Protestant Episcopal Church at Syracuse, N. Y., last Sunday. He is a native of Normandy, where he received his collegiate and ecclesiastical education, and was duly ordained by the Roman Bishop of his Diocese.

Jesse Spencer, a venerable colored resident of Shasta, Cal., has been placed in communication with his wife and three children, from whom he was separated in the old plantation days, long years before the War. They were discovered comfortably settled in Quincy, Ill., by means of a traveling newspaper item.

"Baron Taylor," says the *Figaro*, "who, it may be remembered, had formerly set apart his allowance (30,000 francs) as Senator under the Empire for founding prizes, is about to give another proof of his well-known generosity, being nothing less than the gift of a handsome house to be apportioned among the different societies of writers and artists of which he is the honorary President.

Dr. Millengen, the physician of Lord Byron, in whose arms the poet died, is still living in Constantinople. He is the last survivor of the band of Philhellenes who were with Lord Byron in Greece. The common impression that the late Dr. Howe was the last of the race appears to be erroneous. Dr. Millengen, it seems, hated England as much as he loved Greece, for he has never set foot in his native land since the death of Byron.

"James Parton is described as a middle-sized, lean, and spectacled gentleman, with pleasant, brown-bearded face; hair flattened on the top and sides of his head; a suit of black broadcloth that does not fit him; the evidence of a little bad taste in shape of a watch-chain, dangling across his low-cut vest." From the above description it is impossible to tell whether Mr. Parton looks like George Washington or Jimmy Blanchard; but we know whom he writes like.

The agents of the Duc d'Aumale recently paid $4,000 for the celebrated Livre d'Hevres manuscript, which has been in the possession of the Gauvain family at Nancy for more than a century. The manuscript is on vellum, of Flemish origin, and dates from the fifteenth century. It is enriched with eighteen large miniatures and five small ones. The latter represented the four Evangelists and Jesus borne from the tomb by an angel. The large ones each occupy an entire page, and some of them contain from fourteen to sixteen personages.

The Washington *National Republican* sent out a New-Year's Day "Complimental Salutations of the Season,"—a neatly-printed circular, dated Jan. 1, 1876, backed by the cards of the editorial corps, and conveying the following interesting communication: "[Confidential.] Of your reception to-day we should be pleased to receive before 10 o'clock Sunday night, by messenger, these items of information: Description of reception costumes worn by yourself and assistants, the names of the more prominent persons received, etc. It is simply impossible for us to visit all our friends, and this is the only practical method of filling a wish to have their receptions properly noticed." Kitchen-organ, indeed! No back-stoop in Washington can be complete without it.

Herr Bebel, the great Dresden Socialist, says he is astonished, considering many families of five and six persons in Saxony are reduced to living a whole week on 75 cents, that more Germans don't quit the Fatherland and cross the seas. He is a member of the Reichstag, but most of his time as a member has been passed in prison, by order of the Berlin authorities, who are convinced that this is the best place for him to show his talents in. He was allowed a couple of parrots as companions and audience. Although a carpenter by trade, Bebel holds the doctrine that the people never will be happy until the Government gets in their hands, and is then made to lend or give them enough money to carry on their business. The idea is original with him, he never having heard of the art of rag-baby printing.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

*Palmer House*—Lyman Mallary, New York; Dr. R. B. Y. Wilson, Washington; G. W. Adams, Tiffin, O.; R. Moody, New York; D. W. Armstrong, Louisville; Henry Drucker, St. Louis; W. Wiswell, Cincinnati; Fred Layton, Milwaukee; W. H. Van Gilson, Del Norte, Col.; Rowland Starr, Toledo; J. H. Brinkly, Baltimore.... *Grand Pacific*—J. H. Bass, Fort Wayne; the Hon. John Allen, New York; Capt. C. H. Peck, Keokuk; Col. Charles W. Thomas, U. S. A.; Judge C. Baldwin and J. F. Baldwin, Council Bluffs, Ia.; the Hon. William Van Name, Muscatine, Iowa; the Hon. C. K. Wright, Sioux City; Col. N. H. Hamilton, New York; Col. A. C. Matthews, Springfield, Ill.... *Sherman House*—The Hon. A. W. Butt, Springfield, O.; A. B. Stickney, St. Paul; W. C. Marshall, New York; Capt. W. S. Evans, Allegheny; C. B. Peck, Detroit; Judge J. R. Frazer and Prof. G. C. Owen, New York; the Hon. J. W. Dennis, Buffalo; George P. Frysinger, Rock Island; W. B. Wright, Philadelphia; James Parton, New York; R. Bollard, Le Roy.... *Tremont House*—W. W. Davis, New York; S. C. Strong, Cleveland; H. C. Peacock, Adrian, Mich.; D. C. Hargan, Ottawa; Myron Harris, Tallmadge, Mich.; G. B. Shaw, Eau Claire; R. D. Nobman, Centralia; S. R. Stenson, Dayton; John Higginbotham, Albany; William Rhodes, St. Paul; A. R. Lewis, Appleton, Wis.; A. A. Lincoln, Hinsdale; R. M. Day, Monticello.

### POLITICAL NOTES.

Gov. Ingersoll and the entire State ticket will probably be renominated by the Democrats of Connecticut.

Bayard's speech has commended him to the Philadelphia *Press* as a fit man to stand on the Democratic gallows.

A private letter to the editor of the Springfield *Republican* conveys the startling information that Bristow is too good to be President.

"There are too many active and powerful candidates working for a nomination to the Presidency," says the New York *Times*, "to admit of the possibility of a 'Third Term.'"

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* sneers at the Washburn family, including, we presume, the late Governor of Wisconsin, who was much too good a man for the purposes of small and corrupt politicians.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* has information that Col. Foster, of Indiana, has been selected to succeed Minister Schenck. "This seems to be done," says the *Commercial*, "upon the urgency of Morton."

John W. Foster, author of the celebrated Blaine letter concerning the O. U. A. M., has been elected Clerk of the New Jersey House of Representatives in opposition to the Frelinghuysen-Robeson interest.

The St. Louis *Globe*, reputed to be a good Republican newspaper, and an unfortunate tender to the Whisky Ring, is rejoiced at the election of Kirkwood to the United States Senate by the Iowa Legislature. So far, good; but it was scarcely necessary to add, as the *Globe* did, that "Harlan is a fraud and Belknap an amateur."

Ben Hill should remember, remarks the Cincinnati *Commercial*, that Gen. Grant, though he has his faults, dictated generous terms of surrender to the Rebels. Mr. Hill should remember, too, that, as between Jeff. Davis and Gen. Grant, at least a respectable majority of the American people prefer the latter. It is not gross exaggeration to say this much.

The Democratic majority in the Lower House of Congress bids fair to become a mush of concession on the currency question. The New York *Tribune* asserts that Payne's bill, which is said to meet the views of the majority, is a surrender of the vital principles involved in the currency issue, and a Washington dispatch to the St. Louis *Republican* contains the following valuable information: "The Democratic leaders are endeavoring to agree on some sort of intermediate policy between that advocated by the hard-money men of the East and the rag-money men of the West, which will contain enough of concession to both to secure a union of the Democratic majority."

Gen. Fitz-John Porter's removal from the New York Commission of Public Works is not cause for great rejoicing. The chief fault urged against Gen. Porter was that he had reduced the wages of men working for the city to the average market rates. It is true that other complaints have been made against him, but none of them was a fault in the eyes of the Democratic Board of Aldermen which refused to confirm the nomination of Mayor Wickham.

There is at least one dying statesman about whose religious convictions there will be no dispute. On New-Year's Eve Alexander H. Stephens was visited by his old friend, the Rev. John P. Duncan, of the Methodist Church. Mr. Duncan, at the request of Mr. Stephens, sang several hymns and prayed. When he was about to leave, Mr. Stephens asked him to request the Methodists who were watching the old year out to pray for national peace, prosperity, and fraternity, and "that the Government might be reclaimed from its enemies and brought back to the designs of our forefathers."

Senator Alcorn, of Mississippi, speaks with considerable feeling against the Ames *regime* in his State, and expresses the opinion that the time has come when designing and corrupt men from other States, backed by the ignorant element, can no longer control a single Southern State. He is free in the expression of the belief that intimidation was used during the last political campaign in Mississippi, but has no hesitation in saying that the intimidation used in his State was at least partially justified in view of the oppression which the people suffer from a bad State Government and ignorant and vicious rulers generally.

The *Nation*, to which we are accustomed to look for honest expressions of opinion, is unequivocally with Blaine in his attack upon Jeff Davis. It says:

> There are a good many reasons why amnesty should be refused Jefferson Davis, and we agree with Mr. Blaine in thinking his moral responsibility for Andersonville one of them. Mr. Hill, of Georgia, an ex-Confederate Senator, who replied to Mr. Blaine, had a right to deny this responsibility, but he made a great mistake in attempting to whitewash the Rebel prisons. He was addressing men who had seen the skeletons that came alive out of Andersonville or had survived the horrors of Belle Isle, and he might as well have offered statistics to prove that there had been no Rebellion as that the names of those and other Southern prison-camps are not justly to be forever infamous as scenes of needless, wanton, devilish inhumanity. . . . It is worth while to remind Congressmen, too, that Wirtz was found guilty by a court-martial of "conspiring and confederating" with Jefferson Davis, and others, in the cruel treatment of Federal prisoners, for which he was hung. It would be simple stultification to amnesty his military superior, who looked upon his conduct with indifference or approval.

The smoke has lifted from the field of battle in Iowa, and it is now possible to ascertain the results of the conflict. Harlan's friends are sore, but they will undoubtedly soon be as good as new. They are not the kind of men to cherish "immortal hate and study of revenge." Gov. Kirkwood will find them among his most earnest supporters. It should be distinctly understood, moreover, that Harlan has merely retreated, not retired from the field. He is now an active candidate for Senator Allison's seat, which will become vacant two years hence. The *State Register* affirms that Harlan withdrew from the present contest on the assurance of the editors of thirty-three Iowa papers that they would support him for Allison's place. Twelve of these editors were among Harlan's most earnest opponents four years ago. The hostility of Harlan to Allison may be explained by the common report that the latter was a valuable, though quiet, supporter of Kirkwood in the recent canvass. Allison denies that he had any active part in the matter, but the mischief was done before his denial was published.

## FIRES.

### NEAR LACROSSE, WIS.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

LACROSSE, Wis., Jan. 14.—Mathias Blumer's large flouring-mill, situated in the Town of Shilty, 8 miles south of LaCrosse, burned this morning, together with a small stock of flour and grain. The loss on the building and machinery alone is $40,000, on which there is an insurance of $22,000. Origin of the fire unknown.

The residence of J. Bennett, Onalaska, 5 miles from LaCrosse, burned last evening. Loss, $3,000; insurance, $1,000.

### AT BELOIT, WIS.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

BELOIT, Wis., Jan. 14.—Five wooden stores on State and Broad streets were destroyed by fire this morning. Stocks were mostly saved. Loss not far from $5,000; well insured in the Underwriters', Allemania of Pittsburg, North British, Royal Canadian, and Ætna. The owners of the buildings were William Shaw, John Clinchy, and J. McAlpin; of the stocks, Shaw & Poole, Clinchy & Sons, J. McAlpin, D. Alexander, and Hinman.

### AT MOBILE.

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 14.—This morning a fire occurred in the rear of one of the buildings on St. Francis street. The entire block bounded by St. Michael street on the north, St. Francis street on the south, Royal on the east, and St. Joseph on the west, with the exception of the Bank of Mobile, *Register* office, old Western Union Telegraph office, and old express office, were destroyed. Loss, $100,000. Insured.

### AT JERSEY CITY.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—A fire early this morning in Greene street, Jersey City, N. J., burned from No. 210 to No 216, inclusive, and extended back 250 feet, causing a loss of property estimated at $85,000. Keeney & Snow's loss on their planing-mill and lumber-yards is $50,000; partly insured. The remainder of the loss is distributed among a number of persons.

## THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15—1 a. m.—For New England and the northern portions of the Middle States, partly cloudy weather and light snow, with rising temperature, southerly to westerly winds, and stationary or slowly falling barometer. For the southern portion of the Middle States, East Tennessee, Ohio Valley, and Lake region, clear and partly cloudy, warmer weather, with southeast to southwest winds and falling barometer.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.

| Time. | Bar. | Thr | Hu. | Wind. | Rain | W'ther. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6:53 a. m. | 30.18 | 25 | 75 | S. W., fresh.. | ..... | Fair. |
| 11:18 a. m. | 30.18 | 34 | 79 | S. W., fresh.. | ..... | Clear. |
| 2:00 p. m. | 30.16 | 40 | 56 | W., fresh.... | ..... | Clear. |
| 3:53 p. m. | 30.19 | 36 | 55 | N. E., fresh.. | ..... | Clear. |
| 9:00 p. m. | 30.19 | 34 | 89 | S. E., fresh... | ..... | Clear. |
| 10:18 p. m. | 30.14 | 34 | 89 | S. E., gentle.. | ..... | Clear. |

Maximum thermometer, 41. Minimum, 20.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14—Midnight.

| Station. | Bar. | Thr. | Wind. | Rain | Weather. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cheyenne.. | 29.97 | 27 | N. W., fresh | ..... | Clear. |
| Bismarck. | [illegible] | 22 | N. W., fresh | ..... | Clear. |
| Breck'ridge | 29.86 | 17 | S. E., fresh.. | ..... | Clear. |
| Davenport.. | 30.18 | 3 | S. W., fresh. | ..... | Hazy. |
| Denver.... | [illegible] | 30 | S. W., light.. | ..... | Clear. |
| Duluth.... | 29.92 | 22 | S. W., light.. | ..... | Fair. |
| Escanaba.. | 30.16 | 18 | Calm........ | ..... | Fair. |
| Ft. Gibson. | 30.31 | 43 | S., fresh.... | ..... | Light rain. |
| Keokuk.... | 30.19 | 42 | W., fresh.... | ..... | Clear. |
| La Crosse.. | 30.07 | 33 | S., fresh.... | ..... | Hazy. |
| Leavenw'th | 30.18 | 42 | S., fresh.... | ..... | Fair. |
| Marquette.. | 30.10 | 27 | S. E., fresh.. | .... | Fair. |
| Omaha..... | 30.04 | 41 | S., fresh.... | ..... | Fair. |
| Pembina... | 29.78 | 20 | S. W., fresh. | .... | Fair. |

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Jan. 14.—The coldest weather yet experienced here has been 5 degrees below zero. The winter all over the West has been remarkably mild.

## BLOOMINGTON, IND., UNIVERSITY.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 14.—The report of the State University at Bloomington was filed to-day. The receipts for the year were $47,583.50; expenditures, $47,171.46. The election of Dr. Lemuel Moss, of Chicago, to the Presidency of the institution, gives satisfaction, and he seems to be peculiarly well fitted for the position. The number of students in attendance is now 425, of which 128 are in the preparatory department, 140 in the course of literature and science, fifty in the law course, and 107 in the Medical School located in this city.

## WILMINGTON TURPENTINE MARKET.

WILMINGTON, June 14.—Spirits of turpentine dull at 33½c.

# COLLAPSED.

## The Proposed Mutual Council Comes to Naught.

## Plymouth Church Will Not Have Drs. Storrs and Budington.

## Their Churches and Others Will Therefore Keep Out of the Council.

## Mr. Beecher's Remarks Last Evening at the Plymouth Church Meeting.

### Gen. Butler to Act for Moulton in the Malicious-Prosecution Suit.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—The attempt to call a Congregational Council for purpose of deciding the question as to the right of Plymouth Church to drop from its list of membership the name of Mrs. Moulton has finally failed. In arranging the list for the Council the names of Dr. Storrs and Dr. Budington were included among other clergymen. After they had announced that they would probably accept the invitation, the Committee of Plymouth Church entered a protest against their serving on the ground that they were partial and had enmity against the church. When some of the other churches heard that Dr. Storrs' and Dr. Budington's churches would be left out, they also declined to serve, and the calling of the Council was therefore abandoned. Mrs. Moulton was apprised of the fact of the withdrawal of the churches and disarrangement of the list, and consulted with her counsel, Mr. Van Cott, and he to-day sent a long letter to the Plymouth Church Committee refusing to treat with them any further in relation to a Mutual Council, and sharply rebuking them for the course they had pursued in rejecting the churches selected. He did not think that they had acted fairly, and said Mrs. Moulton expected to submit testimony before the Council that would show good reasons for charging the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher with adultery. Now, he thought, the action of the Church would be considered by all just men to be a deliberate attempt to avoid investigation as to the guilt of the Plymouth pastor.

The letters of Dr. Storrs and Budington were inclosed with Mr. Van Cott's communication to the Committee.

MRS. MOULTON TO THE CHURCHES.

The following is a copy of the letter sent by ex-Judge Van Cott to those churches which Mrs. Moulton had selected to take part in the Congregational Council:

> BROOKLYN, Jan. 4.—*Reverend and Dear Sir:* Plymouth Church, represented by its committee, and Mrs. Emma C. Moulton, represented by me, have agreed to a letter-missive for the call of a Mutual Council in Brooklyn on the 25th of January to advise parties in answer to two questions they have agreed to submit. They have also agreed upon the churches and ministers to be invited to constitute the Council, and earnestly desire that their invitation shall be accepted. As the churches and ministers must all be named in the letter-missive, and as the parties wish that all proposed to be invited shall attend, we have agreed to make a preliminary inquiry of each as to their probable acceptance of the invitation, and each party has agreed to address a letter to the churches and ministers agreed upon asking for information on that point. It is our wish that the Council shall be comprised of representatives of twenty prominent churches and of ten ministers not representing churches. In pursuance of this arrangement, I address this communication to you, and respectfully ask whether ——— will probably comply with the earnest wish of the parties in response to the letter missive to be sent. As an early day is fixed for the Council, a prompt reply to this by telegraph, or by letter, if more convenient to you, to my address, will greatly oblige us.
>
> With Christian regard, JOSHUA M. VAN COTT.

DR. STORRS' REPLY.

To this communication the Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs replied as follows:

> BROOKLYN, Jan. 12, 1876.—DEAR SIR: When you asked me the other day in regard to my willingness and probable willingness of the Church of the Pilgrims to take part in the Mutual Council proposed to be called by Plymouth Church and Mrs. Moulton, I replied that if the invitation were a cordial one from both parties, as I understood it to be, I should be ready to accept it, and I presumed that this church would be also, and that whatever aid we could give in the adjustment of the matter to be brought before the Council would be cheerfully given. But now that the Committee of Plymouth Church, as I understand from you, have entered a protest against our being invited to the Council, I beg to say that I certainly could not attend myself, and I have a very strong impression that the church would at once decline any invitation to take part in it. I do not wish to evade my duty, but I cannot think that that duty would require either the church or myself to accept an invitation overshadowed and practically nullified, as this one has been. So you will please consider my expressions of assent made to you the other day as wholly withdrawn.
>
> Very truly, and with great respect, R. S. STORRS.

BUDINGTON'S REPLY.

The following was the reply made by the Rev. Dr. William M. Budington:

> BROOKLYN, Jan. 12.—*The Hon. J. M. Van Cott*—DEAR SIR: When you inquired of me if the church of which I am pastor would accept an invitation to the Mutual Council consented to by Plymouth Church, I had no doubt of their willingness to do so, as I regard it as one of the duties involved in the fellowship of churches to accept such invitation when called for important purposes and in a regular manner. I have since heard from you, however, that the Committee of Plymouth Church have protested against the calling of the Clinton Avenue Church, and, in view of this fact, so unexampled in the history of Mutual Councils, and so unjust in implication, I feel compelled to withdraw the acquiescence I expressed, and say that I think Clinton Avenue Church would not accept the invitation under these circumstances, as I certainly should not for myself. Very respectfully,
>
> WM. M. BUDINGTON.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH MEETING.

The lecture-room of Plymouth Church was densely crowded last evening long before the hour for the opening of the prayer-meeting had arrived. Mr. Beecher entered the room with a smiling countenance, and during his address seemed to be possessed with a vivaciousness that he has rarely displayed of late. When he had concluded, he announced that, immediately after the prayer-meeting adjourned, a business meeting would be held. He pronounced the benediction, and, without sitting down, commenced to address the audience in relation to the Mutual Council. He was glad, he said, to inform them that the other side had withdrawn, and had thrown up the Mutual Council altogether. This announcement was greeted with loud applause, and the speaker continued, telling them they knew nothing about the affair, and should not express even a pedal opinion in relation to the matter. They desired to put all the trouble possible on the back of Plymouth Church, that poor camel of Congregationalism. We simply said that these charges should be examined, and they have now backed down from that examination, because we object to some of their churches. The speaker never believed that the Council was asked for by Mrs. Moulton with any degree of sincerity, and it was never declined by the church. This declination on their part to go on made it imperative to invoke the Advisory Council, which the church had adjourned to investigate the matter and determine whether or not the church had acted properly. They should issue at the earliest possible moment the letters missive calling it. If he was to consult his own temperament he would open a church and preach in an entirely different way to that which he was now pursuing. The church was willing to accept suggestions from the wise men in the brotherhood about it, and would only ask, "Let those who give such advice do so as friends and with the proper spirit." This was followed with applause.

The report of a committee to call a Mutual Council was read and adopted, when Mr. Beecher rose and said that Dr. Storrs' Church of the Pilgrims had ever been the refuge for dissatisfied members of Plymouth Church. They had gone there crying, and had always been taken in and cared for. The pastor had received calls on New Year's, and had been visited by Messrs. Moulton and Tilton. The letter of Dr. Storrs to him was one offering to do what he could for him. The advice of counsel had been taken and the "policy of silence" would have been maintained had it not been for the treachery of others. The newspapers had been the sewers for all the filth that was furnished by this matter, and he (the speaker) was almost alone in the fight. How can a man," said he, "in all this loneliness stand up if he be guilty?" He wanted a trial, and was fully sure that God "would give him one before that supreme tribunal of which He was the only Judge. He was not afraid of any worldly tribunal. He should remain in Plymouth Church as long as they were satisfied to keep him, but, as soon as they began to lose confidence in him, and he learned of it, the sun would never go down on the day that would see him still remain its pastor. During this address the audience became perfectly wild with excitement, and when he spoke of his loneliness in the fight, they cheered lustily, clapped their hands, and stamped their feet. The scene was one which has rarely, if ever, been witnessed before in a church.

MR. MOULTON'S SUIT, AND MRS. MOULTON'S CHURCH COUNCIL.

*New York Sun, Jan. 13.*

Mr. Moulton, being asked his opinion as to the Beecher demurrer, said that it was "a continuation of the tactics exemplified in the first suit in the persistent application for a bill of particulars. They (the Beecher lawyers) fought that to the Court of Appeals and back again, and while they did not get the bill, yet they did get what they started for, namely, several months' delay. That's what Shearman is after by his demurrer. He'll be beaten on it in Brooklyn, but he'll travel with it up to Albany and back again, and as before he will at last have to meet the issue squarely, which issue is, Did the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher commit adultery with Elizabeth R. Tilton, and did he commit perjury in swearing with uplifted hand that he never had committed said adultery? I see some of the Beecher papers say that this suit is a sham. Well, if they think so, let them wait and see Beecher under the rack of Butler's cross-examination. May be they will then think that it is a sham fight."

The following letter was received from Gen. Butler to Mr. Moulton:

> MY DEAR MOULTON: I have mislaid your note requesting me to be counsel in your case against Mr. Beecher, which is my apology for not answering it sooner.
>
> I will take your retainer, and aid Gen. Pryor to the best of my ability when and where I can, and will endeavor to see justice done where I think a great wrong has been perpetrated.
>
> Please call on me Tuesday morning at the Fifth Avenue. Yours very truly,
>
> WASHINGTON, Jan. 8, 1876. BENJ. F. BUTLER.

DRS. STORRS AND BUDINGTON ON THE MUTUAL COUNCIL.

*New York Tribune, Jan. 13.*

A reporter of the *Tribune* called upon Drs. Storrs and Budington yesterday to learn their views concerning the Council. Dr. Storrs did not care to say anything on the subject, or anything in regard to the question at issue between Mrs. Moulton and Plymouth Church. Such information as he possessed was fragmentary. Not being a party to the controversy he was content to keep quiet.

Dr. Budington said that the statement that he had done the managing and was the real author of Mrs. Moulton's letters to Plymouth Church had no foundation whatever, save in suspicion and ill-feeling. He had no knowledge that Mrs. Moulton had invited either his church or that of Dr. Storrs to participate in the Mutual Council. Perfect freedom of action was her privilege in selecting persons and churches. If she saw fit to invite his church, he should not feel at liberty to decline. To do so would be to violate the policy of the Congregational Church. It would be as great an injustice to Mrs. Moulton as, in the Presbyterian Church, for the Presbytery to refuse to listen to the appeal of a church or member. He should feel in duty bound to respond to any call to sit in council, received from any Congregational Church or member. He thought it bad taste, and an unwarrantable reflection, to insinuate that the Council would be "packed" in Mrs. Moulton's interest before it was known who were to form it, and while Plymouth Church had an equal voice in the call. It was false to say that he was inimical to Plymouth Church. He was inimical to any action likely to trample under foot the polity of the Church. The majority of the Church had sustained him in the part he had been compelled to take in the past. Plymouth Church had as much reason for saying the body of the Congregational Church was inimical to it and to Mr. Beecher. He regretted that Mr. Beecher's friends still showed a spirit of cavil after appearing to meet the issue so openly and squarely.

## CRIME.

### AN IOWA CITY TRAGEDY.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

IOWA CITY, Jan. 14.—The people of this city were shocked this morning on leaning that the Hon. Sam H. Fairall was shot last night under very peculiar circumstances. It appears that some domestic difficulties existed between Mr. Fairall and his family—to such an extent that he had remained from his own house two weeks or more. He has a fine residence on a large farm just east of the city limits. A day or two ago he had disposed of a lot of cattle of his own on his farm, and directed the party purchasing them to go and get them, and his brother-in-law, Sam Workman, and his son, refused to let the cattle go. Mr. Fairall also wrote a note to his wife about the transaction. He had found it necessary to sell these cattle to meet some current bills pressing him for payment. Feeling that he had a right to control his own property, Mr. Fairall secured the services of some help, and went to his farm about 12 o'clock last night to drive away the cattle he sought to dispose of. Workman and his sons, having learned this, yarded the cattle and guarded them with guns, so, when Fairall and his men came and attempted to get the stock, he fired. A ball or buckshot struck Fairall behind the right shoulder and passed down to the spinal column. It was extracted this morning by Drs. Peck and Shrader, of the medical department. He is in a very critical condition, and his recovery is doubtful. Mr. Fairall has lived here for more than twenty years, is one of our ablest and most successful lawyers, and a prominent politician of the State prior to the last October election. He was for the past eight years State Senator from this county.

### THE ILLINOIS KU-KLUX.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

CARBONDALE, Ill., Jan. 14.—Wash Allen, Jim O'Brien, and Charles Hockey were to-day arraigned at Murphysboro as accessories to the famous Callahan Klan. The greater part of the day was given to impaneling the jury. A few witnesses for the State were examined. Montgomery Stevens and his wife are the principal witnesses. Mrs. Stevens promises to make rich developments, and the conviction of the prisoners will happen without a doubt. Judge Allen and A. R. Pugh appear for the State, while F. E. Albright and J. Bonayhan appear for the defendants. The conviction of Stevens gives great satisfaction throughout this part of the State, as his crimes were of the boldest character. Stevens will be tried for the remaining indictments next week. There remain, besides those above mentioned, two others to be tried for the same crimes.

### ABDUCTION.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

CINCINNATI, Jan. 14.—A strange case of the abduction of a boy occurred in this city yesterday. Two men, strangers, called at a house at the corner of Fox and Mulberry streets, where a man named Stier lived. They found a boy at home alone. According to the statement of a lad who overheard them, they told him to put on his best clothes and go with them to his father. He did so, and started off with them, and that is the last seen of them. As the lad, who is 13 years old, but small for those years, is noted as an amateur acrobat, it is believed that he has been enticed away to join the show business.

### THEFT IN TEXAS.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 14.—The following is a special to the *Republican* from San Antonio, Tex., to-day: "For the first time in many months the Indians have been depredating. Day before yesterday, at daybreak, they stole eighty head of horses from the ranche of Mr. Adams, on the Leon, 80 miles west of San Antonio. The Indians got only two hours' start of the party in pursuit. The military at Fort Clarke have been telegraphed, and there are strong hopes of capturing the raiders."

### GRAND HAVEN TRIALS.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., Jan. 14.—At 2 a. m. the jury rendered a verdict against the Rev. Dr. Crispell, of Hope College, Holland, for trespass and assault, for $55 and costs.

An exciting trial is progressing. Melvin C. Fuller is charged with tearing up the track of the Michigan Lake Shore Railroad, near Holland. Wilson Pond, a damaging witness, has since been murdered. Defendant was acquitted, and his father sent to the Penitentiary for murder. The trial will be continued to-morrow.

### A WARM RECEPTION.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Jan. 14.—Early yesterday morning four burglars entered the house of Mrs. Miller, in Mahoney Township, near Shamokin, and robbed her of $2,100. Her son-in-law fired upon them as they were leaving the house, instantly killing one named Hughes, and seriously wounding another. A third was captured, and all of the money was recovered.

### THE SAN DIEGO BORDER TROUBLES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 14.—A San Diego dispatch says that all is quiet at San Rafael. The authorities have in custody four men implicated in the border raids, who will be turned over to United States authorities after examination.

# SOME OF THE BEST.

## A Review of the Business of a Few Important Institutions.

## What Some of Our Foremost Manufacturing and Trade Houses Are Doing.

## Good Concerns Which Achieve Good Work.

"THE CHICAGO PITTS."

The centennial year will find at least one class of agricultural implements holding a well-earned position at the head of useful and widely-admired inventions. In 1876, as in all the past years of their existence, the "Chicago Pitts" separators and horse-powers are destined to remain foremost among all other machines of their class. For over thirty-five years has this firm been directly engaged in the manufacture and improvement of threshers. The study and genius brought to bear in perfecting their machines is a matter of common fame the world over, and in all countries it is universally conceded that the "Chicago Pitts" is supreme and standard.

We have not far to look for the reason of this pleasant and pronounced predominance. The horse-powers of the famous "Chicago Pitts" make, whether "mounted" or "down," have been subjected to rigorous practical tests for years. The result of these tests has been to show that the machines are not only the most effective known to the world of invention in accomplishing their work rapidly and thoroughly, but that they are also constructed in a manner to insure the most complete durability. A "Chicago Pitts" machine is built to do hard work, and a great deal of it. Its make is such that it stands usage, and we find it has a lasting quality unknown to any others. So well understood is this fact becoming that we are constantly hearing of the purchase of "Chicago Pitts" powers to replace those of other and less durable makes.

The "Chicago Pitts" machines are quick, safe, and thorough, and are essentially economical, because they do their work so promptly and well. By an ingenious arrangement, the speed of the horse-power may be increased or decreased, and so the power becomes perfectly practicable for threshers and separators of any make, as well as for corn-shellers, cotton-gins, feed-mills, saws, well-drills, etc. That the "Chicago Pitts" is sure to maintain its proud prominence is absolutely certain. The "Chicago Pitts" is the best, and at the front it will remain. These superb machines are made and sold by the H. A. Pitts' Sons Manufacturing Company, the general office of which is Nos. 11 and 13 South Jefferson street, Chicago.

RHODES & BRADLEY,

manufacturers and dealers in pig-iron, rails, iron ores, etc., have their salesrooms and offices at Nos. 40 and 42 Dearborn street. These gentlemen represent the foremost manufactories in their line of business in the country. They have the agency and are controlling owners of the Bangor Furnace Company, and are manufacturers of the celebrated Lake Superior charcoal pig-iron. They are also sales-agents for other brands of Lake Superior charcoal pig-iron. The remaining important companies represented by Messrs. Rhodes & Bradley are the Marquette & Pacific Rolling-Mill Company, manufacturers of Lake Superior stone-coal and pig-iron; the Milwaukee Iron Company, manufacturers of pig-iron and rails; the Standard Iron Company, manufacturers of galvanized sheet-iron; Bradley, Reis & Co. (Newcastle Iron-Works), manufacturers of plate and sheet-iron from hammered blooms; the Reading Iron-Works, manufacturers of boiler-tubes, etc.; the Baltimore Rivet and Spike Works; and the Haselton and Letonia Furnace Company, manufacturers of American Scotch pig-iron.

It will be seen that the agencies held by Messrs. Rhodes & Bradley are of a united scope covering all that is first-class in the line of pig-iron, rails, ores, etc. The firm has its own dock at the slips of the Illinois Central Railway Company. At this dock is kept constantly in stock full assortments of all brands of pig-iron, while at the firm's store, on Dearborn street, may always be found a superior and comprehensive line of boiler-iron, tubes, rivets, galvanized and black sheet-iron, etc. The firm of Rhodes & Bradley represents an immense capital directly interested in the chief iron manufactories of America. This fact is one which must of a necessity redound to the direct and immediate advantage of its customers.

THE "JOURNAL" JOB OFFICE.

We never heard of the combination of job printing office and art gallery until we stepped the other day into the establishment of Mr. John B. Jeffery, known as the *Journal* job printing office. We do not know of any similar office in Chicago, and we hear there is none such in the East where job printing is done which borders so closely onto art. Within the past year Mr. Jeffery has perfected his model office so that he is now able to do even greater wonders than ever in the line of theatrical and bill printing, and other work of that character which calls for knowledge of forms and colors, and the ability to arrange the types with good taste. It is well worth the while for the reader, who may be a connoisseur, to drop into the comfortable office in the *Journal* Building and see what progress has been made in the art of printing. Mr. Jeffery has the honor of presiding over not only the best job-printing office in the West (if not in the world), but also of the largest; and his capacity for turning out large quantities of work is equal to his ability to do job-printing better than it is done elsewhere.

ADOLPH ZELLER.

One of the most prominent, best-known, and most prosperous billiard-table manufacturers in Chicago is the above-named gentleman, whose factory is located at Nos. 28, 30, and 32 West Washington street. In reviewing the trade of the past twelve months there is no manufacturer who can close the book of the year with greater satisfaction than Mr. Zeller, and there is no person whose many friends will be more satisfied at his success. Mr. Zeller is probably better known to the billiard trade than any man in the West, his tables being used in every Western State and Territory. During the past two years he has more than doubled the capacity of his factory and of the number of hands he employs, his sales having increased in the same proportion. Billiard-players, both amateur and professional, are unanimous in their approval of the Zeller table. From small proportions Mr. Z.'s business has grown to its present large magnitude, simply owing to the merit and cheapness of his goods. We advise our readers to examine this style of table before purchasing elsewhere.

FIELDHOUSE, DUTCHER & BELDEN.

This is a comparatively new house, but it has already attained a first-class reputation as manufacturers of gas, steam, and water-pipe. It turns out from 6,000 to 10,000 feet daily of a thoroughly superior quality, and all this pipe is made under the personal supervision of Mr. Fieldhouse, who is the oldest practical manufacturer in the United States. Nothing but absolutely first-quality goods are ever sent out from this establishment.

H. F. GRISWOLD & CO.

This firm is famous throughout the West for the purity and excellence of its goods,—products of the Chicago Coffee and Spice Mills. Mr. Griswold has been in his present line of business some twenty years. Employing about forty hands, and dealing only in the best of goods, this firm has ever maintained a foremost position. Its place of business is at No. 5 River street.

THE ORIENTAL POWDER-MILLS.

These mills are among the oldest in the country. They are located at South Windham, Me., with their main office at Boston, Mass. Their powder is well known throughout this country. The Oriental Ducking, which is a specialty of this Company, gives the greatest satisfaction whenever used. The Chicago office is at No. 9 State street, where all the celebrated brands manufactured by the mills may be had.

HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM.

For the protection of property from day and midnight prowlers, nothing has ever yet been, or probably ever will be, devised equal to Holmes' Burglar Alarm. It is instantaneous in action, and infallible as a preventive against thieves. Edwin Spear, at No. 154 Madison street, is manufacturing the Holmes system of call bells, and house and hotel annunciators.

J. L. FULTON & CO., 174 LA SALLE STREET.

While many branches of business are complaining of hard times, this well and favorably known firm have been increasing in magnitude from month to month. It is the only house engaged in asphalt paving that has stood the pressure of hard times. Among the prominent buildings recently paved by this firm are the Hall Block, Toledo, O., the finest building in that city, and the handsome building of the Hon. C. B. Farwell, in this city.

THE WELLS ENGINE WORKS,

corner of Monroe and Clinton streets, are a credit to the Northwest, and particularly to Chicago. They are the only works in the West making stationary steam engines a specialty, and their engines are everywhere pronounced the very best.

## ALWAYS IN SEASON.

### There is Never a Time When Somebody is Not Buying Fairbanks' Scales.

We learn that, notwithstanding the general stagnation in business during the year just closed, no year has witnessed such a demand for Fairbanks' scales. The fact is that they are an article of manufacture to which national importance attaches. Our business men all over the country have long since come to regard these scales as indispensable, and the indorsement of the United States Government in the award of another contract for supplying thousands of post-offices throughout the country with scales of Fairbanks manufacture gives a fresh emphasis to the character of the firm, and the quality of their work. Especially here in Chicago have these scales retained the high esteem hitherto accorded them.

This we say advisedly, for THE TRIBUNE has the very best opportunity of knowing their excellence and popularity with our leading merchants and business-men. The Fairbanks standard is not only universally recognized here, but also throughout the world, and no special American manufacture holds a higher rank than the Fairbanks scale. With improved machinery of their own invention, and ample facilities for keeping pace with the increasing demand, an abundance of skilled labor and thorough management, the Messrs. Fairbanks enter upon the year 1876 with the prospect of a business that shall completely eclipse that of any preceding year in the history of the firm.

## FINANCIAL.

### THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 14.—Isador and Simon Wormser, of New York, have filed a complaint in the United States Circuit Court against the Bank of California. The plaintiffs own 200 shares of stock of the Bank, and the complaint alleges that the Trustees, with the exception of Ralston, were guilty of gross neglect and mismanagement in surrendering the control of the Bank to Ralston, who applied the funds of the Bank to his private purposes, whereby the Bank lost $12,000,000 and the stock became worthless. After the death of Ralston a change of Trustees took place, and the Trustees made a certificate of election of the Bank to continue its existence under the civil code of California, intending to relieve stockholders of individual liability.

Plaintiffs did not consent to this action, and deny its legality. On the 3d of December, the Directors levied an assessment of 10 per cent on the stock of the Bank. The plaintiffs allege that other assessments will be levied, and payment enforced; that, according to their information, the Bank is insolvent; that, at present, the stock will not bring at forced sale over $10 per share, and pray the Court to restrain the Bank from selling the stock or acting under the certificate continuing the existence of the Bank under the civil code.

The libel suit of J. W. Simonton against the proprietors of the *Alta California* was up in the Third District Court to-day on a motion of the defendants to strike out the portion of the complaint referring to the Bank of California. Mr. Swift, for the plaintiff, argued that that portion of the complaint was essential, as the defendants charged the plaintiff with causing the failure of the Bank; and, to show the falsity of the charge, the plaintiff intended to show that the Bank was rendered insolvent by the mismanagement and crime of its manager, who fraudulently abstracted $12,000,000 to $13,000,000 of the Bank's funds. The case was submitted.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 14.—The bank of Temple & Workman, at Los Angeles, has suspended.

### NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—Dickinson & Co., bankers, at No. 25 Broad street, notified the Stock Exchange this morning that they were unable to meet their contracts. They state that their assets will far exceed their liabilities, and hope to resume soon.

## THE THIRD ILLINOIS.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

LASALLE, Ill., Jan. 14.—The following-named officers were elected to their respective positions in the Third Regiment Illinois State Guards by their comrades in convention in this city last night: Colonel, Capt. Stambaugh, of Sterling; Lieutenant-Colonel, Capt. Day, of LaSalle; Major, Capt. Mills, of Streator; Adjutant, Lieut. Anchmoody, of Sterling; Chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Langley, of Dwight; Surgeon, Dr. Finlay, of Streator. Non-commissioned staff—Ordnance Sergeant, Reddick, of LaSalle; Commissary Sergeant, Morgan, of Streator; Color Sergeant, Pike, of Sycamore; Quartermaster Sergeant, Rock, of Sterling; Sergeant-Major, Ewing, of Streator; Hospital Steward, Midsault, of Sycamore; Chief Bugler, Bollinger, of Sycamore. Everything passed off harmoniously, and all have sanguine expectations.

## THE SONORA REBELLION.

TUCSON, Jan. 14.—Authentic news has reached here that Serna's troops under Gen. Quilemico attacked Pesquiera's troops Dec. 29, and compelled the latter to fall back upon Arispe, where, being reinforced in turn, they compelled Quilemico to retreat with loss. Jan. 3 a decisive fight took place at Campas, a place garrisoned by 150 Government forces. Gen. Quilemico, at the head of forty men, attacked the place. After a spirited conflict of some hours, the State troops were defeated and compelled to evacuate the town, which was taken possession of by Serna's men. The loss in the engagements is reported as considerable. Ures, the capital of Sonora, pronounces in favor of Gen. Serna, and is now in possession of his adherents. The Serna party is now in possession of Hermassilo, Altar, and other important places. The State troops are apparently demoralized.

## McLAUGHLIN.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 14.—The especial business which called Gov. Beveridge to Washington is now stated to have been to secure an appointment for Mr. McLaughlin, late Secretary of the Railroad Board, as Inspector of Pensions. Mr. McLaughlin would no doubt as completely fill the bill as Parson Newman did the office of Inspector of Consulates. In fact, Mac is not only an able-bodied office-holder but a politician and wire-puller of marked activity as well. He thinks he will get through, though he rather slipped up lately in an attempt to become Deputy United States Marshal.

## MICHIGAN TIMBER.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 13.—The Grand Rapids & Indiana and the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railroads are collecting (through their respective Land Offices having in charge the land-grants to each road) specimens of Michigan lumber, to be exhibited at Philadelphia this year. Some of the fine qualities of walnut and maple are sent to Europe for veneering,—a commerce that has been maintained in the lower counties for years, but is now nearly exhausted.

## IN TROUBLE.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 14.—Richard Elliot having defaulted in the payment of $5,000 damages and costs, his house and lot have been seized, and will be sold in February next, by order of the Supreme Court. He has also been arrested on a capias for malicious prosecution in the arrest of Mrs. Van Buren for perjury, and held under $1,000 bail.

## OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 14.—Steamship City of Chester, from New York, has arrived.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14.—Arrived, steamship Pennsylvania, from Liverpool.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—Steamships Labrador, from Havre, and Java and City of New York, from Liverpool, have arrived.

## KENTUCKY REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 14.—The Convention of the Republican party of Kentucky has been called to meet in Louisville, May 18, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Presidential electors, and choosing delegates to represent Kentucky at the Cincinnati Convention in June next.

## An Eccentric Character.

The Liverpool *Daily Post*, of Dec. 30, has the following: "At the pretty little village of Hatfield, near Doncaster, there has been solemnized a funeral of one of those remarkable gentlemen whose school or class is nearly extinguished. He was possessed of considerable property, and some people designated him Squire Hawley, but he delighted in 'Jack Hawley,' and would not be accosted by his correct name, Pilkington, a family of highest respectability. He died on Christmas Day, and was buried on Tuesday in his own garden, in the centre of the graves of his cattle which died during the rinderpest. He was laid out in full hunting costume, including spurs and whip, and was carried from the house to the grave on a coffin board, when he was placed in a stone coffin, which, weighing upwards of a ton, had to be lowered by means of a crane. His old pony Nance was shot and buried at his feet in bridle and saddle, and his dog and an old fox was buried at his head. The funeral ceremony was performed by the Roman Catholic priest of Doncaster, who had specially consecrated the ground, and was witnessed only by a few mourners, chief of whom were his physician, Dr. Cameron, and Messrs. R. J. Coulman and C. Marsden, of Thorne. Many were refused admission. He has left the whole of his estate to his groom; John Vickers, on condition that the funeral, etc., be conducted according to his expressed wish, and should he fail in doing this, the whole of the property is to revert to the priest at Doncaster for the benefit of the Catholic religion. He was only 52 years of age."

## INDIAN AFFAIRS.

### DOG EAT DOG.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 14.—A special dispatch to the Kansas City *Times* dated Kerwin, Kan., Jan. 11, and Solomon City, Jan. 12, states that a band of sixty Otto Indians passed that place one week ago for the huntinggrounds. On Wednesday, six of them returned, and stated that their party had been surprised by a large band of warlike Sioux in ambush, just at night-fall, and all massacred except themselves. The settlers in the neighborhood are greatly excited, and when the reporter left had teams and goods all ready for flight in case they were attacked. The Postmaster at Bloomington had ordered all to combine to throw up fortifications about town. The Sioux are very envious of their hunting-ground, and always make it hot for invading tribes.

### TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

J. W. Renfroe has been elected State Treasurer of Georgia by the Legislature.

The Directors of the Agricultural Society at Carlinville, Ill., have resolved to offer $5,000 in premiums at the next Fair, to be held five days, commencing Sept. 19, $500 to be offered as a purse for the best trotter. The officers are determined to make the Centennial Fair a success.

A Bar meeting will be held at St. Paul to-day to consider plans for merging the Common Pleas Court of that county with the District Court under the late constitutional amendment. The two Courts have now equal jurisdiction, but a separate record. The purpose is to leave Judge Wilkins, the present District Judge, to bring up the old business of his Court, now far behind, giving all the new cases to Simons and Brill, the present Common Pleas Judges.

### SUICIDE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 14.—Jonathan Williams, one of the founders of the Virginia *Enterprise*, committed suicide at Pioche last night with laudanum. He has relatives in Philadelphia and Frankford, Pa.

### VIRGINIA CITY NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 14.—The California Mill, erected in place of the one burned three months ago, was completed and commenced on Consolidated Virginia ore to-day at the rate of 300 tons per day.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Burnett's Cocoaine.

BANGOR, March 3, 1868.—Your "Cocoaine" is the only dressing for the hair used in my family for the last eight years. It not only stopped my wife's hair from coming out, but increased its growth. I am also under obligations to this same "Cocoaine" for saving my own hair, which was very fast coming out previous to using this valuable preparation.
J. C. MITCHELL.

IRRITATION OF THE SCALP.

WATERVILLE, Me., Sept. 15.—I purchased a bottle only, for the purpose of a hair-dressing; but to my surprise it has entirely removed the irritation of so long standing. I have recommended it to several of my friends, who were afflicted in the same way, and it has wholly eradicated the disease.
JOSEPH HILL, JR.

Happy Homes! George T. Wetzger, No. 29 East German street, Lancaster, Pa., has been using Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial in his family. He recommends it to others with great success in curing all pulmonary complaints. Palatable for children. A valuable substitute for pernicious alcoholic "bitters." It destroys consumption!

Brown's Bronchial Troches for Pulmonary and asthmatic disorders, have proved their efficacy by a test of many years, and have received testimonials from eminent men who have used them.

VELVETS.

LYONS ALL-SILK
Cloaking Velvets!
Field, Leiter
& Co.
STATE & WASHINGTON-STS.
For next 30 days will offer their entire stock of 28 and 32-in.
CLOAKING VELVETS
At a great REDUCTION in prices. These goods are the VERY BEST manufactured in
LYONS,
And have been selected with great care for their retail trade.
They GUARANTEE every piece to be perfect, and at a LOWER price than they have ever made on the same quality of goods.

OIL TANKS.

WILSON & EVENDEN'S
OIL TANKS,
WITH
MEASURING PUMP,
47 & 49 West Lake St.
CHICAGO.
Send for Catalogue.
Manufacturers of
EVENDEN'S WOOD-COVERED CANS.

SPECTACLES.

SIGHT IS PRICELESS
BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES
Suited to all sights by inspection at MANASSE'S, Optician, 88 Madison-st. (Tribune Building).

BUSINESS CHANCES.

GOOD CHANCE FOR HOTEL MEN.

I offer for sale fixtures and furniture, everything in good order, and eight years' lease of the Tremont House, at Marquette, Mich., Lake Superior, on very reasonable terms. The hotel has all modern accommodations, and is well patronized. For particulars address FREDERICK P. [illegible], Tremont House, Marquette, Mich.

# FOREIGN.

**MacMahon's Proclamation Considered a Confirmation of Republican Institutions.**

**Russia and Austria Remind Turkey of Their Reform Proposition.**

**Dissensions Reported Among the Herzegovinian Leaders.**

**Even Ljubobratics Wanders from the Patriot Camp.**

**Reported Egyptian Successes in Abyssinia.**

**An Armistice Between Church and State in Germany.**

## FRANCE.

THE PROCLAMATION.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—*La Republique Francaise* (the organ of Gambetta) regards the proclamation of MacMahon as a confirmation of the Republican institutions.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

The Council General of the Department of the Seine have nominated for the Senate Victor Hugo, Louis Blanc, Floquet, Freycinet, and Tolain.

Leon Say has instructed the subordinates in the Finance Department not to connect themselves with the electoral agitation, but to vote according to their convictions, but not to participate in any manifestations, either before or after the elections.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—Sir John H. Glover, the newly-appointed Governor of Newfoundland, has arrived here for the purpose of settling the differences between England and France in regard to the Newfoundland fisheries. It is believed that he is authorized to purchase the relinquishment by France of her privileges for a considerable sum of money.

THE ELECTIONS.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—Snow again interrupts communication in Southern France and in Corsica. It is said that it will consequently be impossible to hold elections for Senatorial delegates in many places to-morrow.

STATISTICS OF THE COMMUNE.

*Paris Correspondence New York Tribune.*

Between the 3d of April and the 20th of May, 1871, in the course of the fighting between the National and Commune soldiers, 3,500 of the latter were taken prisoners. From the 21st to the 28th of May,—the Week of Bloody Struggle in Paris,—26,000 prisoners were seized and marched to Versailles. In June and July, 5,000 other arrests were made by the military authority and its agents. From August, 1871, to May, 1872, numerous others were arrested by the civil police in Paris and the departments, and for the most part gradually forwarded to Versailles as fast as the incumbered prison-room there was vacated. The number of persons arrested in consequence of the insurrection was about 38,000, of whom 5,000 were soldiers, 850 women, and 650 children of 16 years and under. The councils of war had to decide on the fate of 47,243 persons (or the names of them) of whom 874 were women and 541 children. Of this mass 13,450 have been condemned to hard labor, transportation, banishment, or confinement in various kinds of prisons for various terms. But of these 13,450, nearly one-fourth—that is 3,313, having fled the country, or life perhaps, at least arrest—were condemned *par contumace*, a Platonic penalty, so to speak. Among other contumacious persons are 175 condemned to death. *Les absents ont tort* in the eye of justice, and get a nominally severer penalty than they would really catch had they appeared in person before the tribunal. There were ninety-five condemnations to death pronounced against prisoners in hand, but of these only nine were pushed to bloody execution in the plain of Sartory. The rest had their penalties commuted to hard labor or imprisonment for life, to transportation, etc. No one was executed merely for having been an insurgent, however active, or even a member of the insurgent Government. Rossel, with another soldier, was shot, not as Mr. Evarts said at the Beecher trial, and as many other well-informed persons suppose, "by judgment for having executed the Chief-Justice of France" (well enough to observe, in passing, that no magisterial office in France gives to the holder of it the title of Chief-Justice, and that M. Bonjean was not the first or presiding Judge of the Court of Cassation), and the Archbishop of Paris, with whose execution Rossel had nothing whatever to do, but as military deserter. Others of the nine were executed as murderers for the part they took in the killing of the hostages and other persons. To resume: It appears from the utterly trustworthy report of Gen. Appert that of 47,273 persons, or their names, furnished for trials to the councils of war, but 13,450, less than one-third, were condemned to any penalty. Of the others, 18,930, after more or less months of preventive imprisonment, were set at liberty from time to time as the tardy preliminary examinations failed to discover any grounds on which criminating charges against them could be made to rest; some thousands had not been caught; 738 died awaiting trial; 1,891 have been pardoned. Finally, of the 13,450 condemned, 7,460, according to Appert's report, were repris de justice—"old offenders," as we should say, individuals who for political or uncivil crimes and offenses had previously undergone trial and conviction to various penalties by the ordinary courts of justice.

A WHOLESALE MURDERESS.

PARIS, Dec. 24.—A woman about 60 years of age, named Marguerite Grieumard, has been convicted at the Tarnet-Garonne Assizes of poisoning her husband, daughter, grandson, and daughter's father-in-law. She had always been of a quarrelsome and violent disposition, and tormented her husband and ill-treated her daughter when a child, more than once urging her husband to kill her. In September, 1874, Grieumard resolved to leave her and live with his daughter and son-in-law, a purpose which he persisted in, notwithstanding his wife's persuasions and threats. In the following December, before he had carried out his plan, the son-in-law and grandson went over to St. Vincent to help Grieumard on his farm. Marguerite Grieumard cooked for them, and they all complained of severe pains. On a subsequent visit in May the same symptoms were repeated, and in June, a few days after Marguerite Grieumard had left her daughter's house, the whole household, five in number, were attacked with violent vomiting. One of the grandsons first died, then Jean David, the son-in-law's father, and afterwards Jean Grieumard and his daughter. An autopsy showed that they had been poisoned by lead and phosphorus. The crime was traced home to the prisoner, and she was convicted and sentenced to death. Her apparent motive was to inherit the property of her victims.

## ABYSSINIA.

EGYPTIAN SUCCESSES.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—A special from Cairo says there have been important Egyptian successes in Abyssinia.

## TURKEY.

THE POSITION OF RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 14.—It is semi-officially stated that the Porte has now ceased its endeavors to avoid receiving representations from European Powers respecting the introduction of reforms in Turkey. The Russian and Austrian Ambassadors at Constantinople have assumed a decided tone on this subject, thus demonstrating the complete harmony of the two Powers in their attitude toward the Porte.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—A special from Vienna says the Austrian Foreign Office is confident England will assent to Count Andrassy's note.

*Wiener Presse* reports that Lord Derby recently expressed dissatisfaction to Count Von Beust, the Austrian Ambassador at London, because England had not been asked to assist in drawing up the proposals for reform in Turkey, instead of being merely requested to indorse them.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The *Times* in an editorial to-day says the British Cabinet will consider the answer to the Austrian note next Tuesday. The *Times* strongly advises its acceptance, and says Turkey's answer may depend on England's decision.

HERZEGOVINA.

A Vienna telegram reports serious differences among the insurgent leaders in Herzegovina. Ljubobratics has quitted the insurgent camp with a number of his followers and gone to Ragusa.

TRANSPORTED.

VIENNA, Jan. 14.—A dispatch says it is reported that twelve merchants of Odessa have been transported to Siberia for supplying arms to Turkey.

The same dispatch reports that the Montenegrin Government has bought fifty cannon and 10,000 muskets in Vienna.

## GERMANY.

BISMARCK WEAKENS.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—A Berlin special says: "It would seem that an armistice has certainly been agreed upon between Church and State. A Roman correspondent of the *Germania* (an Ultramontane organ) states that undoubtedly Bismarck is seeking a modus vivendi with the Vatican. The *Italia* (semi-official Roman newspaper) says that the Vatican has charged certain German prelates to report the condition under which the Prussian Bishops shall be allowed to submit to the Falck laws."

## SPAIN.

THE PAPAL MISSION.

MADRID, Jan. 14.—The Vatican has approved the appointment of Cardenas as Ambassador to that Court.

Senor Sagasta's Committee has issued a protest against the pressure brought to bear by the provincial authorities upon electors. The Carlist Committees are endeavoring to induce their partisans to renew the campaign in Catalonia, but their efforts meet with small success.

CONTRABAND OF WAR.

The *Diario* says the Government has received information that a vessel is preparing at Bordeaux to bring a cargo of contraband of war to Matrico for the Carlists.

LONDON, Jan. 15—5 a. m.—A Madrid dispatch says Padona has issued an address seeking election to the Cortes in order to explain the coup d'etat of January, 1874.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

SERIOUSLY ILL.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The Rev. Henry Varlye, the revivalist, is reported hopelessly ill.

MATRIMONIAL RUMOR.

It is rumored that Queen Victoria's coming visit to Coburg (Germany) has reference to the betrothal of the Princess Beatrice with a German Prince.

SOME SHARP SCOTCH CRITICISMS.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—In a letter recently received from a correspondent in Scotland, there is much that may be interesting to your readers. I therefore transcribe a portion of it. Some of the sharpest criticisms upon the working of our republican machinery come from foreigners. The present writer is a gentleman of high standing, though he appears to hug the delusion that we don't send the most highly-educated and wealthy gentlemen to Congress! C.

TROON, Dec. 17, 1875.— . . . I see by the newspapers you send me that your navy is being rapidly fitted out, owing to your unsatisfactory relations with Spain in regard to Cuba. Certainly Spain is the most unfortunate country I know, so far as its Government is concerned. It is now forty years since I resided there for a time, and it was then in pretty nearly the same state of civil warfare as it is now. The whole of the Spanish race seem to be quite incapable of self-government. Freedom, as we understand it, does not seem to be within their reach. You will see that Don Carlos offers to make a truce with his cousin, King Alphonso, should your country interfere with Cuba. All foreigners are greatly disliked by the Spaniards; and we who fought their battles for so many years are no exception to the rule. They are a very jealous and peculiar people—difficult to manage. I think you had better let them and Cuba alone.

Our Tory Government gets on pretty well. Some gross mistakes they have made, but on the whole they have not done much mischief, thanks to the vigilance of public opinion, which enables Mr. Disraeli and Lord Derby to restrain the violence of their out and out supporters. You will have seen by our newspapers that we have lately bought 176,000 shares in

THE SUEZ CANAL

merely for the purpose of paying £4,000,000, as their price, to the Khedive of Egypt, who is greatly embarrassed in his finances; and from our wish that he should see in us his best and truest friends, and not only to give him good advice, which costs nothing, but also to make him independent of other nations, and more especially the French, who have long had him in their power. The Suez Canal is now our high-road to India, and therefore the ruler of Egypt must always be our friend, and keep it open, happen what may. I don't myself think that the purchase of the shares is of much consequence beyond showing the Khedive that we are his best friends. Whether we had the shares or not, we could *never allow the canal to be closed, without fighting for it if needful.*

As holders of the shares, we have a large direct interest in it, and therefore a certain right to interfere in its management. This is the only advantage we derive from what is otherwise a bad investment.

In the event of the

DISSOLUTION OF THE TURKISH EMPIRE,

there could be little doubt that Egypt would fall to our share, because we cannot do without the highroad to India; but, if the Khedive continues friendly, the change would only be a nominal one, and greatly to his advantage, as we have no wish for any addition to our already too great and extended Empire. I am not one of those, however, that think Turkey is near its dissolution, because Russia and Austria, who would share the inheritance betwixt them, will find it very difficult to agree upon what share each is to get. Germany, too, the most powerful of all, would not like to see Russia and Austria made larger and stronger than they are now. These mutual jealousies will enable the "Sick Man" to live a few years longer.

TRADE OF ALL KINDS

is very dull, both here and on the Continent. A great many failures have taken place, and more are likely to follow, although they may not be for such large amounts. Many of our working people, I fear are badly off; for although they have now had several years of good trade and very high wages, I fear that, in general, they have spent all they got and saved nothing for hard times. Whisky and tobacco are the great enemies of our working men—indeed, I may say, the great vice of this country. It is sad to see such reckless folly.

YOUR PROTECTED FRIENDS

in Pennsylvania and Massachusetts are now finding that protection cannot altogether save them from bad trade and heavy losses. Some of your cottons and prints are now imported to this country for sale, and are actually cheaper than our own manufactures. I saw them for sale in the shop windows of Glasgow. Trade must be very bad in the States before this would be brought about. It is quite reversing the general course of business. Water power and cheap labor in the States may bring about a great change. It may at no very distant day, begin to export iron to this country, should our prices ever rise to what they were a few years ago, viz.: 140s to 150s per ton for pig-iron, which is now only worth 60s.

Yours is a wonderful country, and your future destiny is great, if wisdom and moderation guide your councils. As a general rule, I do not think that your rulers are worthy of the great country they are selected to govern. Men who raise themselves from low stations in society to eminence, are necessarily clever, and to some extent talented; but you seldom find in them that nice sense of honor and scrupulous integrity, in all respects, which characterize the well-educated gentlemen. I look upon it as one of your greatest misfortunes, and drawbacks, that the upper classes in the United States take no part in the government of their country, leaving it almost entirely in the hands of

NEEDY AND TRICKY LAWYERS AND POLITICIANS.

I consider the payment of your Representatives in Congress as exceedingly objectionable for many reasons. Our members of the House of Commons get nothing, and yet so great is the desire among our aristocracy and wealthy people to be elected, that I am sure I am greatly within the mark when I say that on an average of years at least £1,000,000 is spent every general election by our 650 members. The consequence is that with very few exceptions, they are all gentlemen, hardly a poor or needy man among them. Some of the country members pay as much as £10,000 to £15,000 in order to have the honor of serving John Bull for nothing. I don't see any reason now for thinking that Uncle Sam could not be as well served and as cheaply. At first, no doubt, it was otherwise, when there were only a few wealthy men in the country; but now you have your millionaires as well as ourselves.

I never saw your townsmen

MESSRS. MOODY AND SANKY

when in this country, but they created great excitement in the religious world; and some people think that they done a great deal of good by their preaching and singing, although I am not one of their admirers. I do not believe in their sensational sermons; these sudden conversions of great sinners into great saints. I believe that any change of the kind must be gradual; that the man who was a great sinner yesterday cannot be a great saint to-day, although he himself and his friends may assert so. All the revivals, as they are called, that I have ever seen or heard of have, in the main, turned out to be temporary delusions, which have led to the ruin of many poor, innocent, excited girls, whose hearts have got the better of their heads. In saying so, I do not at all call in question the sincerity and good faith of Messrs. Moody and Sanky. I only wish to tell you that I am not a believer in sensational preaching; and more especially, at night, collecting together young men and young women. XXX.

## INDIA.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT.

*Dispatch to London Times.*

CALCUTTA, Dec. 26.—Yesterday (Christmas Day) the Viceroy and the Prince and their suites attended divine service in the Cathedral in the forenoon. The route was lined by police, and a detachment of the Body-Guard escorted the carriages. The crowd of spectators, Asiatic and European, along the Chowringhee was not very dense, and most orderly and quiet. At Government-House and at the church-gates, crowds had collected. The Prince sat with Lord Northbrook on his left, Miss Baring on the right. On the right hand of the aisle two chairs on an elevated dais, beneath a canopy, apparently intended for exalted personages, were not occupied. Every seat was filled, and a curious effect was presented, the sun's rays streaming through the blue glass on the congregation. The communion-table was decorated with flowers, and there was a procession of the choir singing from the porch. It was a full choral service. The Bishop and his clergy were assisted by the Rev. Canon Duckworth, who read the Athanasian Creed. A charity sermon was preached for distressed Europeans. The Bishop's discourse was remarkable for its treatment and character, and contained no reference to the Prince's visit. It was an earnest and powerful appeal to Christians to set an example to the heathen. Every Englishman in India, he said, was a missionary. By his life was Christ's preaching judged. Acts and words were carefully noted. He became a minister of God or a minister of evil; he was charged with the burden of Christ. Great and small, every Christian was bound to set an example to those around him in India. This principle of direct responsibility Bishop Gell insisted on most forcibly, concluding with an appeal for charity towards our distressed countrymen.

It was a happy inspiration to invite the Prince to spend a part of Christmas-Day on board a British man-of-war. Carriages containing the Prince and guests left Government House soon after the return from the Cathedral, and drove to the Ghat, where some thousands of natives and hundreds of Europeans had assembled, attracted by the spectacle of the Serapis dressed out with flags. Two lines of sailors and marines were drawn up on the gangway, which was covered with scarlet cloth, and pontoons extending from the ship on the shore. On a stage outside the ship were the officers of the Serapis and of the Osborne. The Prince and suite, dressed in plain clothes, passed between the lines of marines, under Maj. Snow, and sailors, under Commander Bedford, without arms. Most of the bluejackets had flowers in their breast. On reaching the platform, the Prince shook hands with the officers, and, on entering the ship, was received by Capt. Glyn. The Prince saw a very pretty sight; the deck, screened by flags, was artfully transformed into a winter scene by shrubs and branches covered with cotton-wool to represent snow, which, with the aid of some white, glistening powder, it did most successfully. The holly and ivy were fabricated on board. There were suspended wreaths and inscriptions of "Welcome, Merry Christmas," "Happy New Year," "God Bless the Prince of Wales." Across the forecastle was the inscription, "We wish you a prosperous journey and a safe return to us." The Prince proceeded to visit the messes, amid thunders of cheers. Each mess presented the plum duff, which every one was expected to taste,—a rather arduous task, considering the number of messes and the substance to be taken. The dinner seemed to be ample, and the sailors and the marines seemed to be thoroughly happy. The men in the sick bay were also delighted at the Prince's visit. A table on the main desk was prettily decorated, "*Cead mille failthe*," "Welcome," appeared on the bunting walls. Old Father Christmas was duly represented. The Prince and his suite, including the Duke of Sutherland, Admiral Macdonald, Capt. Durrant and the officers of the Osborne, Gen. Browne, Capt. Sartorios, Mr. Henderson, and Capt. Williams, attached to the Prince's suite, sat down to dinner. Capt. Glyn sat at the head and Capt. Bedford at the bottom of the table. "God Save the Queen" having been played, the health of the Prince was drunk with Highland honors, the cheers being echoed by the crowd outside. The Prince, with much feeling, proposed the health of Capt. Glyn and the officers of the Serapis, adding the name of Capt. Durrant, of the Osborne, to whom he paid some graceful compliments. Capt. Glyn, in returning thanks, happily expressed a hope that Gen. Browne would keep time in his 5,000 miles land journey with the Prince, as well as the Serapis had kept hers. The crew rushed up into the rigging, cheering as the Prince bade good-by. The Serapis and the Osborne remain at Calcutta till Feb. 1. They then go to Bombay to refit, and to wait the Prince's return. Upon returning to the Government-House, the Prince accompanied the Governor-General and a small party in a carriage to the Barrackpore festivities. In Calcutta very decided declarations were made that "We won't go home till morning," and they were faithfully observed.

BARRACKPORE, Dec. 26.—At Calcutta the Prince's welcome was not comparable in noise and the excitement of the multitude to that of Bombay, but it was more dignified, perhaps by reason of its metropolitan attributes. The same result has occurred here as elsewhere. Immense satisfaction is felt at this flesh and blood presentment of Royalty,—a peculiar want of human nature has been gratified.

The Prince, passing up the river on the morning of the 23d, was received with native music at various points. The ex-King of Oude's grounds and garden were crowded. The aspect of the Calcutta shipping, dressed, near the historic Fort William, was beautiful. The Immortalite, Topaze, and Dorris fired a salute in unison. Prinseps Ghaut had an extraordinary aspect,—2,000 Englishmen and English women, the former in uniform or full dress, *vis-a-vis* to the greatest Rajahs in Hindostan, assembled under scarlet shamianas, seated on scarlet benches, set as it were in a framework of thousands of natives. All the Chiefs summoned to the investiture were there to welcome the Prince. Salar Jung, the Nepaulese and Burmese deputations, and Holkar almost sprang at the Prince. Mr. Hogg read an address which was well worded. It expressed a hope that the visit would ever be remembered as a great and prominent event in Indian history. After a State dinner the Prince went to the theatre, accompanied by the Viceroy, the Duke of Sutherland, etc., to see Charles Mathews. Most of the authorities connected with the legal department were present. The Prince was very courteous to Lord Napier, who came on board before landing. Sir R. Temple and a Bengal deputation were also received. Lord Northbrook and the Prince remained conversing some time apart in the saloon when he came off to the Serapis. The Prince wore a Field-Marshal uniform and the Star of India riband.

Several Chiefs have come to Calcutta for the first time. Many spoke together for the first time. Is that for good or evil? I shall not attempt to give a description of the illuminations, which were very beautiful and very effective. The day after the Prince's arrival the preparations were pushed on with immense energy. Thousands of men were fixing lights. There were few arches, but those were good. Many of the transparencies were good, and bore excellent mottoes. The most striking were at the clubs and at private houses and public buildings. The native illuminations were touchingly simple, but characteristic. The Prince returned at 8 o'clock to a grand banquet. The order of the crowd was surprising. There was immense cheering at places in the streets, which were choked up. At Barrackpore on Saturday night there was a dinner at the Viceroy's lodge, a reception of Europeans, and afterwards an exhibition of the wild Hill tribes, dances, etc. After attending services in church, the Prince, accompanied by the Viceroy, went on a steam launch to the French settlement of Chandernagore, near Barrackpore. The Governor was absent. It is a very pretty little station, containing 8,000 souls. The Prince returns to Calcutta to-morrow early.

## ITALY.

THE LATEST TRAGEDY.

*Correspondence New York Times.*

ROME, Dec. 21.—Rocca di Papa is a little town of 1,000 or 2,000 inhabitants, in the Alban Mount, about 12 miles to the south of Rome. Some time back two young *contadini*, or peasants, of that region, who had been friends, fell out about a love affair, and in a fit of jealousy, at a subsequent encounter with each other, one drew a knife and plunged it into the body of his rival. Death did not ensue, but the one who gave the wound was arrested and condemned to imprisonment for a limited time. The punishment of the law did not satisfy the passion of the companion for *vendetta*, and he swore to take it with his own hand as soon as the condemned man should come out of prison. It was not long before the opportunity was presented. He waited for his adversary in a by-road, and fired at him twice with his double-barreled gun, but neither of the charges took effect. Failing thus in his attempt at revenge, he went to seek consolation from his own father. "I have not succeeded in making away with him," he said with sadness. "Take courage, my son," responded the dutiful parent—"leave the matter to me; I will find a way to kill him!" And thus it was done: Two men were found in the neighborhood of character bad enough for the commission of any atrocity. To them the father said: "I have need that that young man shall be put out of the way, and I will give you 50 scudi to do it, and here are 20 of them as earnest money!" "It shall be done," was the response, accepting at the same time the terms and the advance money. The two men were friends or companions of the intended victim. They sought him at once at the *osteria*, or country inn, invited him to drink with them, and succeeded in reducing him to intoxication. Then, each of them taking him under the arm, they conducted him outside the village, with the pretense of giving him the air. They laid him down to sleep in a retired place, and then consulted together as to the mode to be used for taking his life. It was soon resolved upon. The only weapon they had between them with which death could be produced was a small knife, and with this they were not sure of accomplishing their purpose. But it served them as the instrument with which to make other weapons to commit their act, only with greater barbarity. They whittled the ends of two grape-poles of hard wood to sharp points, and these, one on the one side and the other on the other, were run with force into the great veins of the neck. Death followed immediately, and the act was accomplished.

But the tragedy did not end there. The body of the young man was found and taken to his father, and for a time it remained a mystery who were the assassins. But the instincts of the father led him to divine the truth in the failure of clear evidence. He imagined that the act was that of paid *sicarii*, and the money furnished by the other father, who, though of the peasant class, was the possessor of property. He determined to take his revenge upon him instead of upon the son. The place chosen was the church of the village, where the object of his vendetta was in the habit of going to attend mass. He waited for him there, and when he had placed himself upon his knees in the devout group, he rushed upon him and slashed at his neck with a pruning-knife with such force as to break the instrument. But the wounds were inflicted so clumsily, in the blind rage, that they did not prove fatal. The old man was arrested, and it was the beginning of the course of justice which has just been brought to a conclusion in the Criminal Court. The facts cited were proved, and the father who hired the assassins, with one of them that the authority succeeded in finding, was condemned to hard work in the galleys for life. The son was sent for fifteen years, and the old man who made the attempt to kill in the church was sentenced for eight months.

# STATE AFFAIRS.

**Gov. Kellogg Declines to Recognize the New Senatorial Claimant.**

**Senator Stevenson Withdraws from the Contest in Kentucky.**

## LOUISIANA.

THE NEW "SENATOR."

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 14.—The new claimant for Louisiana's vacant seat in the United States Senate made application to Gov. Kellogg for credentials, and the latter declined to furnish them. Accordingly, the Democratic House appointed a committee, on the motion of Wiltz, to inquire of the Governor what were his objections to issuing a certificate to Eustis. Gov. Kellogg, in reply to the Committee, stated that, having already given credentials to Pinchback, and having received no subsequent official knowledge of a vacancy, he could not consistently issue credentials to Mr. Eustis. He was willing, however, to issue a certificate reciting the facts of the case that an election had been held with twelve Senators present while the Senate was in session in another portion of the Capitol, and that Mr. Eustis had received the votes of a majority of the members of the General Assembly. It is doubtful whether this sort of a certificate will be satisfactory to the Democrats.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

POLITICAL DISTURBANCES—THE SENATORIAL ELECTION.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 14.—After a lengthy debate to-day in the Senate, a resolution was passed that the Governor shall send militia to the parishes of East Feliciana, West Feliciana, and East Baton Rouge, to assist the courts in executing the laws against the so-called Regulators. If the militia is insufficient, the Governor is requested to report so by special message to the Legislature, the latter to call, under the Constitution, upon the President of the United States to restore a republican government in the said parishes.

In the House a committee was appointed to call upon Gov. Kellogg, notifying him of the election of Senator James B. Eustis as United States Senator, and requesting him to issue the necessary credentials. The Committee waited upon Gov. Kellogg. He answered that having already issued credentials to Senator Pinchback, he could not issue to another gentleman for the same position. He declared himself, however, willing to certify to the proceedings of the House relative to the Eustis election.

The Committee reported this to the House.

## WISCONSIN.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 14.—There was but a short session of the Legislature to-day, and adjournment was taken until Monday evening.

Senate resolutions were adopted to invite the resident clergymen of Madison to open the session with prayer, and for a joint committee of nine on apportionment.

Four bills were introduced, including one to amend the charter of the Mineral Point & Portage Railway. One local one passed.

In the Assembly five bills were introduced, including one to repeal the law of last winter requiring all inquests in counties of over 10,000 inhabitants to be held by a Coroner; to provide for depositions in Courts and probate matter; also three local bills, two of which passed under suspension of the rules.

The places about the Legislature, including messenger-boys, have been disposed of, and a large number of disappointed applicants left the city to-day.

Speaker Fifield is devoting himself to the delicate task of arranging the Legislative Committees, to be announced on Monday evening.

## MINNESOTA.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 14.—The Senate debated the Centennial appropriation, the bill repealing the Inebriate Asylum law, and a memorial for a Government double-track freight railway, postponing final action on each, and passed the House memorial for the improvement of navigation of the Red River of the North.

## KENTUCKY.

THE UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 14.—Ex-Gov. Stevenson, present United States Senator, has withdrawn from the Senatorial contest. The vote to-day stood: Beck, 47; Williams, 45; Leslie, 28; Wadsworth, 14,—the last named a Republican.

## VIRGINIA.

NO MONEY FOR THE CENTENNIAL.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 14.—The House of Delegates, by a vote of 58 to 56, refused to reconsider the vote rejecting the proposition to order to a third reading the bill appropriating $10,000 for the expenses incidental to the Centennial Exhibition.

## How Scandal Grows and Travels.

That Morrisville (Pa.) clerical scandal is explained, and is a first-rate illustration of how scandal can travel and magnify from a very small and innocent matter. The young, unmarried, brilliant pastor, the Rev. Mr. Shields, was room-mate, it seems, of the dry-goods storekeeper, and, naturally, was frequently in his friend's store, sometimes helping him. A few days ago, he bought 46 cents' worth of goods, leaned over the counter, dropped a $2 bill into the money-drawer, and took out the change. Some customers saw him, guessed he was stealing, and circulated the story in the village. And from this speedily grew the tale that the young pastor was a veteran till-tapper, and had raided on nearly every money-drawer in town. But the church and the pastor went straightway to work and traced the scandal back to its starting place, the storekeeper and his two clerks explained the circumstances, a vote of confidence was unanimously passed, and the little village is quiet once more.

## A Traveled Dog.

Lieut. Murphy, whose name is well known in connection with the Cameron expedition into Central Africa, has a companion, also distinguished in African travel. This is the late Dr. Livingstone's dog—the only dog that has survived a journey into Central Africa. This faithful creature traveled from Zanzibar to Unyanyembe with the explorer, and then followed Livingstone's body back to the coast. The dog wears a medal bearing the following inscription: "Mabel, F. R. G. O., late Livingstone East Coast African Expedition, 1873-'4." It is a small-sized bull-terrier, white in color, and now in very infirm health. It traveled 1,500 miles in Africa—a wonderful effort in pedestrianism—before it was 12 months old, and it has since traveled 15,000 miles by sea.

## Making Divorce Simple.

Horatio Neilson of Glen Cove N. Y. has published the following, "to whom it may concern:"

This certifies that I have this day dissolved all relations with Amanda Neilson, so that she may take care of herself and marry whom she pleases, without my interference with her and her future husband, whoever he may be, provided that my three children—Maggie Tappen, Hattie Louisa, and James Hood Neilson—shall remain in my custody, to be provided for by me, without her interference in any manner whatever.
HORATIO NEILSON.

# HENRI TAINE'S NEW BOOK.

**"The Origins of Contemporary France."**

**Taine's Estimate of the Writers of the Old Regime.**

*Correspondence New York Evening Post.*

PARIS, Dec. 11, 1875.—The first volume of Henri Taine's new work on the "Origins of Contemporary France" is published to-day. In this earliest installment of his important book the author deals with "The Old Regime," proposing to follow it with "The Revolution" and "The New Regime." In his preface he says:

> The French of the old *regime* are still within the range of our vision. Each of us, in his youth, has known some one of the survivors of that vanished world. Many of their mansions still exist, with their apartments and their furniture intact. By means of their paintings and their engravings we follow them in their domestic life, we see their garments, their attitudes, and their gestures. With their literature, their philosophy, their newspapers, and their correspondence, we can reconstruct all their thought, and even their familiar conversation. A multitude of memoirs, drawn during the last thirty years from public and private archives, conduct us from parlor to parlor as if we were presented there. The letters and journals of foreign travelers connect and complete, by independent sketches of contemporary manners, the portraits which this society has traced of itself.

THE SOURCES OF THE MATERIAL.

M. Taine informs us that, in order to re-establish for the consideration of the present generation the old regime as it was, he has been long engaged in the most painstaking search among the archives of the thirty years which he desired especially to study, those preceding the Revolution. Out of the dry and dusty tomes in which is embalmed the correspondence of the small nobility, of cures, of monks of city and country, of advocates, Sheriffs, the bourgeois, the mystic procureur, the village syndic, laborers in the field and artisans in the workshop, officers and soldiers, he has brought, by the magic of his power, living figures which pass before us in a rapid panorama. In order that we may thoroughly understand "Contemporary France," he finds that we must go back to the ante-Revolutionary period, and discover how people then lived; look into the interior of presbyteries and convents, examine the City Councils, know what a workman's wages were, what a field produced, how the peasant was treated, how the tax-collectors behaved, what a grand seigneur or a prelate expended, and how much the toilets and ceremonials of the court cost. Taine is the apostle of him who recommended the most careful minuteness in investigation, adding that "Genius was but a talent for taking infinite pains." The noted Frenchman has put his powers of research to their greatest test in this first volume. His prodigious faculties of assimilation have never appeared to greater advantage. He gives the price of Marie Antoinette's robes and the analysis of Montesquieu's character with the same faultless precision. He has made a complete tableau of manners and morals within the field which he had proposed to himself. He devotes a chapter to the condition of the peasantry shortly before the Revolution. His facts, logically arranged, and told with an eloquent simplicity, show that the peasant must inevitably have revolted; that his condition was simply intolerable. He is merciless in his exposures of the foibles and follies of the latter half of the last century, but he wastes little time in comments. He has merely been able to bring together a large number of important facts which illustrate the time, and which explain the Revolution and much of the course of France since that time better than any one else has ever been able to explain them. Much of the same marvelous quality which he attributes to Voltaire may be found in his own works. Of Voltaire he says:

> The most striking trait of his style is the prodigious rapidity, the dazzling and startling panorama of ever new things, of ideas, images, events, landscapes, recitals, dialogues, little abbreviated paintings, which sweep along one after another as in a magic-lantern, taken away almost as soon as presented by the impatient magician, who in the twinkling of an eye makes the tour of the world; and who, entangling one with another, history, fable, truth, fantasy, time present and time past, places his main work now in a facade as motley as that of a fair, and now in a fairy piece more magnificent than those of the opera.

Taine has not all this haste and profuse waste of resources which he attributes to Voltaire, but he appears always to have the same inexhaustible richness of material, no matter with what specialty he deals.

CONSTITUTIONS AND SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENT.

In his preface, M. Taine describes the history of his tribulations when in 1849 he found himself of age and a voter; and he indulges in the following remarks on constitutions in general, and the mode of government for the French nation in particular:

> After having listened to diverse doctrines, I recognized that there was without doubt a void in my mind. Motives which were sufficient for others were not enough for me; I could not understand that in politics one can decide merely according to his preferences. My affirmative friends constructed a Constitution as they would a house, according to the most elegant, the newest, or the simplest plan, and they had any number of plans on hand for the hotel of a Marquis, the humble lodging of a workingman, the house of a bourgeois, the barracks of the soldier, the phalanstery of Communists, or even the encampment of savages. Each one said of his model, "Now here is the real habitation of man, the only one which a person of good sense can inhabit." To my thinking this argument was feeble; personal tastes did not seem authorities to me. It appeared to me that a house ought not to be constructed for the architect, nor for itself, but for the proprietor who was to live in it. To ask the proprietor's advice, to submit to the French people the plans of its future habitation, would too visibly be either a vain show or a deceit; in such a case the question always creates the answer, and, besides, could that answer have been given with freedom, France was in no better condition to give it than was I. Ten millions of ignorance do not make one savoir. A people consulted can perhaps just manage to declare the form of government which pleases it, but not that of which it is really in need. This it can only find out by usage; it must have time to discover whether or not its political house is commodious, solid, capable of resisting storms, appropriate to its manners, occupations, character, its eccentricities, its *brusqueries*. Now, coming to the fact, we have never been contented with ours. Thirteen times in eighty years we have torn it down in order to build it up again; and, although we have industriously rebuilt, we have not yet found that which is suited to us. If other peoples have been happier; if, in foreign countries, many political habitations are solid and last indefinitely, it is because they have been constructed in a particular manner, around some massive and primitive nucleus, leaning upon some old central edifice which has been many times repaired, but always preserved. Increased by degrees, rendered appropriate by gradual groping after the proper ideas, and enlarged as fast as the inhabitants find it necessary. None of them has been built at a single trial, on a new pattern, and merely with the measures of reason. It is, perhaps, necessary to admit that there is no other than a slow way of constructing with a view to duration, and that the sudden invention of a new Constitution, suitable, durable, is an enterprise which surpasses the powers of the human mind. At any rate, I concluded that if we ever discover the one which we ought to have, it will not be by the processes now in vogue. In short, the thing to do is to discover it if it exists, and not to put it to vote. In this respect our preferences would be vain; nature and history have, in advance, chosen for us; it is for us to accommodate ourselves to them, because it is certain that they will not suit themselves to us. The social and political form into which a people may enter and remain is not given up to its arbitrary decision, but is determined by its character and its past. It must be molded accurately, even in its least noticeable features, after the living visage to which it is applied; otherwise it will break and crumble to pieces. This is why, if we ever succeed in finding our form, it will only be by studying ourselves, and the more certainly we know exactly what we are, the more definitely shall we decide upon what we can be satisfied with. One ought, then, to reverse all the ordinary methods, and show the nation before editing a Constitution for it. Naturally enough, the first operation is much longer and more difficult than the second. What time, what study, what observations, one of which is rectified by another, what searches into present and past on all the domains of thought and action, what colossal and long-extended labor are necessary to acquire the complete and exact idea of a great people which has lived to the common age of peoples, and which yet lives! But it is the single way to avoid building falsely after having reasoned emptily; and I promised myself that, for myself at least, if one day I should undertake to seek out a political opinion, it would only be after having studied France.

M. Taine next discusses at some length the nature of France at the present time, as follows:

> What is contemporary France? In order to answer this question, one must know how this France was made, or, still better, must assist as spectator at its formation. At the close of the last century, like an insect which bursts asunder its chrysalis, it underwent a transformation. Its old organization was dissolved; it tore in pieces itself the most precious tissues, and fell into well-nigh mortal convulsions. Then, after many agonies and a terrible lethargy, it began to recover. But its organization is no longer the same; by a mysterious internal process a new being has been substituted for the old. In 1808 all its main features were again definite and solid; departments, arrondissements, cantons, and communes—nothing has been changed since, in its divisions and exterior "sutures;" concordat, code, court, university, institute, prefects, council of state, taxes, collectors, the Court des Comptes, the uniform and centralized administration—these principal organs are still the same; nobility, *bourgeoisie*, workmen, peasants, each class has had since then the situation, the interests, the sentiments, the traditions which we observe in it to-day. Thus the new creature is at once stable and complete; its structure, its instincts, and its faculties mark out in advance the circle in which its thoughts and its action will be exercised. Around it other nations, some precocious, others tardy in their development, all with much greater care, some with better success, are in the same manner passing through the transformation from the feudal to the modern state; the unfolding of the chrysalis is universal and nearly simultaneous. But under this new as under the ancient form, the feeble is always the prey of the strong. . . . In the organization that France created for itself at the commencement of the century, all the general lines of its contemporary history were traced—political revolutions, social Utopias, divisions of classes, the role of the Church, the conduct of the nobility, of the *bourgeoisie* and of the people's development, direction, or deviation of philosophy, letters, and arts. This is why, when we wish to understand our present situation, our gaze is always turned toward terrible and fruitful crisis by which the "old *regime*" produced the Revolution, and the Revolution the new *regime*.

VOLTAIRE, ROUSSEAU, MONTESQUIEU, ETC.

Perhaps the most delightful part of the first volume is that in which Taine discusses critically, yet with charming freedom and clarity, the writers of the *ancien regime*. He has bestowed upon his pen-pictures of Montesquieu and Voltaire, of Diderot and Rousseau, the care and time which would justify many an author, to his own thinking, in making a volume of them. But here they are only a part of the general scheme—a superb addition to the marvelous riches in this museum of thought, where nothing is disarranged, and where everything is novel. Each page sparkles not only with original thought, but with brilliant and eloquent language:

> Rousseau [he says] made the dawn visible to people who never arose until noon; the open country to eyes unaccustomed to rest on other objects than the walls of saloons and palaces; the garden of Nature to persons who had never promenaded save beside trimmed hedges and in rectilinear alleys; the fields, solitudes, the family, the real people, affectionate and simple pleasures to city-bred folk wearied by the monotonous dryness of the world, by the excess and the complication of luxury, by the uniform comedy which, under the glare of a hundred lights, they re-enacted every evening at home or in the parlors of their neighbors.

This, M. Taine thinks, was the chief reason of Rousseau's success. He does not accord him high place as a true artist. The class of persons who formed Rousseau's public under the old *regime* were incapable of judging whether or not a work was natural and simple. "They could not," says the critic, "distinguish clearly between sentimentality and sensibility. They followed their author as a revealer, as a prophet, even to the end of his ideal world, rather more because of his exaggerations than because of his discoveries—followed him as far on the path of error as on the road of truth." The contrasts with which Rousseau shocked the minds of the mechanically elegant men and women who were overloaded with finery, who walked, sat down, rose, bowed, and even ate according to some conventional and recognized recipe; those contrasts which made the mothers who read "Emile" ashamed of themselves, were, according to our author, of the utmost service to their time. Rousseau was a powerful sermonizer. Of his style M. Taine says:

> Except in the "Confession," it quickly fatigues us; it is too studied—incessantly strained. The author is always author, and communicates his faults to his characters. His *Julie* pleads and dissertates through twenty pages at a time on the duel, on love, on duty, with a logic, a talent, and with phrases which would do honor to a moralist and academician. Everywhere there are commonplaces, general themes, arrays of sentences and of abstract reasonings—that is to say, more or less empty truth and comparatively hollow paradoxes. The least fact of a circumstantial character, a few anecdotes, some sketches of manners, would suit us far better; and that is because to-day we prefer the precise eloquence of things to the feeble eloquence of words. In the eighteenth century it was quite different, and; for every man this oratorical style was in fact the *costume de ceremonie*, the dress-clothes which he was compelled to don before he could be admitted into the company of honest people.

Of Diderot M. Taine says:

> He was a volcano in eruption which for forty years threw out ideas of every order and species, boiling and mingled, precious metals, coarse lava, and fetid mud; the continuous torrent overflowed in all directions, according to the nature of the ground, but always with the fiery eclat and the acrid smoke of ardent lava. He did not possess his ideas, but his ideas possessed him; he suffered from them; in order to repossess them he had not that solid basis of good practical sense, that dyke of social prudence, which, in the case of Montesquieu, and even in Voltaire, prevented excesses.

Taine classes Diderot and Rousseau as the second generation of writers of the eighteenth century whose mental equilibrium was not so exact as that of Montesquieu and Voltaire, whom he ranks in the first.

> For tone and style [he says] Montesquieu is the first. No writer has been in greater degree master of himself, calmer in exterior, more sure of his expression. His voice never had noisy accents; he said the strangest things in the most measured way. He thought by *resumes*; in a chapter of three lines he concentrated all the essence of despotism. He excelled in tranquil irony, in polished disdain, in disguised sarcasm. The whole new philosophy was unfolded under his hand with innocent air, in a pastoral romance, in a *naive* prayer, in a frank letter. None of the gifts by means of which one can arrest and retain attention are lacking in his style, neither grandiose imagination, nor profound sentiment, nor vivacity of character sketching, nor delicacy of shades, nor vigorous precision, nor playful grace, nor unforeseen burlesque, nor variety of *mise en scene*. But, in the midst of so many ingenious tricks, apologues, stories, portraits, dialogues, on serious occasions, as well as at the masquerade, his attitude is irreproachable and his manners are perfect. If he develops a paradox, it is with an almost English gravity. If he enlarges upon the indecency of things, it is with the utmost decency of language. At the height of buffoonery as well as at the limit of license, he remains the man of good society, born and brought up in that aristocratic circle where liberty is complete, but where *savoir-vivre* is supreme; where every thought is permitted, but where each word is weighed, where one has the right to say everything, but on condition that he never forgets himself.

The admiration which M. Taine exhibits for Voltaire touches the bounds of enthusiasm. Here is a sketch which will show his appreciation of the great Frenchman's gifts:

> Never was there mortal creature more excited and excitable; less fitted for silence or more hostile to ennui; better dowered for conversation; more visibly destined to become the sovereign of a sociable century, in which, with half a dozen good satires, thirty bon mots, and a little familiarity with the world, a man had his society passport and was morally certain of being well received everywhere. There was never a writer who possessed in such high degree and so great abundance all the gifts of the conversationalist, the art of animating and enlivening speech, the talent of pleasing socially; of the very best manners when he wished, and keeping without difficulty within the limits of exact propriety; of finished politeness, of exquisite gallantry, respectful without servility, caressing without insipidity, and always at his ease, it was sufficient for him to be in public to take on naturally the measured accent, the discreet style, the engaging semi-smile of the well-bred man, who, introducing readers into his thought, himself does the honors of his apartment. Are you familiar with him and a member of the small intimate circle in which he unfolds his nature freely with closed doors? You will not cease laughing suddenly. With an unerring touch, and without seeming to grasp it, he lifts the veil which covers an abuse, a prejudice, a foolish error; in short, some one of the human idols. Under the instant light the real figure starts out deformed, odious, or insignificant; then comes the laugh of agile and victorious reason. He has yet another laugh: that of the gay temperament, of the improvisatore who is also buffoon; of the man who has remained young, child, and even gamin, to his latest day; and who "gambols on his tomb." . . . Philosophy needed a writer who should, as his chief labor, occupy himself with spreading it abroad. Who could not contain it, whose spirit overflowed like a fountain that is too full, which poured forth for all, every day and under all forms, in great words, in little rills, without ever becoming exhausted or ceasing, by every cranny and channel, prose, poetry, verses great and small, theatre, history, romances, pamphlets, special pleadings, treatises, brochures, dictionaries, correspondence, in public and in private,—that it might penetrate to all depths and in all earths; that was Voltaire. "I have done more in my time," he says somewhere, "than Luther or Calvin;" and in this he deceived himself: The truth, nevertheless, is that he had something of their spirit. He wished, like them, to change the dominant religion; he conducted himself like the founder of a sect; he recruited proselytes and leagued them together; he wrote letters of exhortation, of advice and direction; he circulated rallying mottoes; he gave the brethren a device; his passion resembled the zeal of an apostle or a prophet. Such a spirit is not capable of reserve; it is by nature militant and headstrong. He apostrophizes; he blames; he improvises; he writes under the spur of his momentary impression; he allows himself all words, even the harshest. He thinks by explosions; his emotions are starts; his images are sparkles; he sets himself entirely free; he gives himself fully to the reader, and that is why he captivates him. Impossible to resist, the contagion is too powerful! Creature of flame and air, the most excitable that ever was; composed of atoms more ethereal, and vibrating more than those of other men, there have been none whose mental structure have been finer, or whose equilibrium has been at once more unstable or better maintained. He may be compared to those precise scales which are moved by a breath, but in comparison with which all other apparatuses for weighing are inexact and clumsy.

These hastily-translated extracts cannot give the reader a proper idea of the grace and charm which pervade nearly every page of this wonderful book,—in which the old *regime*, with its crimes, errors, follies, excellences, geniuses, is held up for our inspection. It is, indeed, a glimpse into a "vanished world." The book is the literary event of the time, and the other volumes are anxiously awaited.

## A Very Talkative Man.

*Brooklyn Argus.*

In the City Court the case of Clements Trimble vs. James Nolan was tried. It was an action to recover $500 damages on a building contract. A verdict was found for Mr. Nolan. He is one of the easiest and most rapid talkers who ever gave testimony in any court. In the opinion of Stenographer Bigelow, who reported Mr. Nolan's testimony, he is a more rapid speaker than Gen. Roger A. Pryor. In reply to a question put to Mr. Nolan by his lawyer, he gave an answer that would, if printed, fill nearly two columns of this paper. The sentences rolled out without the slightest apparent effort on the part of the witness. One sentence contained 185 words, and it reminded the reporters of the famously long sentences which Mr. Evarts made use of in the Tilton-Beecher trial.

# CASUALTIES.

**Sinking of the Ship Harvest Queen by Collision with the Steamer Adriatic.**

**Record of Minor Mishaps.**

SUNK IN THE IRISH CHANNEL.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—From information received here it is determined beyond a doubt that the Harvest Queen, a full-rigged ship of the Black Ball Line, was sunk by a collision in the Irish Channel, and that her crew, numbering thirty men, were lost. It is further believed from statements made by the sailors of the steamship Adriatic, that it was that vessel which came in collision with the Harvest Queen. There was no record of the collision on the log of the Adriatic, and Capt. Jennings explained to the agent of the line that "The collision was so slight that I did not think it worth while to say anything about it to you. It happened a little before 3 o'clock on the morning of Dec. 31. The executive officer had charge of the steamer. He saw a ship approaching in a zig-zag course, so that he deemed it unsafe to keep the Adriatic in her regular course. He accordingly stopped the steamer, ringing the bell to reverse the engine, and sent below for me, but the ship kept approaching, and the steamer had backed so far that the water was just about even with her funnels, when suddenly the ship turned about, crossing our bows, and struck her jib-boom on our anchor-stock. I myself was on deck by this time, and, understanding that cries for help had been heard from the water, ordered the boats to be lowered, thinking that perhaps some sailors had been at work on her jib at the time of the collision, and had been swept overboard. The ship itself sailed off as if nothing had happened, and, after keeping the steamer hove to about three hours, without finding anything, I ordered the bells to ring to go ahead. Subsequently I heard some talk among the men that we had sunk a vessel, but that was, of course, too absurd to be listened to. The collision was of no account whatever."

A seaman gives the following version: "Thursday, Dec. 30, the Adriatic left Liverpool. About half-past 2 o'clock Friday morning, when off Moyne Head, the man on the lookout sighted a vessel on the starboard tack and gave the alarm, and the steamer changed her course. About ten minutes passed and the lookout gave the alarm again, for the two vessels were closing fast upon each other. It was a starry night. A moment passed and the Adriatic dashed into the bow of the stranger. The engine was at once reversed and the steamer backed a mile or two. Boats were lowered, and as they rowed away the lights of the strange vessel sank lower and lower, till they reached the water's edge, and then the hull, masts, and all sank out of sight. The cries of the drowning men could be distinctly heard, and they gave directions, as they floated for a moment, as to the course to take to find them. No one, however, was rescued. It would seem that the collision was not violent enough to disturb passengers, and they only knew of it from the talk of the crew."

The Harvest Queen arrived at Queenstown Dec. 29, from San Francisco, Cal., and on the 30th sailed for Liverpool.

QUIXOTIC BOYS.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

LEAVENWORTH, Kan. Jan. 14.—Last Tuesday a couple of boys, named Frank Dietrich and Gustave Brandner, both the sons of respectable parents, ran away from here, and, securing a small fishing-boat, set out for St. Louis. As soon as their absence was discovered telegrams were sent to all towns along the river, but no word could be obtained from the missing lads. At the time they set out the river was completely filled with floating ice in large masses, in which no boat could possibly live, and there is no doubt whatever but that they are drowned.

LOST A LEG.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

FRANKFORT, Ill., Jan. 14.—James Akers, a brakeman in the employ of the Michigan Central Railroad (Joliet cut-off), had his leg taken off to-day while in the act of coupling cars at Bloom. Mr. Akers has been in the employ of the Company for the past six years, and has proved himself to be a competent and trustworthy man. He has been conductor on this branch, and on account of the slack of business had to take his former position. He is a native of Kentucky.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Jan. 14.—The boiler in the paper-mill of the Ypsilanti Paper Company, at Ypsilanti, exploded to-day, causing terrible destruction. Charles Mack was literally blown to pieces. Charles Otto, a boy from Moorville, was instantly killed. The building is badly wrecked, and the loss considerable. The shock was felt throughout the whole city, making the people think there had been an earthquake. Mack leaves a wife and nine children.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 14.—The boiler attached to a flouring mill in Maury County exploded yesterday, killing the engineer and wounding another man.

ACCIDENTS AT EAST SAGINAW.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Jan. 14.—A fisherman from Essexville and his son, who were fishing on Saginaw Bay, were carried out to sea yesterday by the breaking-up of the ice.

John Whalan was killed by a falling limb at Stevens & Graham's camp on Pine River. The body was taken to Bay City, where relatives reside.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 14.—Thomas Kilbery, night switchman in the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad yards, East St. Louis, was run over by an engine and two freight-cars at an early hour this morning, and cut nearly to pieces. He was from Chicago, where he has a wife.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 14.—An unknown man, supposed to be a tramp, was run over and killed on the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad, near Allendale, Ill., to-day. No indications as to his identity.

BROKE THROUGH THE ICE.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Jan. 14.—Alexander Rhodes, of Stockbridge, Calumet County, lost a team, sleigh, and load of flour, and came near drowning himself by breaking through the ice on Wednesday.

BUZZ-SAWED.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

CARBONDALE, Ill., Jan. 14.—A sawyer at Pomona, Ill., was caught in a circular saw yesterday and had his right arm and leg terribly lacerated. His recovery is impossible.

INSTANTLY KILLED.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

CARLINVILLE, Ill., Jan. 14.—An old man named Morton, while driving a wagon and team near Brighton yesterday, was thrown from his wagon and instantly killed.

THREE BOYS DROWNED.

LOWELL, Mass., Jan. 14.—Three boys were drowned yesterday in the Suffolk Canal, while sledding.

## A Bereaved Family.

An afflicted family is that of William Little, Esq., Town Clerk of Newbury, Mass. On the 1st of August last he had a promising family of seven children, apparently as vigorous and healthy as any, and all uncommonly bright and amiable. In that month the youngest died of cholera infantum. Early in September Mr. Little himself was attacked with typhoid pneumonia, and he was only rescued from the very jaws of death by the constant and watchful care of his friends, and the skill and faithful attendance of his physicians, aided by a naturally strong constitution. He had not recovered from his severe illness when all his children were seized with scarlet fever of a severe type, and three of them have died, while the three who remain are not wholly out of danger.

## Andersen.

Among Andersen's peculiarities was a mortal fear of dogs. He once wrote to an intimate friend residing in Geneva that he meant to come to pay him a visit, and would arrive on a certain day. The family possessed a large but gentle and very intelligent Newfoundland dog, which in anticipation of the poet's visit, was carefully chained up. The day appointed for his arrival came, but no Andersen made his appearance. Days and weeks succeeded, and still he did not come. At last the family received a letter from him postmarked Nice. "Dear friends," he wrote, "I arrived at your house on the day I stated, but when I got to the gate I saw such a big dog in the yard that I did not dare go in, and so I took the first train to Italy."

# THE COURT-HOUSE.

**What the Board of Public Work Will Do.**

**They Intend to Have Another of Tho Conferences To-Day.**

**Mr. Egan Does Not Look on Tilley's Ne Plan with Favor.**

**And Thinks the Result Will Be an Archi tectural Monstrosity.**

**Tilley Takes Things Easily, and Holds Out t Olive-Branch.**

**A Glance at Contractor Harms.**

The action of the Common Council, whic adopted Tilley's compromise plan Thursd night, was very favorably commented on by pe ple generally yesterday, and looked upon as end ing at last what it seemed might have proven a everlasting muddle. It was generally suppos that, as the County Board had signified its wil ingness to meet the Council half way, and ha gone on to build despite a contract previous existing between the city and county for buil ing the new Court-House and City-Hall on joint plan, they would stretch forth the oliv branch as a token of peace. But how change seems the scene, now that the Coun cil has done the County Boar bidding. Instead of quietly acquiescing in th matter, they now threaten to throw down th gauntlet,—that is, a number of the Commission ers do,—and say they will not agree to the Coun cil's action, and will send in a communication that effect to the next meeting of the Counci Monday evening, if one can be passed by th County Board, as they claim that the passage o Hildreth's resolution was a proceeding altoget er too dictatorial to be quietly acquiesced in.

ALDERMANIC VIEWS.

In order to gain a clear insight into the gen ral feeling among the members of the Counc on the subject, a TRIBUNE reporter yesterd had an interview with quite a number. Th stated simply that Chicago would p eleven-twelfths of the Court-House mo anyhow, and they could not see why its citize should not have the chief say in the matter regards the style of the building. They prais Tilley and his plans, credited him with havi backbone, and said they would stand by him, he had now conformed in every respect to t proposed compromise, and they could not see what grounds this matter should be any long delayed. However, they said, if the Coun Board did not agree to the action of the Coun in the premises and went on to build on Egan old plan, the matter would be brought in court, and the work delayed for years, p haps. They were perfectly willing that Board of Public Works should grant everythi proper to the county, and endeavor to bring t architects together and smooth over all diffe ences.

It was also very evident that

MR. EGAN

was not satisfied with the Council's action. had rather expected that his plan, approved the Joint Committees and Board of Pub Works, would be adopted, or, failing in th that a third architect would be appointed a thus the matter settled by a majority. The c would not incur the necessary expense, an besides, the Council thought that under the c cumstances a $37,500 nonentity was not nec sary.

Yesterday afternoon a TRIBUNE reporter h an interview with the members of

THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

These gentlemen expressed themselves as p fectly satisfied with the action of the Coun and thought it was perfectly fair and laudab Said Mr. Prindiville, "We shall advertise proposals as soon as we can."

R.—How soon will that be?

Mr. P.—Well, we will have to await the act of the Mayor first, and see if he approves t resolution.

R.—Then how soon after would you advert for proposals?

Mr. P.—As soon as we get the specification

R.—Do you understand that the action of t Council left the plans in the hands of the Boa for adoption and execution?

Mr. P.—I don't understand that the pla have been left in the hands of the Board, we will get the architects together, perhaps, morrow, and endeavor to get them to jibe plans.

R.—Will you advertise for proposals for contract for the foundation as soon as Mr. Til sends in his specifications?

Mr. P.—I don't think that we sh We will first get a detailed e mate of the plans from both archit on the two plans, and then give them to exp for revision, if the Council will give us authority, in order to have the expense of building kept as low as possible.

R.—Then nothing will be done for some ti

Mr. P.—O, no. It will take some weeks fore the detailed plans will be finished.

This ended the interview here.

EGAN'S FEELINGS—HE IS AGITATED.

The reporter next called upon Mr. Egan, had been out to the Insane Asylum nearl day. That gentleman felt rather delicate a being interviewed, stating that he w rather not be brought into print ag "However," he said, "THE TRIB has always given me a fair hearing, and I give you my candid opinion of last night's ac of the Board of Aldermen."

The reporter then opened as follows:

R.—Was the compromise adopted as you desired?

E.—The plan put forward as a compromi simply no compromise at all.

R.—Why not?

E.—Listen, and I'll tell you. As I unders the term "compromise," it means somet which would have overcome all existing diffi ties in regard to the matter, and would provided for a harmonious exterior through

R.—But is there not harmony of design?

E.—There must be harmony of design, n speak of uniformity in the several facades.

R.—How do you explain that?

E.—There must be

A REPETITION OF CERTAIN FEATURES,

but not of all. There must also be a uni architecture in the precise school in whic are working.

R.—Will you please explain that more f so that I can get at your meaning?

E.—Certainly, sir. Here, on LaSalle s (pointing to a diagram), it is contemplat treat the facades in the "Eureka" style. is the most highly florid style of modern c architecture. To leave the Clark street f to be executed after my original d would result in about the same amou harmony as would exist between the ne cades of the new Opera-House of Paris an old Grecian Temple of Minerva, if it restored. Both would be classic, after type, yet they could not be united in one ing consistently with good taste.

R.—How about the other portions o Court-House?

E.—Well, we find that the Randolph Washington street facades are an incong mixture of both the other facades—that i Salle and Clark streets. On the whole, sider that this so-called compromise-plan, which I was never consulted, would be i nation

A FIRST-CLASS MONUMENT

of the dissensions which have arisen be the city and county.

R.—What would you think of two buildi the square?

E.—That is quite feasible. I conside the erection of two separate and indepe buildings on the square, leaving a stre tween them, would be a more desirable ide that agreed to last night, and tend more credit of the city than such a medley in tecture as is represented in this design.

HIS INTERIOR PLAN ALL RIGHT.

R.—Is your interior plan ignored?

E.—My interior plan is not ignored. has been no real plan for the interior sub yet, so far as I have seen.

R. (rather jocularly)—What are you go do about it?

E.—I propose simply to state my opin the County Board, and let that body assu responsibility of building according to thi or not. If it is accepted by the County then I simply assume the position of con ing architect, and shall aid in the erection building to the best of my ability.

R.—Why, it was generally understoo were in favor of anything almost in o bridge over differences. How do you a for your change in opinion?

E.—Simply thus: I have been in favor most anything, but where there has much talk of

HARMONY OF DESIGN,

it seems the veriest nonsense to accep

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### Record of Minor Mishaps.

SUNK IN THE IRISH CHANNEL.

New York, Jan. 14.—From information re-ceived here it is determined beyond a doubt that the Harvest Queen, a full-rigged ship of the Black Ball Line, was sunk by a collision in the Irish Channel, and that her crew, numbering thirty men, were lost. It is further believed, from statements made by the sailors of the steamship Adriatic, that it was that vessel which came in collision with the Harvest Queen. There was no record of the collision on the log of the Adriatic, and Capt. Jennings explained to the agent of the line that "The collision was so slight that I did not think it worth while to say anything about it to you. It happened a little before ... o'clock on the morning of Dec. 31. The executive officer had charge of the steamer. He saw a ship approaching in a zig-zag course, so that he deemed it unsafe to keep the Adriatic in her regular course. He accordingly stopped the steamer, ringing the bell to reverse the engine, and sent below for me, but the ship kept approaching, and the steamer had backed so far that the water was just about even with her funnels, when suddenly the ship turned about, crossing our bows, and struck her jib-boom on our anchor-stock. I myself was on deck by this time, and, under-standing that cries for help had been heard from the water, ordered the boats to be lowered, thinking that perhaps some sailors had been at work on her jib at the time of the collision, and had been swept overboard. The ship itself sailed off as if nothing had happened, and, after seeing the steamer hove to about three hours without finding anything, I ordered the bells to ring to go ahead. Subsequently I heard some talk among the men that we had sunk a vessel, but that was, of course, too absurd to be listened to. The collision was of no account what-ever."

A seaman gives the following version: Thursday, Dec. 30, the Adriatic left Liverpool about half-past 2 o'clock Friday morning, when off Moyne Head, the man on the lookout sighted a vessel on the starboard tack and gave the alarm, and the steamer changed her course. About ten minutes passed and the lookout gave the alarm again, for the two vessels were closing fast upon each other. It was a starry night. A moment passed and the Adriatic dashed into the bow of the stranger. The engine was at once reversed and the steamer backed a mile or two. Boats were lowered, and as they rowed away the lights of the strange vessel sank lower and lower, till they reached the water's edge, and then the hull, masts, and all sank out of sight. The cries of the drowning men could be distinctly heard, and they gave directions, as they floated for a moment, as to the course to take to ...nd them. No one, however, was rescued. It would seem that the collision was not violent enough to disturb passengers, and they only knew of it from the talk of the crew."

The Harvest Queen arrived at Queenstown Dec. 29, from San Francisco, Cal., and on the 30th sailed for Liverpool.

QUIXOTIC BOYS.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

Leavenworth, Kan. Jan. 14.—Last Tuesday a couple of boys, named Frank Dietrich and Gustave Brandner, both the sons of respectable parents, ran away from here, and, securing a small fishing-boat, set out for St. Louis. As soon as their absence was discovered telegrams were sent to all towns along the river, but no word could be obtained from the missing lads. At the time they set out the river was completely filled with floating ice in large masses, in which no boat could possibly live, and there is no doubt whatever but that they are drowned.

LOST A LEG.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

Frankfort, Ill., Jan. 14.—James Akers, a brakeman in the employ of the Michigan Central Railroad (Joliet cut-off), had his leg taken off to-day while in the act of coupling cars at Bloom. Mr. Akers has been in the employ of the Company for the past six years, and has proved himself to be a competent and trust-worthy man. He has been conductor on this branch, and on account of the slack of business had to take his former position. He is a native of Kentucky.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

Ann Arbor, Mich., Jan. 14.—The boiler in the paper-mill of the Ypsilanti Paper Company, at Ypsilanti, exploded to-day, causing terrible de-struction. Charles Mack was literally blown to pieces. Charles Otto, a boy from Moorville, was instantly killed. The building is badly wrecked, and the loss considerable. The shock was felt throughout the whole city, making the people think there had been an earthquake. Mack leaves a wife and nine children.

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 14.—The boiler at-tached to a flouring mill in Maury County ex-ploded yesterday, killing the engineer and wounding another man.

ACCIDENTS AT EAST SAGINAW.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

East Saginaw, Mich., Jan. 14.—A fisherman from Essexville and his son, who were fishing in Saginaw Bay, were carried out to sea yester-day by the breaking-up of the ice.

John Whalan was killed by a falling limb at Stevens & Graham's camp on Pine River. The body was taken to Bay City, where relatives reside.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.

St. Louis, Jan. 14.—Thomas Kilbery, night watchman in the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad yards, East St. Louis, was run over by an engine and two freight-cars at an early hour this morn-ing, and cut nearly to pieces. He was from Chicago, where he has a wife.

Evansville, Ind., Jan. 14.—An unknown man, supposed to be a tramp, was run over and killed by the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad, near Allen-ville, Ill., to-day. No indications as to his iden-tity.

BROKE THROUGH THE ICE.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

Fond du Lac, Wis., Jan. 14.—Alexander ...hodes, of Stockbridge, Calumet County, lost a team, sleigh, and load of flour, and came near drowning himself by breaking through the ice Wednesday.

BUZZ-SAWED.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

Carbondale, Ill., Jan. 14.—A sawyer at Pomo-na, Ill., was caught in a circular saw yesterday and had his right arm and leg terribly lacerated. His recovery is impossible.

INSTANTLY KILLED.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

Carlinville, Ill., Jan. 14.—An old man named Morton, while driving a wagon and team near Brighton yesterday, was thrown from his wagon and instantly killed.

THREE BOYS DROWNED.

Lowell, Mass., Jan. 14.—Three boys were drowned yesterday in the Suffolk Canal while skating.

### A Bereaved Family.

An afflicted family is that of William Little, Town Clerk of Newbury, Mass. On the ... of August last he had a promising family of ... children, apparently as vigorous and healthy as any, and all uncommonly bright and capable. In that month the youngest died of cholera infantum. Early in September Mr. Little himself was attacked with typhoid pneumonia, and was only rescued from the very jaws of death by the constant and watchful care of his friends, and the skill and faithful attendance of physicians, aided by a naturally strong con-stitution. He had not recovered from his severe illness when all his children were seized with scarlet fever of a severe type, and three of them died, while the three who remain are not yet out of danger.

### Andersen.

Among Andersen's peculiarities was a mortal fear of dogs. He once wrote to an intimate friend residing in Geneva that he meant to come and pay him a visit, and would arrive on a certain day. The family possessed a large but gentle and very intelligent Newfoundland dog, which, in anticipation of the poet's visit, was carefully shut up. The day appointed for his arrival came, but no Andersen made his appearance. Days and weeks succeeded, and still he did not come. At last the family received a letter from him, postmarked Nice. "Dear friends," he wrote, "I arrived at your house on the day I promised, but when I got to the gate I saw such a dog in the yard that I did not dare go in, and I took the first train to Italy."

## THE COURT-HOUSE.

### What the Board of Public Works Will Do.

### They Intend to Have Another of Those Conferences To-Day.

### Mr. Egan Does Not Look on Tilley's New Plan with Favor.

### And Thinks the Result Will Be an Architectural Monstrosity.

### Tilley Takes Things Easily, and Holds Out the Olive Branch.

### A Glance at Contractor Harms.

The action of the Common Council, which adopted Tilley's compromise plan Thursday night, was very favorably commented on by peo-ple generally yesterday, and looked upon as end-ing at last what it seemed might have proven an everlasting muddle. It was generally supposed that, as the County Board had signified its will-ingness to meet the Council half way, and had gone on to build despite a contract previously existing between the city and county for build-ing the new Court-House and City-Hall on a joint plan, they would stretch forth the olive branch as a token of peace. But how changed seems the scene, now that the Coun-cil has done the County Board's bidding. Instead of quietly acquiescing in the matter, they now threaten to throw down the gauntlet,—that is, a number of the Commission-ers do,—and say they will not agree to the Coun-cil's action, and will send in a communication to that effect to the next meeting of the Council, Monday evening, if one can be passed by the County Board, as they claim that the passage of Hildreth's resolution was a proceeding altogeth-er too dictatorial to be quietly acquiesced in.

ALDERMANIC VIEWS.

In order to gain a clear insight into the gene-ral feeling among the members of the Council on the subject, a Tribune reporter yesterday had an interview with quite a number. They stated simply that Chicago would pay eleven-twelfths of the Court-House money anyhow, and they could not see why its citizens should not have the chief say in the matter as regards the style of the building. They praised Tilley and his plans, credited him with having backbone, and said they would stand by him, as he had now conformed in every respect to the proposed compromise, and they could not see on what grounds this matter should be any longer delayed. However, they said, if the County Board did not agree to the action of the Council in the premises and went on to build on Egan's old plan, the matter would be brought into court, and the work delayed for years, per-haps. They were perfectly willing that the Board of Public Works should grant everything proper to the county, and endeavor to bring the architects together and smooth over all differ-ences.

It was also very evident that

MR. EGAN

was not satisfied with the Council's action. He had rather expected that his plan, approved by the Joint Committees and Board of Public Works, would be adopted, or, failing in this, that a third architect would be appointed and thus the matter settled by a majority. The city would not incur the necessary expense, and, besides, the Council thought that under the cir-cumstances a $37,500 nonentity was not neces-sary.

Yesterday afternoon a Tribune reporter had an interview with the members of

THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

These gentlemen expressed themselves as per-fectly satisfied with the action of the Council, and thought it was perfectly fair and laudable. Said Mr. Prindiville, "We shall advertise for proposals as soon as we can."

R.—How soon will that be?

Mr. P.—Well, we will have to await the action of the Mayor first, and see if he approves the resolution.

R.—Then how soon after would you advertise for proposals?

Mr. P.—As soon as we get the specifications.

R.—Do you understand that the action of the Council left the plans in the hands of the Board for adoption and execution?

Mr. P.—I don't understand that the plans have been left in the hands of the Board, but we will get the architects together, perhaps, to-morrow, and endeavor to get them to jibe their plans.

R.—Will you advertise for proposals for the contract for the foundation as soon as Mr. Tilley sends in his specifications?

Mr. P.—I don't think that we shall. We will first get a detailed esti-mate of the plans from both architects on the two plans, and then give them to experts for revision, if the Council will give us the authority, in order to have the expense of the building kept as low as possible.

R.—Then nothing will be done for some time?

Mr. P.—O, no. It will take some weeks be-fore the detailed plans will be finished.

This ended the interview here.

EGAN'S FEELINGS—HE IS AGITATED.

The reporter next called upon Mr. Egan, who had been out to the Insane Asylum nearly all day. That gentleman felt rather delicate about being interviewed, stating that he would rather not be brought into print again. "However," he said, "The Tribune has always given me a fair hearing, and I will give you my candid opinion of last night's action of the Board of Aldermen."

The reporter then opened as follows:

R.—Was the compromise adopted as you had desired?

E.—The plan put forward as a compromise is simply no compromise at all.

R.—Why not?

E.—Listen, and I'll tell you. As I understand the term "compromise," it means something which would have overcome all existing difficul-ties in regard to the matter, and would have provided for a harmonious exterior throughout.

R.—But is there not harmony of design?

E.—There must be harmony of design, not to speak of uniformity in the several facades.

R.—How do you explain that?

E.—There must be

A REPETITION OF CERTAIN FEATURES,

but not of all. There must also be a unity of architecture in the precise school in which you are working.

R.—Will you please explain that more fully, so that I can get at your meaning?

E.—Certainly, sir. Here, on LaSalle street (pointing to a diagram), it is contemplated to treat the facades in the "Eureka" style. That is the most highly florid style of modern classic architecture. To leave the Clark street facade to be executed after my original design would result in about the same amount of harmony as would exist between the new fa-cades of the new Opera-House of Paris and the old Grecian Temple of Minerva, if it were restored. Both would be classic, after their type, yet they could not be united in one build-ing consistently with good taste.

R.—How about the other portions of the Court-House?

E.—Well, we find that the Randolph and Washington street facades are an incongruous mixture of both the other facades—that is, La-Salle and Clark streets. On the whole, I con-sider that this so-called compromise-plan, about which I was never consulted, would be in exe-cution

A FIRST-CLASS MONUMENT

of the dissensions which have arisen between the city and county.

R.—What would you think of two buildings on the square?

E.—That is quite feasible. I consider that the erection of two separate and independent buildings on the square, leaving a street be-tween them, would be a more desirable idea than that agreed to last night, and tend more to the credit of the city than such a medley in archi-tecture as is represented in this design.

HIS INTERIOR ALL RIGHT.

R.—Is your interior plan ignored?

E.—My interior plan is not ignored. There has been no real plan for the interior submitted yet, so far as I have seen.

R. (rather jocularly)—What are you going to do about it?

E.—I propose simply to state my opinion to the County Board, and let that body assume the responsibility of building according to this plan or not. If it is accepted by the County Board, then I simply assume the position of construct-ing architect, and shall aid in the erection of the building to the best of my ability.

R.—Why, it was generally understood you were in favor of anything almost in order to bridge over differences. How do you account for your change in opinion?

E.—Simply thus: I have been in favor of al-most anything, but where there has been so much talk of

HARMONY OF DESIGN,

it seems the veriest nonsense to accept a plan that is the embodiment of everything that is in-harmonious, as I have before explained.

R.—Well, then, how do you view the action of the Council?

E.—I view the action of the Council Thursday night as extremely arbitrary, in view of the num-ber of meetings that have been held with a view to secure harmonious action between the city and county; and, also, in view of the fact that the plan presented for approval to the Council by the Board of Public Works, and the several committees of the city and county, and unani-mously approved by them, has been com-pletely ignored by the Council's ac-tion last evening. The Council simply say to the County Board, "Gentlemen, accept this plan, because we call it a compromise plan," al-though, of course, the Council could not be ig-norant of the fact that the members of the County Board never saw it.

WANTS A DETAILED STATEMENT.

R.—And now about the cost.

E.—I think something should be said on the subject of the cost of this building. It will cer-tainly cost $700,000 or $800,000 more on a rough estimate than the sum fixed for the purpose by the city and county. And, it appears to me, that the first step to be taken would be to ascer-tain definitely what the excess of cost would be, and request or obtain the appropriation for the required amount before definitely accepting or rejecting any design.

R.—Are you not interested in this matter a little further than on mere money consider-ations?

E.—I wish to say, finally, that I have no per-sonal pride to gratify in this matter, as I con-sider that I have erected a sufficient number of public buildings during my lifetime to rest my reputation on, but I am only anxious to see a harmonious and substantial structure erected, no matter who may claim the authorship. This is all I care to say. So the interview ended.

Perhaps it might be well to state here that both Messrs. Tilley and Egan's compromise plans are almost alike in exterior appearance to the uncultivated eye, yet one is a little more elaborate than the other. Both have grand and suppressed domes, and both are very artistically treated, Mr. Egan's having been fully described in these columns heretofore.

A Tribune reporter also visited

MR. TILLEY

at his office on Washington street. That gentle-man did not seem to be over-elated with his re-cent victory, but took matters very coolly, and said he would rather say nothing. He was in favor of harmony, and would now do anything to secure it. He and Mr. Egan were good social friends, and he proposed they should remain so.

R.—Will you explain your plan adopted last night?

T.—I don't know as I can. I have not yet pre-pared a detailed plan. It is in the shape of a parallelogram, conforming in nearly every fea-ture to Egan's ground plan.

R.—How about the elevations?

T.—The elevations on Randolph street and on Washington are very similar in general style to Mr. Egan's old plan, with some improvements, and more decorative.

R.—What are those improvements.

T.—Well, they are more elaborate and richer in decorations, a colonnade joining the two buildings on the street line, in place of a triumphal-arch, and there is no carriage-way.

THE DOME.

R.—Where do you locate your dome?

T.—The dome is in the centre between the buildings, connecting the two by a corridor and rotunda, Egan's new plan being somewhat simi-lar.

R.—How about the LaSalle and Clark street fronts?

T.—The LaSalle street front is very similar to the plan that I submitted before to the Board of Public Works as my second plan. The Clark street front could be the same, or that could be left to Mr. Egan's own ideas, to be treated in a manner to suit himself.

R.—How does it change Mr. Egan's founda-tions?

T.—The changes in the foundations are very slight. The projections are a little larger in Egan's plan. The whole change will probably not cost to exceed $2,000, and that would have to be made in the foundations, if he should make his building to correspond with the com-promise plan.

THE ARCHITECTURE.

R.—What is the style of architecture?

T.—The style of the basement is heavy Rus-tic-Ashlar work. The first and second stories are Roman-Doric, and the third and fourth stories are Roman-composite. Each order is capped by rich cornices, in keeping with the facades of the building.

R.—How about the inside?

T.—I have no detail of that yet.

Mr. Tilley explained that the dome would be 327 feet high from the sidewalk line, and the ro-tunda 48 feet in diameter and 200 feet high, with galleries surrounding each story. The interior will be arranged according to the directions and suggestions of the Board of Public Works and the various city officials, and the offices so ar-ranged as to give them all the room and con-veniences they may require to make everything satisfactory.

R.—Will any change be necessary in the coun-ty's portion?

T.—No, sir.

R.—Can you give me a detailed estimate as to its cost?

T.—No sir. I have made no detailed estimate yet, but the cost will not exceed $3,000,000, as I have before stated to you.

WHEN HE CAN GET READY.

R.—When can you get ready for work?

T.—Probably, if everything is arranged right, I can have the ground plan ready in about three weeks, so as to let the foundation contract. This plan will give a detailed statement of the cost.

R.—Do you think harmony is assured by this action?

T.—I think everything will be harmonized now, as the Board of Public Works will talk with Mr. Egan and myself, and so we will go ahead immediately with the work. As there is only a slight change on Wash-ington and Randolph streets, there will be no difficulty in harmonizing. I am perfectly willing to give and take, so that if Mr. Egan will do the same there will be no necessity for more difficulties about the Court-House matter, and thus work could progress without interrup-tion.

This closed the interview. From Mr. Egan's talk it could easily be inferred that

THE TROUBLE IS NOT YET OVER

so far as he is concerned, and it looks as though the County Board would place matters again where they stood before the Council resolution was adopted. However, the County Commis-sioners should understand that Chicago has something to say in this matter, and she will be heard and felt if she is not respected and accord-ed her rights.

This article would be incomplete without bringing in

GRANGER HARMS.

Just now he is not living up to his contract. His 30-foot piles are short. They are not what they should be in every particular. He is not sinking followers, which he should be compelled to do, and that at once, instead of allowing the ground to settle and harden before he does this. Harms is one of the closest contractors Cook County ever had, and knows more about running a farm than handling an immense contract. He should have stayed on his farm where he was doing well, as he has not the business capacity to do right with the county, or do his work as he agreed to do it.

The Board of Public Works have invited Messrs. Tilley and Egan to consult with them this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, when they will try to arrive at a harmonious conclusion.

## MEDICAL.

*Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.*

Lansing, Mich., Jan. 11.—The State Homeop-athic Institute met in this city to-day, J. C. Corey in the chair. The Secretary, R. Nelson, read an essay on "The Rise and Progress of Homeopa-thy,"—the question of being recognized in the University being the main point of the paper. A resolution to appoint a Committee to wait upon the next Legislature and show an alleged error the Regents have fallen into with respect to the appointment of Professors of Homeopathy in the University, did not prevail. It was resolved that the Homeopathic Professors should not make a report until recognized by that Board. Dr. Nelson read an article on "Constipation," and Dr. Burch an "Excision in Necrosis." It was resolved to unite the Homeopathic Medical Society and Institute. The following delegates were chosen to to the American Society to meet at Philadelphia: B. F. Bailey and C. P. Burch.

## ADAM'S ALE AT BLOOMINGTON.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

Bloomington, Ill., Jan. 14.—The iron work of the stand-pipe of the Bloomington Water-Works was completed to-day at 3 o'clock, and the event was celebrated by unfolding the Stars and Stripes to the breeze. The pipe, which is located just west of the Chicago & Alton Road in the north-ern edge of town, is 235 feet high and 8 in diameter, holding nearly 100,000 gallons. It is believed to be the largest in the world. The connections will be made and the water let in next week, when the water will be distributed by hydraulic pressure instead of as now. The pipe was built by William B. Maitland & Co., of Bloomington.

## THE COURTS.

### A Venerable Pottawatomie Turns Up,

### And Vexes the Souls of Property-Owners at South Chicago

### By Claiming Real Estate Valued at a Hundred Thousand Dollars.

### Record of Judgments and New Suits—Criminal Business.

### Yesterday's Proceedings in the Illinois Supreme Court.

LO, THE POOR INDIAN.

A VENERABLE POTTAWATOMIE ON THE WAR-PATH

A rather interesting story of Indian life was told yesterday in a bill filed by Togah Bertrand and her husband against Morris H. Herrick and a large number of other defendants. Togah states that she is an Indian woman of the Potta-watomie tribe, and is now 73 years old. She can neither read nor write, nor even speak or understand the English language. Her father's name was Kau-beo, who was a son of To-pen-ne-bec, the principal Chief of the Pottawatomie tribe. This tribe was divided into several bands or families, one known as the Bertrand band, another as the Pokagon.

In October, 1832, a treaty was made between the Pottawatomies of the State of Indiana and Michigan Territory, under which Togah received the southwest fractional quarter of fractional Sec. 5, 37, 15, lying near the mouth of the Calumet River, and containing 126 7-100 acres. Some time after that, Togah married her pres-ent husband, and they have since resided in the States of Indiana, Illinois, and Michi-gan, and now live in the Township of Pokagon, Cass County, Mich., near the other members of the Pokagon band. Togah says she never had any direct information of the selection of this land until a few months ago, and has always been too poor and unable to look after her rights. The patent also was not made out to her until Oct. 16, 1867.

About the 1st of July last Morris S. Herrick, one of the defendants, visited her at her home with an interpreter named J. H. Cushaway, and asked her to go with her husband to Hartford, where a number of the Pottawatomies resided, so as to be identified, stating also that she owned some land in Cook County which he wished to buy from her if she was the grantee mentioned in the patent. She went to Hartford, where Herrick, by his statements that the land she owned in Cook County was poor and marshy; that the title was bad; and that it was not worth much, induced her to give him a quit-claim deed of the 126 acres above-mentioned. He was also aided in his alleged scheme by two Indians, one, who said he spoke true, and was not a bad white man, but whom Togah now thinks were paid by him to deceive her. The consideration was $50 cash and a balance of $450 to be paid at some future time. This deed was given July 5, 1875, and acknowledged in Hartford, Mich., and the next day at 11 a. m. it was filed in the Recorder's office of Cook County, 120 miles dis-tant. Togah now complains that Herrick and one Benjamin S. Socey conspired together to cheat him out of this land; that they knew it was worth $100,000, and knew she was ignorant of its value; and that they were also aware that she owned the land, and that the adverse claim-ants to the land had no rightful title to it. She also alleges that she had not been on the Calumet or in the vicinity of the land for many years, and never had any information that the fractional quarter section had been selected for her; that Herrick and Socey, on the contrary, knew of such facts, and induced her to put her mark to the deed without explaining the instrument to her so that she could understand it.

About three weeks after the deed was made her nephew, To-posh, received what was called a mortgage for $450 made to her. She was in-formed that it was invalid, and an investigation found that such was the fact. As soon as she ascertained the fact she returned the $50 and asked for a reconveyance, which was refused. July 6, 1875, the same day the deed was recorded, Herrick conveyed a two-fifths interest to Benjamin S. Socey for $5,000, this being two weeks before the mortgage to her. Socey and wife in turn sold to Martha A. Herrick a one-tenth interest in the land for $5,000.

Within a few days Togah says she has learned that, as early as 1835, one George B. Walker—one of the defendants—bought of an Indian woman named Pogah 160 acres, being the S. W. ¼ of Sec. 5, 37, 15, and afterwards in the same year he received from her, by the name of To-gah, another deed, describing some land in such a way as to make it appear a deed of the frac-tional section in question, which is claimed by complainants. The Recorder of Cook County also showed at one time, it is claimed, that one Benjamin Bombier or Bombari obtained a deed from some one using the name of Togah, and claiming to be a Pottawatomie Indian, for this same fractional section. The complainants deny that either of these deeds are valid.

By mesne conveyances the title of Bombier to 40 acres of the land has been vested in Douglas S. Taylor, and his title has been confirmed by a decree under the Burnt Record law, but, as Togah claims, without notice to her, and in violation to her rights. George B. Walker, a claimant under another title, conveyed his interest to George W. Ewing, and it has thence passed into the hands of the heirs of C. F. Ochmich. In 1852, E. A. Rucker ac-quired title to the same land by tax sale, and conveyed mediately to the Calumet & Chica-go Canal and Dock Company. Douglas S. Tay-lor has subdivided a part of the land into lots, and called it an addition to South Chicago, and C. F. Ochmich also, prior to his death, made a subdivision of part of the land. Other parties have or claim an interest in the land in ques-tion, but their title is alleged to be void.

In conclusion, the complainants ask to have the defendants one, and all, show what kind of ti-tle they have and whence derived; that the deeds of Walker and Bombier may be declared to be void; that her deed to Herrick may also be vacated; that the ejectment and other suits may be enjoined, the various plats already made be vacated, and that she may be decreed to have a good and indefeasible title to the whole of the 126 acres above described. Messrs. E. S. Smith and R. J. Lyons appear for the complainants.

The following is a list of the defendants: Morris S. Herrick, Martha H. Herrick, Benjamin S. Socey, Benjamin F. Brown, George B. Walk-er. William G. Ewing, Norman B. Judd, the Northern Indiana & Chicago Railroad Company; the unknown heirs of the estate of George W. Ewing, deceased; Byron D. Miner, William A. Ewing, executors of the estate of George W. Ewing, deceased; Douglas S. Taylor, Esther E. Taylor, Theodore Schintz, William E. Hood, David B. Hood, Lebonius Gotthardt, Jacob Stuber, Alexander Ohmich, executors of the estate of Charles T. Oemich, deceased; Johann a F. Oehmich, Alexander Oehmich, Charles F. Oehmich, heirs at law of said deceased; Edward E. Helmer, William S. Jackson, Benjamin Bom-bier, Louis Drouillard; the Baltimore, Pittsburg & Chicago Railway Company; Henry F. Lewis, William S. Ingraham, Charles A. Gregory; the Land Improvement and Irrigation Company; the unknown heirs of George W. Clark, de-ceased; The Northwest Fertilizing Company; the Brighton Company; the Calumet and Chi-cago Canal and Dock Company; William C. Bostwick, Charles Mason, Elizabeth B. Hall, James B. Hall, James B. Campbell, Isaac R. Hitt, Alfred A. Belknap, A. Ross Houston, Mat-thew V. B. Fowler, Laura F. Robbins, Samuel Cooper; Cornelia McLean, Neil McLean, Charles G. Wicker, Richard B. Runyan, William Smith, Henry Runyan, Joseph Britton, Susan W. Hug-gins, Joshua S. Helmer, David H. Nevins, ex-ecutor, and the unknown heirs of Russell H. Nevins, deceased; and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company.

## GENERAL BUSINESS.

PERSONAL.

Both of the young lady lawyers who grace the Chicago Bar were engaged in court yesterday, and of course were the observed of all observers. Miss Hulett tried a common-law suit before Judge Gary, and won it, too, and Miss Perry was occupied in a mechanic's-lien suit, involving some $2,000, before Judge Williams. The case was not concluded, and will be continued to-day. This is Miss Perry's first case in a court of rec-ord, and she shows herself well-read and quite at home. Miss Hulett has already won several legal battles, and her success is assured beyond a question.

DIVORCES.

Mary Rosenthal evidently has good grounds for divorce, and she sets them out in a bill filed in the Superior Court yesterday. She says that she married James Rosenthal in 1859, and lived with him one month, when he left her without cause, and has never lived with her since. He is now in State's Prison in Maryland, being con-victed of larceny, and so she thinks she ought to have a divorce.

Virginia H. Pickett also filed a bill against Spencer H. Pickett asking for a divorce on ac-count of his cruelty and drunkenness.

ITEMS.

Judge Drummond is engaged in hearing the arguments in what is known as the Brown corn-planter case.

Judge Hopkins is engaged in hearing the ejectment suit of Kibbe vs. Hill, in connection with which R. E. Turner obtained such unenvi-able notoriety.

Judge Jameson will go to the Criminal Court to-day to hear some motions for new trials.

Judges Gary, Booth, and Farwell will hear motions to-day, and Judges Moore and Williams divorce cases.

An order was entered in the bankruptcy case of Pettibone & Flynn for a second dividend meeting, to be held Jan. 27 at 2 p. m.

Colwell, Clark & Co. were adjudicated bank-rupts by default, and a warrant issued return-able Feb. 15, before Register Grant. T. D. Catlin was appointed provisional Assignee.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

John Breston began a suit in trespass against Swen Johnson, laying damages at $10,000.

Spruance & Preston brought suit for $2,000 against G. W. Adams and C. F. Ranney.

The Chicago, Wilmington & Vermilion Coal Company sued Robert S. Perrine for $1,200.

CRIMINAL COURT.

The trial of Cole and Douglas, charged with conspiring to obtain a divorce by fraud, was completed. The defendants were found guilty, and their term of imprisonment was fixed at three years in the Penitentiary.

Robert Johnson pleaded guilty to the charge of forgery, and was remanded for sentence.

Burt Johnson was placed on trial for an as-sault with a razor, but no conclusion was reached.

THE CALL MONDAY.

Judge Blodgett—Criminal calendar.
Judge Hopkins—46 to 100.
Judge Gary—30, 53 to 57, 59 to 72, inclusive.
Judge Moore—5, 6, 7.
Judge Jameson—Condemnation cases.
Judge Rogers—Set case 1,031, and calendar Nos. 251 to 268, inclusive.
Judge Booth—Set case 302, and calendar Nos. 312 to 325, inclusive.
Judge Farwell—No call.

JUDGMENTS.

United States Circuit Court—Judge Hopkins—Mechanics' National Bank of Chicago vs. J. Brad-ner Smith; verdict, $9,067.46.—J. D. Harvey, Receiver, vs. Jonas Steers, $5.5.12.

Superior Court—Confessions—Carl F. Malmgreen vs. John Johnson, $240.28.—Don A. Salyer et al. vs. Rock Valley Paper Company and Jacob Felsenthal, $591.50.—M. McNeil et al. vs. E. T. Martin and E. G. Martin, $296.40.—C. J. Ellis et al. vs. August Ander-son, $24.49.

Judge Gary—W. H. Stickney vs. W. L. Drake and Joseph M. and Jesse R. Lyons, $445.71.—F. H. Ross vs. Samuel S. Hayes, $2,843.90.—Same vs. same, $2,-272.59.—John Boughton et al. vs. Charles N. Wheeler and Tracy D. Hall, $1,370.—National Exchange Bank of Minneapolis vs. Second National Bank of Chicago, $2,606.7.—S. D. Underwood vs. George Sherwood, $364.85.

Circuit Court—Confessions—Charles E. Scharlan vs. Louis Mohns and Sophia Mohns, $583.

## ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT.

YESTERDAY'S BUSINESS.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

Springfield, Jan. 14.—In the Supreme Court two cases were argued orally—that of the Keo-kuk Northern Line Packet Company vs. the City of Quincy, involving the right of the city to col-lect wharfage. The appellant is represented by the Hon. J. H. Davidson, of St. Paul, Minn., who, in an able argument, insisted that the mat-ter of regulating commerce between the States rests in the Federal Government, and that the manner of collecting in this case violates the fundamental law of the land.

The case of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy vs. Albert Damerall was argued by the Hon. B. T. Schofield, of Carthage, for appellants. This case had its origin in the killing of some stock, and questions of fact only are involved.

L. Newberger, of Chicago, was admitted to practice on a foreign license.

The following motions and orders were en-tered to-day:

84. Victor Bonyard vs. Henry C. Core.
85. Harry Greenebaum et al. vs. Henry Greenebaum, gaurdian; appeal from Cook.
86. American Insurance Company vs. Joel Holly; appeal from McLean.
88. Litchfield Coal Company vs. Mary A. Taylor, administratrix; appeal from Montgomery.
89. Charles H. Murray vs. the Board of Supervisors of Clay County; appeal from Richland.
91. The People, etc., vs. Henry C. Cone; appeal from Champaign.
92. The Chicago & Alton Railroad Company vs. An-drew Bush; appeal from Madison.
94. Peter Hoener vs. John W. Koch et al.; appeal from Adams.
95. Joseph Warnold vs. James H. Crowder; appeal from Sangamon.
96. Same vs. Henry Stack; same.
9?. William Yokum vs. Milton B. Harrison et al.; appeal from Menard.
100. Hiram H. Rosengrantz vs. William Mason; ap-peal from Macon.
93. County of Rock Island vs. Ralph Sage; appeal from Rock Island; time to file briefs and abstracts ex-tended fifteen days.
139. The Governor of the State of Illinois, use, etc., vs. Louis A. Dodds et al.; appeal from Ford; time ex-tended five days to file briefs and abstracts.
87. William Dayhoff vs. Philip Dayhoff et al.; error to Fayette; time extended ten days to file briefs and abstracts.
178. Nathaniel S. Bouton et al. vs. the Board of Su-pervisors of McDonough County; order of continu-ance set aside, and no extension of time given; order heretofore made extending time set aside.
46. John Alsop vs. Mary L. Eckler et al.; error to Ef-fingham; motion to set aside submission and plead release of errors.
55. John K. Fanning et al. vs. Andrew Russell, Agent; error to Morgan; defendant suggested dimi-nution of record and moved for certiorari.
108. Asa H. Danforth et al. vs. Adam Marricole et al.; appeal from Ford; diminution of record suggest-ed and leave asked for time to file amended record; motion for certiorari.
272. Charles Walker vs. Gottlieb H. Bodecker; ap-peal from Chicago; dismissed with 5 per cent dam-ages.

CALL OF DOCKET.

90. Keokuk Northern Line Packet Company vs. The City of Quincy; appeal from Adams; argued orally, and taken by the Court on call.
97. Robert Damerall et al. vs. The Chicago, Burling-ton & Quincy Railroad Company; appeal from Han-cock; argued orally and taken on call.
98. Patrick H. Stock vs. The City of East St. Louis; appeal from City Court of East St. Louis; affirmed under the rule for want of abstracts and briefs.

TAKEN ON CALL.

81. George Scroggs vs. Joseph O. Cunningham et al.; appeal from Champaign.
82. Joseph Bonyard vs. Christian F. Black; appeal from Champaign.
83. Same vs. Same; same.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

FEDERAL COURTS AT SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 14.—In the Federal Circuit Court to-day the case of Gen. E. F. Winslow et al. vs. the Cairo & Vincennes Rail-road, wherein an injunction was heretofore is-sued against the Sheriff of White County and another claimant, grew out of the seizure and sale of a locomotive of the road by the Sheriff, and the purchase of the same by the plaintiffs in this suit. The Receiver of the Company ob-tained possession of the engines, and is now using them, but plaintiffs want to recover them or to be paid otherwise for their claims against the road.

In the District Court the Prosecuting Attorney reported that no indictment would be ready un-til Monday, so the Petit Jury was discharged.

MICHIGAN SUPREME COURT.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

Lansing, Mich., Jan. 14.—In the Supreme Court Nos. 45, 46, 49, and 53 were argued. Nos. 54 and 57 were submitted on briefs. No. 82 was continued. No. 26 was reversed with costs. Call Nos. 29, 30, 59 to 79, except 62, 63, 65, 70, 72, and 76.

## SALT AND COAL DISCOVERIES.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

Decatur, Ill., Jan. 14.—Considerable excite-ment prevails in our city just now over the dis-covery of coal and salt. Every one is jubilant. Two years ago a stock company was organized to bore and prospect for coal, since which time the work has been going on, but at times was very discouraging; but still the work proceeded. At a depth of 380 feet a strong stream of briny water was reached that contained a large per-centage of salt, and, when at a depth of 608 feet, a vein of coal 3½ feet thick was struck, which is pronounced very superior. It is needless to say our city will be greatly benefited by these dis-coveries.

Business is picking up since the roads have become frozen and passable.

## MASONIC.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 14.—The Grand Lodge communication, which closed last night, was more numerously attended than any of the twen-ty-three years since the first meeting in this then Territory. The Relief Association within its ju-risdiction now numbers nearly 1,300 members. Reports show that 400 members were added dur-ing the year. Seven deaths occurred, five asses-ments being made, and two death insurances be-ing paid from the surplus fund.

## TAXATION.

### Conclusion of the Arguments on the "Journal" Bill.

### Judge McWilliams Takes the Matter Under Advisement.

### An Interesting "Property-Owners'" Meeting.

THE TAX ARGUMENTS.

THE MATTER TAKEN UNDER ADVISEMENT.

The argument of the injunction in the suits of the *Evening Journal, Times*, and *Inter-Ocean* against Assessor Phillips and Collector Evans was continued yesterday morning before Judge Williams.

Mr. Fuller made the argument the afternoon previous for the complainants, and was followed by County-Attorney Rountree on behalf of the county, leaving Mr. Adams to close for the city.

MR. ADAMS

said the provision in the Constitution of 1848 and that of 1870 were almost identical, and pro-vided for a tax in proportion to his, her, or its property. The law did not require that in fact property should be taxed in actual uniformity, but the Constitution required that the law passed by the General Assembly should be such that if properly executed the result would be to make the tax uniform. It never could be so in fact as long as the world stood. It would be no objection that the result was not uniform, provided the law was constitutional, and would promote uniformity. It had been repeatedly decided by the Supreme Court that courts would not interfere to restrain the collection of taxes except in very urgent cases. It was an innova-tion of recent occurrence and doubtful utility. No injunctions would be granted on account of mere irregularities or omissions. It had never been held in a single case that even a grossly ex-cessive assessment was fraud of such a charac-ter that a court for that reason alone would give redress. That was not an evidence of fraud on the part of the Assessor. The case of J. M. Ad-sit, the banker, was in point.

There was nothing in the bill peculiar to the complainants, but the whole levy was attacked. In regard to the rule that 50 per cent of the cash value should be taken as the taxable value, the State Board went on the rule of treating all per-sons alike. They did not look at individual cases,—could not,—but were obliged to add the same rate of increase to, or deduct the same rate of decrease from, all property in a county. The State Board decided that 50 per cent of the cash value of the property should be taken as an average for the taxable valuation of all prop-erty through the State. They then decided that, in order to make the property come up to that valuation, an average of 52 per cent should be added to that valuation. If the complainant had been damnified it should have applied to the County Board of Equalization for redress, and, having failed to do so, it could have no relief at the present time.

It had been stated that the General Assembly, by requiring that the taxes should be extended on the valuation made by the Assessors, levied the taxes themselves, and that they were in con-flict with Sec. 10, Art. IX, of the Constitu-tion. But the taxes were imposed by the Com-mon Council by virtue of the charter of the city. The Common Council were the representatives of the people. The tax, then, was not imposed by the General Assembly, but by the people, or their representatives.

Another objection was that the city could not make its election to change from one system of taxation to another after the Town Assessors had commenced their labors. But, assuming that the city had the right of election, what dif-ference would it make to certify to the County Clerk to extend the taxes on the equalized valu-ation of the State Board, after the Town As-sessors had begun to make their assessment, or before? The amount of taxes to be collect-ed was precisely the same. The offices of City Collector and Tax Commissioner were not abolished, and the City Collector was necessary to collect the large amount of taxes on personal property in arrears. The ex-penses of that office were merely a bagatelle in proportion to the amount saved. There was only one election,—that of Aug. 9, 1875,—and the evidence of it was the certificate or certified copy of the ordinance given to the County Clerk.

The allegations that some parties were ex-cessively taxed, while a large amount of prop-erty escaped taxation, did not entitle parties to relief. They were too general. An intentional omission to tax property was not ground for defeating the levy, as had been decided in the Dunham case. There was nothing un-constitutional in it, as long as the law was cor-rect. On the other hand, if the Legislature should pass a law exempting certain property from taxation, which was not exempted by the Constitution, such a law would be void, as it would shift part of the burden of taxation on those who ought not to be compelled to sus-tain it.

The charge also that $100,000,000 was omitted in the final valuation of real estate by authority of the Common Council, was apparent rather than real, as the loss on the valuation of real estate was added to that of the personal prop-erty.

The affidavits which had been read and the proceedings of the County Board of Equaliza-tion showed that that Board did meet as re-quired by law for hearing complaints. The cer-tificate of the proprietor of the *Evening Journal* also proved that notice of such meeting was given in his paper, so that he must have had no-tice.

The case was then adjourned until 3 o'clock, when Mr. Fuller made the closing argument, chiefly occupying himself in reviewing and criti-cising the cases cited by the defendant's counsel. The case was then taken under advisement.

## THE WEST-SIDERS.

A meeting of the Finance Committee of the Horner's Hall Club, organized in the West Di-vision for the purpose of opposing the payment of taxes on personal property, was held last evening at No. 50 West Randolph street. Frank W. Glossop presided, and E. C. Kleine discharg-ed the duties of Secretary.

A number of names were added to the list, but a Mr. Kramer, who announced himself as a law-yer, invaded the meeting, and temporarily stopped business. Being invited to retire by a Mr. Jacobs, which, however, he declined to do, considerable disorder resulted, but quiet was finally restored, and the persistent Kramer was accorded three minutes in which to state his po-sition. Pending this, the President stated the object of the meeting, and hoped the proceed-ings would be conducted in a quiet and orderly manner.

Mr. Kramer again took the floor, and stated his opinion as to the legal questions involved. He had never given an opinion which was not right, and which the Supreme Court had not sustained. He did not want to be employed if he was considered incompetent to officiate as counsel. His opinions as to the legality of the tax had been indorsed by Judges whom he de-clined to name. He considered the proceedings of the meeting a fraud, and he would retire, but he didn't.

A gentleman asked the object of the meeting, when he was enlightened by the Chairman, who was interrupted frequently by Kramer.

Mr. Franks thought that while the grass grew the cow starved, and he desired to know what re-sults had been or would be accomplished.

Mr. Kramer again asked for three minutes, and Mr. Mabey objected to hearing him; he had come there as a tax-payer. If he wanted Mr. Kramer's advice he would ask him for it and pay him. But Kramer was not a member of this Club, and was intruding himself on the meeting in a very ungentlemanly manner. The meet-ing was called to take action looking toward the employment of legal measures to prevent the payment of this tax.

A North Sider stated that if the meeting could be conducted properly he was willing to pay his quota, but if he was to work at all, it would be with an entirely different class of men than those present at that time.

Mr. McGowan asked what class of men he wished to be associated with; he felt himself highly insulted. The majority of the meeting coincided with Mr. McGowan, and the first speaker slipped out.

On motion of Mr. McGowan, the meeting ad-journed until Monday night, and a committee consisting of Messrs. McGowan, Mabey, and McBain were appointed to confer with the tax-payers, advertise the meeting, advise with law-yers, and report the result of their efforts at the meeting. After which an adjournment was had.


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THE GALAXY FOR 1876.

IN THE NEXT NUMBER WILL BEGIN GEN. GEO. A. CUSTER'S Reminiscences of the Late War.

These articles, it is believed, will be second only to "Gen. Sherman's Memoirs" as vivid pictures of army life and startling adventure.

The Serial, "Madcap Violet," by Wm. Black, au-thor of "A Princess of Thule," began in the last number of the Galaxy.

THE GALAXY FOR 1876 Will contain Articles by. Albert Rhodes, Justin McCarthy, Richard Grant White, Henry James, Jr., And all the leading Writers.

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FIRM CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION.

Nos. 184 to 192 Church-st., corner of White. New York, Jan. 12, 1876.

The partnership heretofore existing between the un-dersigned, under the firm name of Stadler & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and by the retir-ing therefrom of Mr. Max Stadler. The affairs of the firm will be liquidated by the other partners, who have the exclusive right to sign the firm name in liqui-dation. MAX STADLER, ELKAN NAUMBURG, WILLIAM KRAUS, EMANUEL LAUER, EDWARD B. SIMON.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned, members of the late firm of STADLER & CO., will continue the Clothing and Wool-en business under the style of NAUMBURG, KRAUS, LAUER & CO., at the old stand, corner of Church and White-sts. ELKAN NAUMBURG, WILLIAM KRAUS, EMANUEL LAUER, EDWARD B. SIMON. New York, Jan. 12, 1876.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of A. M. Barstow & Son is this day dis-solved. A. M. Barstow will continue the business un-der his own name. He only is authorized to collect all debts and pay all indebtedness. A. M. BARSTOW, 76 Madison-st.

WINTER RESORTS.

FLORIDA. ST. JAMES HOTEL, Jacksonville, Florida. The largest and most comfortable Hotel in Florida. Has accommodations for 300 guests. Is kept in first-class manner. Open from November to May. Address J. R. CAMPBELL, Manager, Jacksonville, Florida.

FLORIDA. THE WINDSOR HOTEL, on St. James Park, Jack-sonville, Florida, now open for guests, is new, com-plete, and first-class in every respect. SCOTT & MOORE.

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DR. JAMES. Lock Hospital, cor. Washington & Franklin-sts. Chartered by the State of Illinois for the express pur-pose of giving immediate relief in all cases of private, chronic, and urinary diseases in all their complicated forms. It is well known that DR. JAMES has stood at the head of the profession for the past 30 years. Age and experience are all-important. Seminal Weakness, night losses by dreams, pimples on the face, lost man-hood, can positively be cured. Ladies wanting the most delicate attention, call or write. Pleasant home for pa-tients. A book for the million, Marriage Guide, which tells you all about these diseases—who should marry—why not—10 cents to pay postage. Dr. James has 30 rooms and parlors. You see no one but the Doctor. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays, 10 to 12 a. m. All business strictly confidential.

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AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. THE KELLOGG GRAND ENGLISH OPERA. MR. C. D. HESS, Director. Saturday, Jan. 15, TWO PERFORMANCES. GRAND TALISMAN MATINEE at 2. MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, Miss BEAUMONT, Messrs. CARLETON, CONLY, HAMILTON, and MAAS ap-pearing. THIS EVENING at 8, Auber's FRA DIAVOLO. MME. JENNIE VAN ZANDT, MRS. SEGUIN, Messrs. SEGUIN, PEAKES, HAMILTON, ALLEN and WILLIAM CASTLE in the cast. Mr. S. BEHRENS, Conductor. GENERAL ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR. Reserved Seats, $2.00; Gallery, 75 cents.

KELLOGG ENGLISH OPERA. Mr. Hess has the pleasure to inform the public that, by canceling his engagement in Philadelphia, he is en-abled to comply with the wishes of the many who have been unable to obtain seats in consequence of the ex-traordinary rush, and will extend his season here one week, offering the following ATTRACTIVE REPETOIRE: Monday Evening, Jan. 17—Benedict's Opera, THE LILY OF KILLARNEY (The Colleen Bawn), MISS KELLOGG as EILY O'CONOR. Tuesday—MARITA-NA (Van Zandt). Wednesday—MARRIAGE OF FIG-ARO (Kellogg). Thursday—ERNANI (Van Zandt). Friday—BENEFIT OF MISS KELLOGG (Mignon). KELLOGG MATINEE ON SATURDAY—The BOHE-MIAN GIRL. Saturday Night—A GRAND MELANGE FINALE, Introducing nearly the Whole Company. BOX SHEET NOW OPEN for reserving seats.

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE. Attended nightly by Fashionable and Delighted Audi-ences. Commended by Garrison, Holmes, Lowell, P. T. Barnum, James Parton, and Others. TO-NIGHT, LAST NIGHT. MATINEE TO-DAY at 2. CALLENDER'S FAMOUS GEORGIA MINSTRELS. The Great Southern Slave Troupe. Four End Men. Twenty Colored Artists. Prices, 75, 50, 25 cents. Seats secured daily at the box office and principal hotels.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. PRONOUNCED SUCCESS! The Gorgeous Shakspearean Pageant, HENRY V. Every Night and Saturday Matinee. The Grandest Spectacle ever produced in Chicago. Remember the time is brief for all to see this sub-lime work.

STAR LECTURE COURSE. SCHUYLER COLFAX. Union Park Church, Tuesday Evening, 18th. GRAND ORATION, "ABRAHAM LINCOLN." "Organ Overture." PROF. LOUIS FALK. "Huntsman's Song." QUAKER CITY QUARTETTE. "How they saved St. Michaels." JESSIE COUTHOUI. Reserved Seats only 50c., Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s.

FARWELL HALL. LAKESIDE ENTERTAINMENT, NO. 6. TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 18. LAST AND BEST. GRAND COSTUME CONCERT BY THE CAROLINE RICHINGS-BERNARD CONCERT COMPANY. Admission, $1, including reserved seat. Tickets for sale at the Hall on Monday and Tuesday.

EXPOSITION SKATING RINK. MASQUERADE! TO-NIGHT. Two elegant prizes for best dressed and best charac-ter costumes. Masks and costumes can be hired at the Park. Maskers have the ice till 8:30. General ad-mission, 25c; Children under 12 years, 15c.

BILLIARDS. OPENING OF THE TOLEDO BILLIARD HALL, 141 East Madison-st., TO-DAY. All Billiard Experts of the city will be present.

WEST SIDE SKATING RINK. OPEN DAY AND EVENING. Messrs. BLUHM and PRATT have returned, and will appear Saturday evening in a GRAND EXHIBITION OF FANCY SKATING, singly and in combination, Mr. Gus Bluhm as the Novice and Mr. Eugene Pratt in Spread Eagle Wave. Admission, 25 cents. Com-mutation tickets (14 admissions), $1. Gentlemen's ticket, good for the season of 70 days, $2. Ticket, ad-mitting Lady and Gentleman, good for the season of 70 days, $3.00. Ladies' ticket, good for the season of 70 days, $1.50. Skates for rent at the Rink.

ADELPHI THEATRE. GRAND GALA MATINEE at 2 p. m. Last day of the Beautiful Romantic Drama, The Organ Grinder. Last days of the intrepid LOYALE on the Flying Trapeze. The great WALTER BRAY, CHAS. O. WHITE, LIZZIE KELSEY and LIZZIE WARREN, in an Olio of unusual excellence. See Sunday papers for the mammoth bill for next week. Novelty upon novelty. The acme of Specialty Entertainment.

SUNDAY LECTURE SOCIETY. HANG OR EDUCATE. A Plea for Compulsory Education, by S. B. FORBUSH, of Ohio. McCormick's Hall, Sunday Jan. 16, at 3 p. m. Doors open at 2. Admission, 10 cents. Tickets for sale at the door and at Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s. Hall lighted and warmed.

GROW'S OPERA-HALL. R. E. HOYT, Of the Chicago Press, will lecture upon "REFORM-ERS AND REFORMS." Sunday, Jan. 16, at 3 p. m., in the West Chicago Dime Course.

THE COLISEUM. The new stars for the week at this popular resort are THE WAITE SISTERS, ED CHRISSIE, "FOSTELLE," and HUDSON BROTHERS.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM. UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT, every evening, and Wednesday and Saturday matinees. ADVENTURES OF A COUNTRY GIRL, and A GHOST IN SPITE OF HIMSELF, every afternoon, except Wednesday and Saturday.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Last Performances of the Only ORIGINAL GEOR-GIA MINSTRELS. Wm. A. Mara, Manager. Grand Matinee at 2:30. Evening at 8. Popular prices. Secure seats early.

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FINANCIAL.

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# THE CITY.

## GENERAL NEWS.

"Two Subscribers" are informed that Gen. Mulligan was killed in West Virginia.

John Johnson has sold to William L. Moss, Jr., for $42,000, 106½x101 feet on the southwest corner of Cottage Grove avenue and Thirty-eighth street.

Work on the Gardner House to repair the damages of the late fire has been begun. The cost of repairs is estimated at about $17,000.

Mr. Alex Miller, the head-waiter at the Palmer House, was yesterday presented with a gold watch by the waiters in the dining rooms.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was, at 8 a. m., 25 degrees; 10 a. m., 30; 12 m., 35; 3 p. m., 37; 8 p. m., 33.

James H. Smith and his nephew, Charles H. Smith, aged 18, have been missing from their home for the past ten days. They came from South Chicago into town to sell property, and have not since been heard of. The detectives suspect foul play.

Fragrance unusually strong was wafted over the midnight air from Bridgeport last night. The stink factories must have been running full blast, and it is about time that the Board of Health saw that this nuisance was abated. The stench is sickening.

Miss Agnes Sutherland, the "Scottish Nightingale," who, during the past week, has been singing to Coliseum audiences, yesterday figured in a new line. It appears that the lady has been living at a house on Monroe street where there are several other boarders of both sexes. Among them is Peter Grant, employed in the wholesale house of Cahn, Wampold & Co. A few weeks ago he reported to the landlady that her eldest son was in the habit of visiting Miss Sutherland's room at unseasonable hours, and for his pains was ordered out of the house. Since then he has busied himself in circulating reports defaming the lady's character, and these coming to Miss Sutherland's ears, she vowed vengeance. In company with several ladies of the house, she yesterday procured an immense cowhide, and sailed down upon Grant at his working-bench. It would only aggravate Grant to recite what happened after that. At any rate, the valiant defender of her own character left many a mark upon her enemy's body as well as upon his memory. And even now is she not satisfied, and is hunting for a Justice who will issue a warrant for the arrest of the tattler.

THE MICROSCOPISTS.

An interesting meeting of the State Microscopical Society was held last evening at the Academy of Sciences. As the lecture-room was occupied by a meeting of the Trustees, the usual reading of a paper was dispensed with. In its place a number of interesting exhibitions were made. Mr. H. M. Thompson exhibited a choice collection of injected specimens; Mr. W. H. Summey, a longitudinal section of the spine of Diadema Sesostum; B. F. Nourse, cut flowers; W. H. Adams, selections from the Society's slide; B. W. Thomas, diatoms from Grass Lake; W. H. Bullock, a variety of objects, using for this purpose a fine instrument of his own manufacture.

A novelty in scientific exhibitions was presented by Mr. J. G. Langguth, the optician, being a series of magic-lantern views prepared by Dr. B. N. Piper. These represented various objects, such as pieces of human skin, hairs, beetles, and the anatomical structure of the face, and were drawn on glass by Dr. Piper by a method which has never before been used, and for which a patent has been asked.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

The Trustees of the Academy of Science caused a meeting to be held last evening in the Academy Building on Wabash avenue for the purpose of laying before the members and the public generally the condition of the Society's affairs, financially and otherwise. It was expected that the President, Mr. E. W. Blatchford, would be present and make a detailed statement of the work that the Society had accomplished and what its hopes were for the future. Owing to illness, however, he was unable to be present. A few gentlemen gathered in the lecture-room at 8 o'clock, and, after some hesitation, organized the meeting by electing Mr. W. E. Doggett Chairman.

Mr. McKaig stated the reasons that actuated the Trustees in calling the meeting. Alluding to the small attendance and the absence of the President, he suggested that it would be well if an adjournment was had until some evening when the conditions were more favorable. The Academy of Sciences should attain a prominent place among institutions of the kind throughout the country, and an earnest effort would be necessary on the part of the members to raise it out of its present position.

A motion was made and carried for an adjournment until such time thereafter as the Secretary might designate.

## BOARD OF EDUCATION.

DELINQUENT TENANTS.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening, President Richberg in the chair, all the members being present except Messrs. Clarke, Covert, Reed, and Shoeninger.

A communication from the attorney of the Board, setting forth the delinquencies for rent for school purposes, was read. The report showed that E. S. Wadsworth owed $14,060; estate of T. M. Fitch, $37,724.91; Granville Bates, $1,658.71; Helen Willson, $653.50; C. C. Merrick, $1,075.50; Peter Remond, $372.74; H. Brinkworth, $4,196.02; Mary C. Baldwin, $1,231.11. The secured claims amounted to $61,811.49. Suits had been commenced against Loomis & Davis for $25,500; Grant & Price, $16,000; E. D. Taylor, $35,046; Thomas Mackin, $13,114.95; C. & F. Fraatz, $180. Total, $89,840.95. The claims not disposed of were: George Boomer, $2,629.56; A. Bellamy, $288.09. The claims lost by death and insolvency were: W. W. Bates, $22,666; B. C. Van Mehren, $2,973.50. The report concluded by saying that the statement did not include amounts less than $500 paid to the School Agent. The report was accepted and ordered placed on file.

THE SCHOOL AGENT'S REPORT

was submitted and adopted. The report showed that $238,099.81 had been recived on account of the School Fund, and that $233,959.87 has been expended, leaving a balance on hand of $4,139.94.

CENTENNIAL REPORT.

The Centennial Committee reported recommending an examination of all pupils who write with a pen, which examination should take the place of the usual annual examination; the presentation of specimens of penmanship and drawing arranged in portfolio form; and the binding of selected examination-papers, provided that the expense should not exceed the sum of $400. Adopted.

G. C. Bannon was by ballot elected Principal of the Haven School, to fill a vacancy.

SCHOOL SITES.

The Committee on Buildings and Grounds reported in favor of the purchase of three additional school sites,—one at the corner of Congress and Wood streets, one at the corner of Armour street and Bickerdike square, and the other at the corner of Walnut street and Kedzie avenue, at a cost of $32,000. The recommendation as to the first-named lot was adopted, and the others were laid over.

The same Committee reported in favor of advertising for proposals for the purchase of a school site as far north as Harrison and as far west as Loomis street, and also to sell school sites in the vicinity of Wallace and Indiana and Wallace and Thirty-fifth streets. Adopted.

Dr. Bluthardt addressed the Board in reference to the crowded condition of the Skinner School, and the location of the Scammon School, which, he said, from its proximity to the police station, was very unsatisfactory.

Pending the discussion of the question the Board adjourned.

## REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

THE SECOND WARD.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Republicans of the Second Ward was held last evening at 183 East Van Buren street, for the purpose of forming a permanent club in the ward, and appointing delegates to the Grand Council of Republicans in Cook County. Ald. Dixon was chosen permanent Chairman, and the following other permanent officers elected: Vice-Presidents, Potter Palmer, George F. Clarke, C. H. Gaubert, Robert Hill, L. A. Davidson, John A. Pettibone, Capt. Phillips; Secretary, B. R. Hall; Treasurer, John Forney; Executive Committee, Thomas Carson, Robert Turner, J. L. Lyman, Ernest Weir, Andrew Lang, Henry Smith, Hugh Reed, George Ray, George Phillips, William Baker.

Messrs. F. W. Warren and Lincoln DuBois were appointed delegates to the Central Club, when, after some stirring speeches, the meeting adjourned.

THE THIRTEENTH WARD.

The Republican voters of the Thirteenth Ward held a meeting at Crossman's livery-stable, No. 304 West Madison street, for the purpose of forming a Ward Club to act in the approaching Presidential campaign. The meeting was called to order with Reuben Cleveland in the chair.

After the object of the gathering had been stated, George Sherwood moved that a committee on Permanent Organization be appointed to nominate officers for the Club. The motion was carried, and the following gentlemen appointed: George Sherwood, Avery Moore, S. H. McPay, J. C. Polley, and Alexander White. The nominees of the Committee were as follows:

*President*—Judge Polley.
*Vice-Presidents*—Wiley M. Egan, Col. E. Hamilton, John Little, and E. Cleveland.
*Treasurer*—James Rawleigh.
*Secretary*—Charles H. Durphy.
*Delegates to the Central Club*—Jacob Gross and L. H. Bisbee.
*Executive Committee*—R. S. Critchell, John Sutton, L. H. Robinson, W. W. Calkins, and Col. Stewart.

The nominees were unanimously elected. The following Committee were then appointed to draw up a declaration of principles to be adhered to by the Club: George Sherwood, Col. Laughlin, and Avery Moore.

It was suggested that the preamble to the Constitution adopted by the Central Club be indorsed by the Committee. The suggestion was put.

A committee of three was then appointed to make arrangements for securing permanent headquarters.

Mr. Sherwood then addressed the meeting at considerable length with respect to the Whisky Ring, Jake Rehm, and political knavery in general, and advocated the election to office of honest men, irrespective of politics. He did not anticipate that a heavy Democratic vote would be polled in the Thirteenth Ward, as the Republican majority in the last municipal election was a large one. It was, however, the duty of the Club to exert its influence in other wards which were not so thoroughly Republican in their sentiments.

After some informal conversation, the meeting adjourned to meet again subject to the call of the President.

## LOCAL LETTERS.

TAX-EATERS AND CITY-JOBBERS—A SHARP PRACTICE.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—The history of the world will show no people who have made so many improvements and such great sacrifices as our Chicago tax-payers have made since the fire. And the monetary panic is still greatly embarrassing them. But the tax-eaters and city-jobbers seem more ravenous than ever. As private enterprises have been stopped, all classes of contractors have fallen back upon the public for work, and they think there is no other use for Aldermen than to find jobs for them. And a very sharp practice has grown up among Aldermen in this respect.

Formerly public improvements originated by a petition. Men owning the property benefited were consulted not only as to the time for making the improvement, but also as to the kind of improvement, and the owners of a majority of the property benefited were supposed to determine the matter, or at least to have a hearing. When a public improvement originates by a petition, those interested will have every chance to know what is going on, and they can remonstrate, and ask for a hearing before the Committee.

An Alderman now goes to the Board of Public Works, and asks for an order for a certain improvement. Sometimes he says he himself wants it. Sometimes he says all the people want it. Sometimes he says he has a large petition for it; but he neglects to put his petition on file. The Board of Public Works send in the order, and it is hurried through the Council, and the first the property-holders know is a notice from the Commissioners for the confirmation of the assessment. If the property-holder objects, he has to employ a lawyer, and lawyers do not work for nothing.

The gravel-men, the cinder-men, the quarrymen, the lumber men, and contractors generally, have not been idle in crowding their jobs through the Board of Public Works the past season. Minorities have had no chance to remonstrate, and not even majorities in many cases, for many works have been crowded through to which majorities are opposed, and the assessments have all been made at the old prices. Our people, who are aggrieved at their regular taxes, will be surprised at their special ones. Had the times been ever so easy, our Aldermen could not have been more extravagant in this respect. There has been a job provided for whenever it was possible.

Is it not time to have the right to petition and the right to remonstrate restored to the people? Let petitions be presented to the Common Council and referred, and then let the people have a chance to remonstrate, and then let the Committee consider the petition and remonstrance before the Council orders the matter before the Board of Public Works.

Our people do not now know half the outrages that have been inflicted upon them by the tax-eaters and jobbers this year. They ought everywhere to awake and combine so as to make the expenses for legal services fall the more lightly upon them. And they should insist upon all petitions for public improvements passing through the Council, so that they can remonstrate if they do not like their object.

A WEST SIDE TAX-PAYER.

TOUCHING TOBACCO.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—If you think it would interest them, I would like to say a few words to your readers on "The use of tobacco."

Some days ago I dropped in at Lower Farwell Hall whilst a temperance meeting was holding there, and heard from the presiding lady this uncharitable and, as I think, unwarrantable collection of words: "The filthy habit of using tobacco." The voice that gave them utterance was singularly sweet, the manner kindly, and the tone that of earnest conviction, but what shall be said of the slur upon smokers so plainly involved in the expression? Did it not betray grossy ignorance of the habits of cleanly and refined people, or else, was it not worse than uncharitable and unwarrantable? Was it not gross?

But putting aside the question of taste, is it true that smoking (for that is the principal use made of tobacco) is a filthy habit? For an answer to this question to whom shall we appeal? Can any higher tribunal be suggested than that of the most refined, the most cultured, the most cleanly, and the most fastidious of the earth's inhabitants? And since we may not have the opinion of such a tribunal, have we not a right to point to the habits of the selected class named as a full and satisfactory answer? I think we may; and all who concur with me in this view, and who are at all acquainted with the habits of good society, will at once recognize that the main question is answered in the negative. For, certain it is, that a large majority of the tribunal named—the refined, cultured, cleanly, and fastidious—smoke tobacco.

I do not wish to open up another branch of this subject, but I feel that I must add,—it is not yet proved to the world at large that smoking is, of itself and at all times, objectionable; nor to the empirical science of medicine that it is injurious.

To return good for evil, will you permit me to say, in closing, that the ladies of the Temperance Union, under whose auspices the meeting I have referred to was held, are now holding a series of most enjoyable Sunday afternoon services at the Clark Street Methodist Church, and that there all who are curious as to what they may have to say against the use of tobacco and against the use of alcohol, may do so with the fullest assurance that what is said will be said well, and with kindly earnestness?

MEERSCHAUM.

THE SMOKE NUISANCE.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—Sincere thanks for your editorial in yesterday's paper on the "smoke nuisance." It is a subject most important to every one interested in Chicago. Ten years ago this was a commercial city, but it has rapidly grown to be a great manufacturing city, many of its manufactories being located in our business centre, and, too, nearly all of our new business blocks contain steam-power, either for manufacturing purposes or to run elevators, and it is, of course, these, together with our large hotels, that cause the great increase in smoke and soot that is destroying the beauty of our blocks of stone and marble, and creating so much disease and discomfort in what should be the cleanest city on the continent. Now, while it might at first be impossible to have an ordinance passed requiring a smoke consumer in every chimney, will not your paper urge upon the Common Council the passage of an ordinance compelling the use of some kind of smoke-consumer in every chimney used to carry off smoke from an engine? Nothing could confer a greater blessing on every resident as well as visitor.

D. T.

## THE CITY-HALL.

The City-Collector took in only $500 yesterday.

Water rents yesterday were $1,568, and the tax receipts $1,790.

Officer Conway was ordered dismissed from the police yesterday for some misbehavior which was complained of by citizens of the district in which he lives.

The City-Treasurer paid over $26,000 to the Board of Public Works yesterday, which was distributed among the water and sewerage laborers employed by the Board.

The Board of Public Works will meet Architect Tilley this morning at 11 o'clock to consult concerning the plans of the Court-House, and to have estimates, upon actual calculations, made out so that the definite cost may be known; also to make out specifications as soon as possible for the foundations, so that the work may be advertised at once.

Inspector Bailey's men began the inspection of schools yesterday. The general condition of the structures was found to be good, and but few faults were discovered. The Jones, Third Avenue, Douglas Avenue, and Haven Schools are wrong as to the doors. The Calumet and Garibaldi Avenue Schools need to be rearranged in regard to the furnaces and doors. In the Forrest Avenue school the roof is unsafe and the doors swing inward. The old Mosely is in a bad condition every way, but the new one is all right. The worst example is the Wentworth Avenue School, where the doors and furnaces are bad, and the ventilation so poor that the health of teachers and scholars is impaired. The Inspectors liken the air of the rooms to a Bridgeport stink. The teachers expressed pleasure that the building ordinances were to be enforced, as the present condition of things was simply unbearable. The South Side public and private schools will be inspected to-day.

## CRIMINAL.

A game of fisticuffs between a negro and a white man, on Clark street, opposite the Court-House square, drew an immense crowd and one policeman about 5 o'clock last evening. No arrests.

Henry Leary, who has spent a considerable portion of his life in stealing butter from South Water street merchants, was caught at the trick last night, and bids fair to be sent up for a good long time in the Penitentiary.

Peter A. Holein, a drayman for Kimball & Co., pianos, cuffed Sylvanus Massey's ears for striking his horse. Sylvanus had him brought up on a charge of assault and battery, and Justice DeWolf let him off on $5 and costs.

James Appleton, Thomas Foley, and Michael McDonald, keepers of saloons on Clark street, were each fined $20 and costs yesterday morning by Justice Summerfield for violation of the city ordinance requiring all saloons to close at 12 o'clock midnight.

William and Fritz Biblow and Bernhard Hoiser were captured in the vicinity of Jefferson yesterday by Detective Hartung, just as they were in the act of disposing of a box of fresh halibut which they stole a few days ago from one of A. Booth's wagons.

A vagrant named Charles F. Schroeder was arrested yesterday for playing confidence with a watch belonging to W. B. Langley. Charles is a partner of Floyd and "Sweet Charlie," both of whom are at present in limbo for playing the same trick on a Madison street pawnbroker.

While C. S. Cameron, who occupies Room 21, No. 77 Dearborn street, went into another office in the same building yesterday, a sneak-thief came and stole his $70 beaver overcoat. He don't care so much for the coat, but, then, it is cold weather, and he has no good friends, and he is on the wrong side of the political fence.

One of the boldest robberies of the season was perpetrated Thursday night at the house of F. S. Heywood, No. 319 Michigan avenue. While the family were asleep the thieves entered through a window and ransacked the house from top to bottom, carrying off at least $1,500 worth of silverware. There is not the slightest clew to the perpetrators. Another robbery of the same character, and probably by the same fellows, happened at No. 382 Michigan avenue. Mr. Tobey, a boarder at the Pacific, is furnishing up the house as a residence, and has quite an amount of silverware stored away in the closets. This the thieves had packed up in a convenient location; but, being scared away before completing the job, they gave it up as a bad business and abandoned it, probably for the purpose of robbing Mr. Heywood's residence.

Before Justice Meech yesterday afternoon, Officer Dermest, of the Cottage Grove Avenue Station, had a hearing on a complaint made by Maggie Kinney, a servant girl, to the effect that he (Dermest) had insulted her by asking her where she was going, and who she was. It appeared that Dermest was under orders to look after all parties acting suspiciously and to be especially watchful if there was a woman in the case, as frequent small thefts, house-breakings, and depredations had been reported from that district. To the best of the officer's judgment, Maggie was acting suspiciously, and hence the trouble. The same complaint was heard and dismissed by the Police Board, but Maggie was determined to have the man suffer in some way if it were possible, but Justice Meech dismissed the prisoner, notwithstanding the frequent interruptions and protests of the complainant.

DODD IN GRIEF.

E. Dodd, agent for the Kentucky Lottery, who occupies Room 23 Adams Express Building, on Dearborn street, who was written up in these columns at great length last year, and his mode of stealing given to the public, has once more come into criminal notoriety. Dodd runs a number of dens in this city where poor men and women are robbed of their money daily and nightly through the means of policy. Altogether there are forty-nine of these agencies in this city that must be well known to the police, yet none of them are ever broken up, though they represent the meanest phase of gambling. E. Dodd, however, is liable to receive a check in his prosperous career as a policy dealer, for yesterday one Joseph Adler, who lives at No. 228 West Lake street, appeared before Justice Haines and made an information charging Dodd with dealing in lottery-tickets. Adler bought what is known as five "gigs" and a "jakey." The "gig" is a list of fifteen numbers, three in each row, written on a slip, and if these come out in their order they win $65 for $2.50 invested on a "gig" of five. A "jakey" gives two more numbers to the line, and if five numbers on a line are drawn it wins $3,000 for the "jakey" and $65 for the "gig," making $3,065. Adler bought a ticket in Class 119 Thursday, for which he paid $10. Five of the numbers which he held won, yet Dodd refused to pay him or give him any satisfaction. Dodd gave bail in $500 for examination next Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The sale of reserved seats for the Caroline Richings-Bernard Concert Company will begin Monday morning at Farwell Hall box office.

A conversation on the Kindergarten culture will be held at 31 South Sheldon street at 3 p. m. to-day, to which mothers and all others interested in the promotion of Froebel's method are invited.

An adjourned meeting of the Executive Committee of the Cook County Central Republican Club will be held at the Republican headquarters, corner of Lake and Clark streets, to-day, at 3 o'clock p. m.

There will be a meeting of the friends of temperance this evening at the hall No. 300 West Madison street, for the purpose of perfecting the organization of the Chicago Prohibitory League. A general attendance is requested.

The Rev. Arthur Mitchell preaches to-morrow evening at 7:30 at the First Presbyterian Church, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-first street, on "Settled Principles: Their Assistance to the Tempted." There will be baptism of infants at the beginning of the morning service, which commences at 10:30. Sunday-school at 3 p. m.

An interesting subject and speaker are announced for the Sunday lecture at McCormick's Hall to-morrow. The Rev T. B. Forbush, of Ohio, will lecture on "Hang or Educate; an Argument for Compulsory Education." The doors open at 2, close at 3. Admission 10 cents. Tickets for sale at the door, and at Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s.

The Chicago Turngemeinde has engaged Dr. Gerhard Rohlfs for another lecture, by special request of those attending his first one, and it will be delivered by him this evening at the North-Side Turner-Hall. The subject to be treated will be his journey from the Mediterranean Sea to Lake Tschad across the African Continent.

Henry Walter and H. H. Belfield announce that they will be in attendance at 2 p. m. to-day at the hall of Dyhrenfurth's Business College, No. 149 East Randolph street, for the purpose of giving a preliminary examination to the applicants for a cadetship at West Point, to be reported to the Hon. Carter H. Harrison, in compliance with his request.

MEETING IN BEHALF OF WHEATON COLLEGE.

There is to be a meeting in the interest of Wheaton College in the Plymouth Congregational Church of this city to-morrow evening at 7 o'clock. The speaking will be by the Rev. Dr. Boardman, of the Chicago Theological Seminary; Prof. C. A. Blanchard, a graduate of the college; and the pastor, Mr. Bartlett.

This college was chartered above twenty-five years ago in the hands of Wesleyan Methodists; and, fifteen years ago, passed by unanimous consent to orthodox Congregationalists, under whose auspices it has achieved signal success.

There is a debt of $21,500, occasioned by erecting their excellent buildings. This sum is all conditionally promised or in hand except $10,000, which 100 subscriptions at $100, or 1,000 at $10 each, would pay. It is the more desirable to raise this relatively small sum because $13,400 are promised only on condition that the existing debt is canceled.

This college is in the immediate vicinity of the City of Chicago, and Wheaton is destined to be one of the most interesting and important of its suburbs.

Notices of the meeting will be given in the churches, and it is hoped a crowded house will be present to hear speaking, which will be sure to interest and please every listener.

CHAIRMAN OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

## THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

Bailiff Morris yesterday sprained an ankle by a tumble down the Court-House steps. He will be laid up for a day or two.

County-Agent Dieden is announced as a candidate for County Commissioner, and he expects to take the seat to be vacated by Mr. Herting this fall.

The Committee on Roads and Bridges visited the Town of Desplaines yesterday to inspect the work on a bridge now in course of construction across the Desplaines River.

The Grand Jury took up the First Ward election case again yesterday, but the investigation was confined to the examination of one of the clerks of election. Another clerk will be examined to-day, when the hearing will be completed. Thirty-four ordinary jail cases were disposed of during the day.

## SUBURBAN.

EVANSTON.

The annual declamation contest between ten members of the Junior and Sophomore classes of the Northwestern University, in competition for the Mann prizes, took place at the First Baptist Church Thursday evening. There prizes, one of $20 and one of $10, were established by Dr. O. H. Mann. Those declaiming dramatic pieces are allowed to compete only for the first prize; the others run twice as many chances of having their ability recognized.

President Fowler presided, and offered prayer, which was followed by music by an assorted quartet.

William M. Booth, '78, opened the ball with the rendition of "Regulus to the Carthagenians," which was gracefully delivered. F. F. Casseday, '77, followed with a selection from the "Merchant of Venice," in which the ideal *Shylock* was well counterfeited. "My Pipe," was given by Louis Karchner, '78, with considerable action and emphasis.

E. M. Kinman, '78, declaimed an excerpt from Schurz' eulogy on Charles Sumner, in a dignified, impressive manner, and with good effect. A song was sandwiched in between this declamation and that of Miss Marion Pomeroy, who recited "The Prisoner of Chillon," with feeling, and in a manner which showed that she was thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the selection.

W. L. Demorest, '77, followed with an excellent rendition of "Edinburg After Flodden," which possessed an element of novelty, a quality in which most of the selections were sadly deficient. Mr. Demorest exhibited considerable power as a declaimer, and retired amid hearty applause.

Robert Seaman, '77, was the next victim, and handled "Grattan's Reply to Cory" very well, though his voice could be improved.

J. M. Wheaton, '78, trotted *Roderick Dhu* upon the stage, and was sufficiently active to convey some idea of the terrible conflict which Scott so well depicts.

W. W. Carr, '77, declaimed Corwin's speech on "Unjust National Acquisition" very acceptably. The contest was closed by J. J. Waldron, '78, who delivered "Shamus O'Brien" with striking effect. This standard and ever popular selection always elicits enthusiastic applause, especially when rendered as it was by Waldron.

The judges—Profs. Haven and Fisk, and Messrs. W. H. Daniels, C. P. Dutton, and C. R. Paul—will meet this evening to award the prizes. The decision will be announced hereafter by the Faculty.

NAPERVILLE.

It is feared by the farmers in this vicinity that the vast quantities of rain which fell and the continuous damp weather has damaged the corn considerably.

The second lecture of the N. L. A. course was given Tuesday evening to a large audience by Mr. William G. Andrews, of Boston; subject, "Dialect Humor." In the estimation of a Naperville audience, Mr. Andrews is entitled to the rank of a first-class humorist. The Lecture Committee are endeavoring to engage Schuyler Colfax to deliver the third lecture in the course.

The usual weekly meetings of the Literary Society, which were postponed during the holidays, are about to be resumed. Monday evening the following question will be discussed: *Resolved*, That public opinion ought to be regarded as the standard of right. Messrs. Skinner, Chew, and Anthony on the affirmative, and Sindlinger, Powell, and Murray on the negative.

A series of revival meetings have been held in the Congregational Church during the week, which were well attended.

The Odd-Fellows have taken possession of their new hall in Schultz's building.

The painters are giving the finishing touches to the interior of Morse & Daniels' new drug-store.

An engine-house is in process of erection at the DuPage Valley Mills, in order that in the absence of a sufficient water-power the mills may be run by steam.

Plans for the erection of several fine private residences are in the hands of a resident builder—Mr. L. Shafer.

Bishop Esoher will preach in the Methodist Episcopal Church to-morrow. The Rev. Mr. Chambers is announced to preach in St. John's Church to-morrow.

The members of the Chapel Sunday-school Society donated $70 as a New Year's gift to the general funds of the Society.

Mr. D. Dennison, formerly of this place, but now residing in Portage City, Wis., has been visiting friends in this burg recently.

LAKE VIEW.

The contractors on the Fullerton avenue tunnel are meeting with unlooked-for obstacles in their endeavor to sink a shaft at Larrabee street. About a month ago, when at the depth of some 20 feet, they encountered a huge granite boulder, entirely blocking the shaft. This was blasted out only to reveal a new difficulty. At the depth of 35 feet solid bed-rock was struck, apparently extending in all directions. The indications are that there has been an upheaval of the strata, the line of fracture running directly across the centre of the shaft from east to west, and the broken edges of the strata turned up from the bottom of the shaft at present. The edges of the broken fold have apparently slipped apart, and the interval is filled with an aluminous sandstone, or what is technically called "hardpan." Through this break the miners effect an entrance for drilling and blasting, and have now removed about 6 feet of rock. The rock is a petroleum-bearing limestone, being so charged with oil that it exudes when brought into a warm room. How much lower this rock extends no one can at present tell, though if it should continue to the level of the horizontal drift, some 20 feet lower down, it will be rather an expensive job tunneling through it. At the lake-shore shaft no obstacles have been met with, and the horizontal section has been extended 250 feet in either direction, east and west.

LAWNDALE.

A melancholy event occurred a few hours after the wedding of Miss Merrill and Mr. Fay Thursday. Mr. John Bates, who was to have been groomsman on the occasion, breathed his last the following morning.

He was an old and intimate friend of the family. His sudden illness prevented his being present, but they did not think his end was near, the news that evening being that he was improving.

**A Convenient Place of Meeting**
for the ladies in their way down town is the rooms of the "Domestic," 130 State street. Polite and attentive ladies are always in attendance, and a cordial invitation is extended to all.

**The Best and Most Artistic**
photographs are made by Gentile, the Italian photographer, whose studios are the finest and easiest of access of any in Chicago. 103 State street. Take elevator.

**Bargains in Second-Hand Pianos,**
at the Root & Sons Music Co.'s, 156 State street. Among others a Weber square piano, but slightly used, taken in exchange for a "Steck."

**Lundborg's California Water**
for toilet and bath; delightfully fragrant and refreshing

# RAILROADS.

### Annual Report of the Illinois Commissioners.

### Their Recommendations About Railroad Control and the C., B. & Q. Suit.

### Their Statistical Tables Put into a Comprehensible Form.

### The Board of Trade Committee.

## THE ILLINOIS RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

THEIR ANNUAL REPORT.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 14.—The Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners are still engaged upon their annual report to the Governor, and as they were some weeks ago reported to have completed their task within one page, and there does not at present seem to be any prospect of their completing that page, THE TRIBUNE correspondent has deemed it due the public to make a report in advance for them. The forthcoming report of the Board will, like its predecessors, contain, first, a stump-speech, or the views of Messrs. Pearson, Brown, and Steele, upon the railroad problem,—a problem that finds solution to them in the form of a fat salary of $3,500 a year each; second, a republication of the opinion of the State Supreme Court in the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy case, which was months ago published in THE TRIBUNE; third, the annual reports to the Commissioners by the several lines of railroads doing business in the State, by the gracious permission of these Commissioners; and, lastly, several acres of tables compiled at enormous expense, and with great trial to the brain tissues of the Honorable the Commissioners, the Secretary, the First Clerk, McLaughlin, the African porter, and the ex-porter.

AS TO THE FIRST PART

of the report, Messrs. Pearson, Brown, and Steele will, of course, elucidate their views at length. They will say that they believe in the law; of course they do; it provides for their occupancy of an office at $3,500 a year each as the wards of the Governor, who has been several times urged by his most intimate personal and party friends to allow the members of the Board to undertake their own guardianship. They will tell of the vast number of suits instituted by them, when a single one would have sufficed to test the points at issue, but will hardly add that they have yet to gain for the law and the problem of State control of railways, as they understand it, a single victory. They will scarcely call attention to the fact that the Supreme Court—in its decision in the C., B. & Q. case—has bid them try it all over again—thus virtually told this Triumvirate that its feeing of lawyers all over the State—big fees, too—its frequent jaunts, on free passes, over the State to consult counsel, and to beseech some one to take care of the Railroad Board; its frequent sessions at the Grand Pacific, Chicago, and costly fare at State expense,—in fine, its expenditure of vast sums of the people's money,—has all been in vain, except to demonstrate its official stupidity and incapacity to grasp the situation, or, in fact, to grasp anything but $3,500 for each member of the Board. This part of the report will be a review of the exhausting labors of the Board, and is, therefore, of little consequence.

THE SECOND POINT—

the publication of the Supreme Court opinion—will be interesting to the intelligent juror who never reads a newspaper. The annual reports of the railroad lines are substantially those already made to their Directors, and published at their own expense, instead of under the supervision of the Board at the State's expense.

THE LAST POINT

is the acres of tables, and, with no desire to detract from the clerical work of months in preparing the same under the supervision of the Board, your correspondent supplies a synopsis—the work of forty minutes of preparation—not under such supervision. Indeed, the Commissioners will themselves draw much information from these figures as they read them in THE TRIBUNE, and get from the same source the first intimation of their very laborious work of the past year in figuring so much.

This interesting part of the report of railroads in Illinois, then, is summarized as follows, comparison with the report of last year being added:

THE TABLES.

LENGTH OF LINE.

| | 1875—Miles. | 1874—Miles. |
|---|---|---|
| Total length main line and branches in Illinois | 7,109 | .... |
| Total length main line and branches outside Illinois | 15,123 | 12,852 |
| Aggregate length of track computed as single track | 75,528 | 13,462 |
| Aggregate length of sidings | 2,097 | 1,805 |
| Number of roads | 50 | 48 |
| Main Line—Entire length | 10,230 | 7,953 |
| Double track | 339 | 594 |
| Length in Ill. | 5,080 | 4,814 |
| Branches—Entire length | 4,893 | 4,919 |
| Length in Illinois | 2,028 | 1,944 |

ACCIDENTS.

| | 1875. | 1874. |
|---|---|---|
| Passengers killed | 16 | 16 |
| Passengers injured | 36 | 27 |
| Employes killed | 61 | 71 |
| Employes injured | 350 | 210 |
| Other persons killed | 109 | 129 |
| Other persons injured | 132 | 127 |
| Damages paid for persons killed and injured | | $ 4,839.48 |
| Damages paid for live stock killed | | 71,545.25 |
| Damages paid for property burned by locomotives | | 11,215.74 |

EXPENSES.

| | 1875. | 1874. |
|---|---|---|
| Operating expenses | $65,732,203 | $31,751,129 |
| Operating per mile of road | 4,349 | 3,652 |
| General expenses, including lease of other roads, use of track, taxes | 5,340,459 | 4,435,841 |
| Operating and general expenses | 71,072,665 | 64,869,978 |
| Excess of receipts | 34,681,397 | 30,570,933 |

FREIGHT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total tons of freight carried (entire line) | 28,061,741 |
| Total tons of freight carried (Illinois) | 3,564,145 |

EQUIPMENT.

| | 1875. | 1874. |
|---|---|---|
| Miles of iron rail laid | 7,012 | 11,228 |
| Miles of steel rail laid | 1,314 | 1,397 |
| Number of locomotives | 2,813 | 3,245 |
| Number of passenger cars | 1,244 | 1,275 |
| Number of express and baggage cars | 770 | 591 |
| Number of box-freight and stock cars | 38,765 | 42,157 |
| Number of flat cars | 19,243 | 23,689 |
| Total | 60,022 | 67,712 |

RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES IN ILLINOIS.

| | 1875. | 1874. |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts | $42,960,524 | $44,062,735 |
| Operating expenses | 28,141,819 | 26,813,742 |
| Net receipts | $14,818,706 | $17,248,993 |

TRAIN MILEAGE.

| | 1875. | 1874. |
|---|---|---|
| Passenger trains | $20,231,645 | $18,555,030 |
| Freight and mixed trains | 46,529,177 | 45,577,012 |
| Construction and other trains | 8,870,814 | 6,863,138 |
| Total entire lines | $75,701,636 | $70,995,180 |
| Total Illinois | 29,841,308 | 27,651,467 |
| Persons employed on entire lines | 58,335 | 35,769 |

GROSS RECEIPTS, ENTIRE LINE.

| | 1875. | 1874. |
|---|---|---|
| Passengers | $ 26,992,493 | $23,078,894 |
| Freight | 71,575,533 | 68,026,905 |
| Miscellaneous | 7,049,699 | 5,261,068 |
| Total | $105,943,788 | $96,816,868 |
| Per mile of road | 7,010 | 5,026 |

STOCK AND DEBT.

| | 1875. | 1874. |
|---|---|---|
| Preferred stock | $ 55,154,536 | $ 46,369,894 |
| Common stock | 288,497,497 | 294,456,021 |
| Bonded debt | 269,957,878 | 278,460,332 |
| Floating debts | 12,187,440 | 15,171,792 |
| Total stock and debt | $625,797,351 | $636,453,641 |
| Average stock and debt per mile | $6,971 | |

## MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BOARD OF TRADE COMMITTEE

on Railroad Discriminations met again yesterday morning, Mr. E. B. Stevens in the chair and Mr. W. T. Baker acting as Secretary.

Mr. Ash made a statement regarding discriminations made against Chicago on Nebraska and Iowa business. He had positive information that from several points in Nebraska to the East rates were made from 11 to 11½ cents lower than the tariff rates from Chicago. His statement took up considerable time, but contained no new facts. He will, however, be able to furnish some startling information in a few days.

After an informal discussion of business on hand, the meeting adjourned until half-past 9 o'clock this morning.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

Mr. W. K. Ackerman, Auditor of the Illinois Central, furnishes THE TRIBUNE with the following statement of the earnings of the road during the month of December:

| | In Illinois. | In Iowa. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Freight | $299,561.00 | $121,283.00 | $420,849.00 |
| Passengers | 197,16[illegible].44 | 35,703.25 | 142,863.69 |
| Miscellaneous | 112,[illegible]00.00 | 5,580.00 | 118,380.00 |
| Total | $[illegible],525.44 | $1[illegible]2,571.25 | $[illegible],097.69 |

The total earnings for the corresponding month in 1874 was $680,435.27, thus showing an increase of $1,661.42.

IOWA CENTRAL.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 14.—At a special term of the Circuit Court of the United States, held at this place to-day, Judges Dillon and Lane presiding, the cause of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. the Central Railroad of Iowa et al., was called for final disposition. A petition and a motion, presented by Sage and Cowdry, bondholders, asking to be made parties, and that the decree of last term be modified, were argued at considerable length, and both overruled. Leave was granted to the counsel for Sage and Cowdry to appeal, by filing within thirty days a bond in the sum of $1,600,000 to cover damages and the interest accruing on the bonds. Unless the appeal shall be taken on the above conditions, the road will be sold as provided by a decree of Oct. 5, 1875. The President, J. M. Cate, of Boston, and the Receiver, D. M. Pickering, of Marshalltown, were in attendance.

RAILROAD EXTENSION.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

OREGON, Ill., Jan. 13.—The prospect of the extension north from Sterling of the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad, awakens general enthusiasm at this place. Our people will greet the project warmly. We have fine opportunities for manufacturing, and a road up and down the river will add largely to our material prosperity.

CENTENNIAL FARES.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—The Committee of Railroad Agents has requested the Executive Committee to call a special meeting of the Convention on Feb. 9, at Louisville, to consider the question of a reduction of passenger rates to the Centennial Exposition.

# ROCKFORD.

### The Visit of Baron Osterberg to Rockford—His Proposition Relative to the R. R. I. & St. L. R. R.—The Grand Jury Indict Two Rockford Journalists—The Department Difficulty—The Mayor and the Saloons—Successful Leap-Year Party—Addition to the Library—Drinking Minors—Olla Podrida.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

ROCKFORD, Ill., Jan. 14.—It seems that the Rockford people can see no reason why they should not enjoy the benefit of a railroad that has for many years been a Rockford railroad in name though not in reality. The reception of Baron Osterberg, the agent of the German bondholders of the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railway Company, in Rockford last Saturday, must have been a flattering one to that gentleman. In less than three hours after his arrival, 100 of our best business men, representing a capital of several million dollars, were assembled to greet the Baron. Osterberg is a man of medium height, very black whiskers and curly black hair, a clear, penetrating eye, and his unassuming yet unmistakably earnest manner made quite an impression on those whom he spoke to. In a conversational manner he told the Rockford people that the object of his visit was to gauge their feelings relative to the extension of his road to Rockford. He said that since the road had fallen into German hands

FREIGHT CHARGES WERE VERY MUCH REDUCED,

and that as there were no Directors' capacious pockets to fill, or mortgage to pay, he would warrant a cheaper tariff. They were now carrying freight at a lower figure than other road. A loaded car from Rockford to St. Louis would be $40, only a few dollars more than the present rate to Chicago. The intention of this company is to make the Rockford, Rock Island, and St. Louis an independent paying enterprise. If the Company succeed in gobbling up the Chicago & Pacific Road, they will forthwith complete the link between Sterling and Rockford. It has not yet been decided which *route* they will take. There is one, via Polo, on the west side of Rock River, and the other, starting from Rock Falls, thence on the east side of Rock River to Rockford. This the Committee of seven appointed last Saturday will have to decide. Should Osterberg get the road here at an outlay of $5,000,000, and a debt of $5,000,000, or $25,000 per mile, it will then be vastly cheaper than the other corporation that owes $49,000 per mile, from Chicago to St. Louis, a distance of 404 miles. The German Baron left Rockford very favorably impressed with its size and importance.

TWO ROCKFORD JOURNALISTS INDICTED.

Fred C. Dayton and Louis Manlove, the two editors of the Rockford *Times*, were both indicted by the Grand Jury of Winnebago County last Wednesday for publishing the most disgraceful articles in their paper relative to Edward H. Griggs, in which they denounce him as a "human skunk," etc., for writing the Early-*Times* scandal letters. Mr. Griggs, of course, denies the charge, and took prompt criminal proceedings against these men, that they may have a chance to prove him guilty if they can. Messrs. Dayton and Manlove will be prosecuted under Sec. 177, page 378, Revised Statutes, which provides that "Every person, whether writer or publisher, convicted of libel shall be fined not exceeding $500, or confined in the County Jail not exceeding one year."

UNSETTLED CONDITION OF THE FIRE-DEPARTMENT.

The unsettled condition of the Fire-Department causes some alarm amongst our more timid citizens. Being dissatisfied with an ordinance lately passed by the Council, the different fire-companies met and disbanded, and we now have but fifty bona fide firemen in the city. Next Monday night it is hoped all the new ward hose companies will be organized and put into working order. Hereafter the Council will run the Fire-Department themselves, as they ought to have done years ago.

A HALF-MILE TRACK.

For many years we have felt the want of a good trotting-track in Rockford, as owners of first-class horses will not allow them to trot on a third-of-a-mile track. The Winnebago County Agricultural Society are about to extend the track on the fair-ground to half a mile at the cost of $11,000, which is considered very enterprising of them.

ASSUMING THE LION.

Our excellent Mayor, Mr. Robert H. Tinker, does not often (owing to his excessive modesty) express himself very emphatically except when occasion seems to demand. While firmly believing in the license system, he is not willing to convert Rockford into a city of saloons, and consequently, when the applications for some new saloons were handed in Monday night, he threatened to use the veto power if the Committee granted them. This is the first difference Mr. Tinker has had with the Council.

MINORS ON THE RAGGED EDGE.

The Ordinance Committee have in preparation an ordinance that will punish all minors who attempt to obtain liquor under false pretenses,—that is, by making out they are 21. It is very difficult for saloon-keepers to judge as to the age of their customers, and such an ordinance, it is hoped, will have a wholesome influence.

IMPORTANT ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

Excepting Chicago, Rockford has the best public library in the State of Illinois. Last week several hundred dollars' worth of books were added to its shelves. Among others I observe twenty-four volumes of the Ante-Nicene Library, lately published, and the only English translation of the Fathers in existence. These, with all Swedenborg's works, form a brave and solid array of royal octavos. While they cannot be recommended for light reading, if one wants to know all about matters that nobody knows anything about, now their chance.

LEAP-YEAR PARTY.

Of course, Rockford could not get along without a leap-year party, and so the dear ladies gave the gentlemen a fine treat last night at Metropolitan Hall. Everything went off charmingly, and the ladies acted their part to perfection. They always do.

CORRUPTION OF CHRISTIANITY IN EUROPE.

Dr. Curtis, the Presbyterian divine of this city, who has just returned from a long European tour, last Sunday delivered a telling sermon on the corruption of Christianity forced upon his notice on his late travels. The Doctor is one of those Americans who cannot appreciate Europe.

OLLA PODRIDA.

Prof. Gunning said last Tuesday night in a lecture it was no use trying to make out that white and black men all came from the same parentage any longer. The lecture was delivered in the Second Congregational Church.

The old Fire-Department give a grand ball Jan. 18.

The Spiritual Convention for Northern Illinois convenes here to-day, and will continue in session until Sunday night.

The Niposinks are making arrangements for a grand masquerade ball at Brown's Hall.

Maj. Robert H. Tinker is having the interior of his charming Swiss cottage still further beautified. An Italian artist named Legri has the work in charge. When finished, it will be one of the most beautiful places in the country.

Mr. Alfred I. Manuel, of the Rockford Post-Office, was married last night to a charming South Rockford girl named Mary E. Thayer.

The largest funeral procession ever seen in Rockford followed the remains of Raymond Doyle the other day. There were 173 carriages.

E. H. Griggs, of Chicago, who has been here during the week, returned home again yesterday.

Great interest is felt here relative to the trial of Franc B. Wilkie and Patrick Flynn for conspiracy, which takes place at Boone County Court in a few weeks.

Revival meetings still continue to interest many persons in this city.

Mr. J. V. Dimon, of Creston, Ogle County, has been appointed Route Agent on the Rockford branch of the Chicago & Iowa Railroad.

Maj. J. J. Palmer, the well-known postal clerk on the Galena Railroad, has gone to Florida. Rumor says he is about to be appointed special agent and located in Texas.

The Burns Club held their annual festival at the Holland House on Tuesday evening, Jan. 11.

The Circuit Court opened here Monday. There are only twenty criminal cases.

## A QUEER WILL.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 14.—The will of Timothy Kirby, who died recently, leaving an estate of something over $1,000,000, was taken to the Probate Court yesterday, but, owing to the strange bequests made by the deceased, steps were immediately taken to prevent a probate of the will by Gen. Banning and Donn Piatt. It appears that "Lady Mary Francis," a notorious character of Cuminsville, a suburb of this city, where Kirby resided, claims to have been the wife of the deceased, and is left by the will $50,000. Five bastards, whom the deceased mentions as his adopted children, are placed on an equal footing with his legitimate children, and the latter are made the Trustees, for a period of fifteen years, for the former. Mrs. Fox, another woman, was made a handsome bequest. It seems that the entire estate has been frittered away in this way. Dr. Thomas Wood, who had known the deceased for a number of years, testified in court this morning that the deceased was a monomaniac; that he was infatuated with the woman Francis, and submitted to intolerable abuse from her. Other witnesses to the will, it is presumed, will testify in a similar manner. The will will probably be set aside. The affair causes a great sensation.

### Southern War Secrets Revealed.

*Baltimore Sun.*

A. H. H. Stuart and J. N. Opie, of Augusta County, Virginia, are rival candidates for the Legislature of that State, and made speeches at a political meeting held in Staunton. Among some personal reminiscences related by Mr. Stuart in his speech was one connected with the peace negotiations of the late Confederacy. He read a note from the Hon. Judah P. Benjamin, dated March 25, 1864, asking him to come to Richmond for an interview with President Davis. He went, and was informed by President Davis that the Confederate Congress had voted a secret service fund of $3,000,000 in gold to be used in creating a peace sentiment at the North. After looking over the whole country the President had selected Mr. Stuart as the man for the mission. He was to sail for Nassau and thence for Halifax, and there, from the border of Canada, operate on prominent men. The fund of $3,000,000 was to be at his absolute disposal, and he was not to be required to furnish vouchers for its disbursement. Mr. Stuart declined the tender, and C. C. Clay, of Alabama, and two other gentlemen were appointed. The Greeley correspondence and the "To whom it may concern" of President Lincoln followed this mission."

**The Government of Spain**
has conferred upon Dr. de Jongh the Commandership with the Star, of the order of Isabella la Catolica, and the Commandership of the Order of Charles III., in recognition of his scientific researches into the nature and properties of Cod Liver Oil. Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold in capsuled Imperial half-pints, $1, by all druggists. Sole consignees, Ansar, Hartford & Co., London. Sole agents for the United States, John F. Henry, Curran & Co., New York.

## DEATHS.

PESHALL—At Bishop Court Hotel, Jan. 13, Charles T., only son of Charles J. and Maggie M. Peshall, 9 months and 21 days old.

Funeral from Bishop Court Hotel parlor, Sunday, Jan. 16, at 2 p. m. Services by the Rev. Samuel Fallows. Friends of the family respectfully invited to attend. Carriages to Graceland.

St. Louis, Washington, D. C., and Little Rock papers please copy.

PORTER—The Rev. Dr. DeKoven will preach a memorial sermon on the Rev. E. C. Porter at St. Luke's Church, Racine, to-morrow morning.

HIGGINS—At the residence of her father, No. 3 Thirteenth-place, on Thursday morning, the 13th inst., of hip disease, Emma, eldest daughter of James and Mary Higgins, aged 19 years.

Funeral from family residence on Saturday morning, at 10 a. m., to Jesuit Church, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

FITZPATRICK—At the residence of her parents, No. 335 Twenty-second-st., Jan. 14, at 3 p. m., May, daughter of Sergt. D. and Mrs. B. Fitzpatrick, aged 5 years and 6 months.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HAYNES—On the 14th inst., Michael Haynes, in his 38th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, No. 4 Hayner-st., on Sunday, the 16th inst., at 10 o'clock. Carriages to Calvary.

DILLON—Jan. 14, of consumption, at the residence of his parents, No. 375 Maxwell-st., Cornelius Dillon, aged 19 years 8 months and 24 days.

Funeral from his late residence, Sunday, at 11 o'clock a. m., by carriages to the Holy Family Church, thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

AUCTION SALES.

BY G. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

On Saturday, Jan. 15, at 9:30 o'clock,
10 CRATES W. G. CROCKERY,
100 PKGS. GLASSWARE.
HOUSEHOLD GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Parlor and Office Desks, Show Cases, Carpets, Oil Cloth, 400 Wood Seat Chairs, lot of Office Desks and Fixtures
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

A Full Line of Seasonable
Boots, Shoes & Rubbers
Will be offered at our next Regular Sale
On Wednesday, Jan. 19, at 9:30 a. m.,
To which we invite the attention of buyers.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

By S. DINGEE & CO.,
Auctioneers, 274 and 276 East Madison-st., near the bridge.

THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, a. m.,
As usual, an immense stock of new and second-hand
FURNITURE,
Consisting of Chamber Sets, Parlor Suits, Silver and Plated Ware, Crockery, Glass, and Kitchen Ware, also
General Assortment of Merchandise.
Also the balance of a
CHATTEL MORTGAGE,
Per order of the Mortgagee, comprising Furniture, House Furnishing Goods, Pianos, &c.
BANKRUPT SALE
Of fine B. W. Chamber Sets, Elegant Parlor Suits, Library, Dining, and OFFICE FURNITURE, Oil Paintings, Chromos, and a fine REED ORGAN.

By FRANK PORTER & CO.,
Auctioneers, 170 East Madison-st.

Will be sold at 10 a. m. to-day, a full line of New and Elegant
M. T. CHAMBER SETS,
RICH PARLOR SETS,
Lounges, Office Desks, Wardrobes, M. T. Tables, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Commodes, Easy Chairs, Sofas, Crockery, China, Glass, and Plated Ware.
We shall sell also a large lot of second-hand Furniture, Beds, Bedding, &c., together with a large lot of new and used Carpets.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS, 108 MADISON-ST.
ESTABLISHED JAN. 1856.
TWENTY YEARS AGO
BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR SATURDAY SALE.
SATURDAY, Jan. 15, at 9:30 o'clock.
HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
At Salesroom, 108 East Madison-st.

By J. L. REED & CO.,
177 East Madison-st.
Will sell at Auction, at 192 South Clark-st.
BIBLES, BOOKS, AND CHROMOS,
EVERY DAY THIS MONTH.

CONFECTIONERY.
CANDY CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 lb and upward at 25, 40, 60c per lb. Address orders GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

# LITERATURE.

### Glimpses at Art in Japan The Invention of Printing.

### Gen. Doubleday's Reminiscences of Forts Sumter and Moultrie.

### Germans in Our Revolutionary W ---Plutarch as Known to Shakspeare.

### Sermons from Nature---A Life Jesus for the Young---Japanese Customs.

### Baron Steuben's Military Regulation Grasshopper-Bait for Sardines ---Ocean Cables.

### Pompeiian Excavations---Nordenskiol Siberian Expedition---Exploration of New Guinea.

### Putrefaction in Eggs---A New Spe of Whale---The "American Naturalist" and "Scientific Monthly."

## LITERATURE.

JAPANESE ART.

A GLIMPSE AT THE ART OF JAPAN. By JAMES J SON JARVES, Author of "Art-Studies," "Art-I etc., etc. 12mo., pp. 216. New York: Hu Houghton. Price, $2.50.

There is no class of writers that may n justly be called the apostles of truth than who correctly expound the principles of Among the teachers of theology, there is n purer, severer virtue inculcated than that w is demanded, as the basis of right concep and right action, by the really great illustrat in theory and practice, of the rules that gov genuine Art in its various manifestations. Th are no books in our libraries whose moral in ence is more elevating and impressive than th which have come from Ruskin, Hamerton, T whitt, Jarves, and Viollet-le-Duc. They h treated a special topic, limited, it might supposed, to the very few in a community have a natural or cultivated taste art-works; but, in the elucidation of this ject, they have made themselves universal in plication by demonstrating, with the resist force of solemn fervor, the beauty, the dig bleness, and the noble utility of honesty, neatness, and simplicity in thought and in duct.

All these writers are moved to eloquence the inspiration of their theme. Truth i though couched in the homeliest speech, is majestic and imposing. It will stir and sway mind by the sole might of its inherent grand And when art-writers, like those already c are impelled, by their earnest conviction show what is the good and the true that mus at the foundation of genuine Art as of gen living, they are continually lifted, by their en siasm, to a height whence they deliver thei terances with the authority and the influenc a Pythoness at the Oracle of Apollo. It is impassioned advocacy of the beautiful the good that constitutes the high merit of treatises on Art, and gives th value and an attraction for all readers; for many who may never know anything of pict and sculptures, except as they see them in ture, and for the skilled artist and the noisseur, who apprehend, from practice and servation the manifold forms of beauty can be evoked from marble or thrown upon vas.

The work before us amply verifies the going declarations. It takes for its subject Art of Japan; but while exhibiting, with nute analysis, the phases and peculiariti the esthetic expression of the life and the ing of a curious and unique Oriental natio points out with emphatic directness the ab laws of sincerity, ingenuousness, and fid that form the substructure of the pure A Japan, as of that of Italy and of Greece.

In studying the Art of a people, it is first essary to comprehend their genius. We learn at the outset the dominant traits of character, gathering our knowledge a close acquaintance with the entire of their habits. Thus directing our tion to the inhabitants of Nipon, "Land of Peace," there is opened to view an aspect of human nature that is of gular interest and charm. We behold a p differing remarkably from most other rac their adherence to Nature as it exists a them and speaks within themselves. Their ion, in its generally-prevailing form, con all hopes and fears to the present life, ce their interest upon terrestrial things, and them, as a rational consequence, to accep cheery light-heartedness whatever portion ny has alloted them, and to get the utmost joyment out of it. This unquestioning, u turbed contentment, this perfect reconcili with the decrees of Fate, is an eminent fe in the national disposition.

The close sympathy of the Japanese wi natural world cherishes a spirit of simp while it stimulates the esthetic temper All ranks of the people have a passionate ness for open-air life, and for whatever turesque and beautiful in the landscape. are careful to secure, in the middle of cities, fragments of the wilderness, where N shall dwell unrestrained, and where the have free access at every hour. Their h are so constructed as to admit ample vi the sky and earth; and in the enjoym these they find their chief delight. Depe so much upon outdoor resources for hap they care little for indoor luxury, an content with the fewest and simples pointments requisite for domestic co "Clean mats for beds and seats, wooden pillows, prodigiously uncomforta portable stove, a score or more of lacque porcelain dishes, perhaps a pretty cabinet writing and drawing materials, and the small objects of Art, a musical instrum two, and as many screen paintings,"—the stitute the entire equipment of a Ja dwelling, and satisfy all the wants of its in With such economy and simplicity reg their material needs, even the poorest p has some reserve from a scanty incom which to indulge his taste for Nature, eve and for Art, that is abundant and inexpen

As the normal accompaniment of this p ing love of Nature and Art, a fine, gentle tesy characterizes the entire people. The er classes are exquisitely suave and stat their demeanor, and the lower degre universally simple and winning in their m United to, or rather interpenetrating, the s artless, wholesome temper we have descri a keen sense of humor, that sees and enjo grotesque and ludicrous side of everythi loves to exaggerate it in unsparing yet go tured caricature.

The fine arts—using the term in its significance—do not exist in Japan. architecture, sculpture, nor painting, nobler forms cultivated by civilized n has been produced by this ingenious The physical conditions of their land, typhoons and earthquakes of the most d tive sort are frequent, forbid the erec elevated structures composed of solid ma Edifices designed for permanence are sarily built low, broad, and massive; w ordinary houses are made lightly of still frailer material, and with paper or m titions, in order that they may bend and the storm, or to the throes of the earth, destroyed, can be easily and chea placed. Whatever of architecture, there exhibited in Japan, is tent-like in princip temporary in character. The instinct of lality, which is absent from the spirit a ceptions of the nation, is also wanting illustrations of their building art.

As with architecture, so it is with sc

Doyle the other day. There were 173 carriages.

E. H. Griggs, of Chicago, who has been here during the week, returned home again yesterday.

Great interest is felt here relative to the trial of Franc B. Wilkie and Patrick Flynn for conspiracy, which takes place at Boone County Court in a few weeks.

Revival meetings still continue to interest many persons in this city.

Mr. J. V. Dimon, of Creston, Ogle County, has been appointed Route Agent on the Rockford branch of the Chicago & Iowa Railroad.

Maj. J. J. Palmer, the well-known postal clerk on the Galena Railroad, has gone to Florida. Rumor says he is about to be appointed special agent and located in Texas.

The Burns Club held their annual festival at the Holland House on Tuesday evening, Jan. 25.

The Circuit Court opened here Monday. There are only twenty criminal cases.

### A QUEER WILL.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 14.—The will of Timothy Kirby, who died recently, leaving an estate of something over $1,000,000, was taken to the Probate Court yesterday, but, owing to the strange bequests made by the deceased, steps were immediately taken to prevent a probate of the will by Gen. Banning and Donn Piatt. It appears that "Lady Mary Francis," a notorious character of Cumminsville, a suburb of this city, where Kirby resided, claims to have been the wife of the deceased, and is left by the will $50,000. Five bastards, whom the deceased mentions as his adopted children, are placed on an equal footing with his legitimate children, and the latter are made the Trustees, for a period of fifteen years, for the former. Mrs. Fox, another woman, was made a handsome bequest. It seems that the entire estate has been frittered away in this way. Dr. Thomas Wood, who had known the deceased for a number of years, testified in court this morning that the deceased was a monomaniac; that he was infatuated with the woman Francis, and submitted to intolerable abuse from her. Other witnesses to the will, it is presumed, will testify in a similar manner. The will will probably be set aside. The affair causes a great sensation.

### Southern War Secrets Revealed.

*Baltimore Sun.*

A. H. H. Stuart and J. N. Opie, of Augusta County, Virginia, are rival candidates for the Legislature of that State, and made speeches at a political meeting held in Staunton. Among some personal reminiscences related by Mr. Stuart in his speech was one connected with the peace negotiations of the late Confederacy. He read a note from the Hon. Judah P. Benjamin, dated March 25, 1864, asking him to come to Richmond for an interview with President Davis. He went, and was informed by President Davis that the Confederate Congress had voted a secret service fund of $3,000,000 in gold to be used in creating a peace sentiment at the North. After looking over the whole country the President had selected Mr. Stuart as the man for the mission. He was to sail for Nassau and thence for Halifax, and there, from the border of Canada, operate on prominent men. The fund of $3,000,000 was to be at his absolute disposal, and he was not to be required to furnish vouchers for its disbursement. Mr. Stuart declined the tender, and C. C. Clay, of Alabama, and two other gentlemen were appointed. The Greeley correspondence and the "To whom it may concern" of President Lincoln followed this mission.


**The Government of Spain**

has conferred upon Dr. de Jongh the Commandership with the Star, of the order of Isabella la Catolica, and the Commandership of the Order of Charles III., in recognition of his scientific researches into the nature and properties of Cod Liver Oil. Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold in capsuled Imperial half-pints, $1, by all druggists. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford & Co., London. Sole agents for the United States, John F. Henry, Curran & Co., New York.


### DEATHS.

PESHALL—At Bishop Court Hotel, Jan. 13, Charles T., only son of Charles J. and Maggie M. Peshall, 18 months and 23 days old.

Funeral from Bishop Court Hotel parlor, Sunday, Jan. 16, at 2 p. m. Services by the Rev. Samuel Fallows. Friends of the family respectfully invited to attend. Carriages to Graceland.

St. Louis, Washington, D. C., and Little Rock papers please copy.

PORTER—The Rev. Dr. DeKoven will preach a memorial sermon on the Rev. E. C. Porter at St. Luke's Church, Racine, to-morrow morning.

HIGGINS—At the residence of her father, No. 13 Thirteenth-place, on Thursday morning, the 13th inst., of hip disease, Emma, eldest daughter of James and Mary Higgins, aged 19 years.

Funeral from family residence on Saturday morning, at 10 a. m., to Jesuit Church, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

FITZPATRICK—At the residence of her parents, No. 235 Twenty-second-st., Jan. 14, at 3 p. m., Mary, daughter of Sergt. D. and Mrs. B. Fitzpatrick, aged 7 years and 6 months.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HAYNES—On the 14th inst., Michael Haynes, in the 38th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, No. 4 Haynes-st., on Sunday, the 16th inst., at 10 o'clock. Carriages to Calvary.

DILLON—Jan. 14, of consumption, at the residence of his parents, No. 375 Maxwell-st., Cornelius Dillon, aged 19 years 8 months and 24 days.

Funeral from his late residence, Sunday, at 11 o'clock a. m., by carriages to the Holy Family Church, thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery.


### AUCTION SALES.

**BY G. P. GORE & CO.,**
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

On Saturday, Jan. 15, at 9:30 o'clock,
**10 CRATES W. G. CROCKERY,**
**100 PKGS. GLASSWARE.**
**HOUSEHOLD GOODS**
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Parlor and Office Desks, Show Cases, Carpets, Oil Cloth, 400 Wood Seat Chairs, lot of Office Desks and Fixtures.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

A Full Line of Seasonable
**Boots, Shoes & Rubbers**
Will be offered at our next Regular Sale
On Wednesday, Jan. 19, at 9:30 a. m.,
To which we invite the attention of buyers.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

**By S. DINGEE & CO.,**
Auctioneers, 274 and 276 East Madison-st., near the bridge.

THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, a. m.,
As usual, an immense stock of new and second-hand
**FURNITURE,**
Consisting of Chamber Sets, Parlor Suits, Silver and Plated Ware, Crockery, Glass, and Kitchen Ware, and a
**General Assortment of Merchandise.**
Also the balance of a
**CHATTEL MORTGAGE,**
Per order of the Mortgagee, comprising Furniture, House Furnishing Goods, Pianos, &c.
**BANKRUPT SALE**
Of fine B. W. Chamber Sets, Elegant Parlor Suits, Library, Dining, and OFFICE FURNITURE, Oil Paintings, Chromos, and a fine REED ORGAN.

**By FRANK PORTER & CO.,**
Auctioneers, 170 East Madison-st.

Will be sold at 10 a. m. to-day, a full line of New and Elegant
**M. T. CHAMBER SETS,**
**RICH PARLOR SETS,**
Lounges, Office Desks, Wardrobes, M. T. Tables, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Commodes, Easy Chairs, Sofas, Crockery, China, Glass, and Plated Ware.
We shall sell also a large lot of second-hand Furniture, Beds, Bedding, &c., together with a large lot of new and used Carpets.

**WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,**
AUCTIONEERS, 108 MADISON-ST.
ESTABLISHED JAN. 1856.
**TWENTY YEARS AGO**
BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR SATURDAY SALE,
SATURDAY, Jan. 15, at 9:30 o'clock.
**HOUSEHOLD GOODS,**
At Salesroom, 108 East Madison-st.

**By J. L. REED & CO.,**
177 East Madison-st.
Will sell at Auction, at 192 South Clark-st.
**BIBLES, BOOKS, AND CHROMOS,**
EVERY DAY THIS MONTH.

**CONFECTIONERY.**
**CANDY** CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 lb and upward at 25, 40, 60c per lb. Address orders GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.




# LITERATURE.

## Glimpses at Art in Japan---The Invention of Printing.

## Gen. Doubleday's Reminiscences of Forts Sumter and Moultrie.

## Germans in Our Revolutionary War---Plutarch as Known to Shakspeare.

## Sermons from Nature---A Life of Jesus for the Young---Japanese Customs.

## Baron Steuben's Military Regulations---Grasshopper-Bait for Sardines---Ocean Cables.

## Pompeiian Excavations---Nordenskiold's Siberian Expedition---Exploration of New Guinea.

## Putrefaction in Eggs---A New Species of Whale---The "American Naturalist" and "Scientific Monthly."

## LITERATURE.

### JAPANESE ART.

A GLIMPSE AT THE ART OF JAPAN. By JAMES JACKSON JARVES, Author of "Art-Studies," "Art-Idea," etc., etc. 12mo., pp. 216. New York: Hurd & Houghton. Price, $2.50.

There is no class of writers that may more justly be called the apostles of truth than they who correctly expound the principles of Art. Among the teachers of theology, there is not a purer, severer virtue inculcated than that which is demanded, as the basis of right conception and right action, by the really great illustrators, in theory and practice, of the rules that govern genuine Art in its various manifestations. There are no books in our libraries whose moral influence is more elevating and impressive than those which have come from Ruskin, Hamerton, Tyrwhitt, Jarves, and Viollet-le-Duc. They have treated a special topic, limited, it might be supposed, to the very few in a community who have a natural or cultivated taste for art-works; but, in the elucidation of this subject, they have made themselves universal in application by demonstrating, with the resistless force of solemn fervor, the beauty, the desirableness, and the noble utility of honesty, earnestness, and simplicity in thought and in conduct.

All these writers are moved to eloquence by the inspiration of their theme. Truth itself, though couched in the homeliest speech, is ever majestic and imposing. It will stir and sway the mind by the sole might of its inherent grandeur. And when art-writers, like those already cited, are impelled, by their earnest convictions, to show what is the good and the true that must lie at the foundation of genuine Art as of genuine living, they are continually lifted, by their enthusiasm, to a height whence they deliver their utterances with the authority and the influence of a Pythoness at the Oracle of Apollo. It is this impassioned advocacy of the beautiful and the good that constitutes the highest merit of treatises on Art, and gives them a value and an attraction for all readers; for the many who may never know anything of pictures and sculptures, except as they see them in Nature, and for the skilled artist and the connoisseur, who apprehend, from practice and observation the manifold forms of beauty that can be evoked from marble or thrown upon canvas.

The work before us amply verifies the foregoing declarations. It takes for its subject the Art of Japan; but while exhibiting, with minute analysis, the phases and peculiarities of the esthetic expression of the life and the feeling of a curious and unique Oriental nation, it points out with emphatic directness the abiding laws of sincerity, ingenuousness, and fidelity, that form the substructure of the pure Art of Japan, as of that of Italy and of Greece.

In studying the Art of a people, it is first necessary to comprehend their genius. We must learn at the outset the dominant traits of their character, gathering our knowledge from a close acquaintance with the entire range of their habits. Thus directing our attention to the inhabitants of Nipon, the "Land of Peace," there is opened to our view an aspect of human nature that is of singular interest and charm. We behold a people differing remarkably from most other races in their adherence to Nature as it exists around them and speaks within themselves. Their religion, in its generally-prevailing form, confining all hopes and fears to the present life, centres their interest upon terrestrial things, and leads them, as a rational consequence, to accept with cheery light-heartedness whatever portion Destiny has alloted them, and to get the utmost enjoyment out of it. This unquestioning, undisturbed contentment, this perfect reconciliation with the decrees of Fate, is an eminent feature in the national disposition.

The close sympathy of the Japanese with the natural world cherishes a spirit of simplicity, while it stimulates the esthetic temperament. All ranks of the people have a passionate fondness for open-air life, and for whatever is picturesque and beautiful in the landscape. They are careful to secure, in the middle of their cities, fragments of the wilderness, where Nature shall dwell unrestrained, and where they can have free access at every hour. Their houses are so constructed as to admit ample views of the sky and earth; and in the enjoyment of these they find their chief delight. Depending so much upon outdoor resources for happiness, they care little for indoor luxury, and are content with the fewest and simplest appointments requisite for domestic comfort. "Clean mats for beds and seats, a few wooden pillows, prodigiously uncomfortable, a portable stove, a score or more of lacquer and porcelain dishes, perhaps a pretty cabinet to hold writing and drawing materials, and their few small objects of Art, a musical instrument or two, and as many screen paintings,"—these constitute the entire equipment of a Japanese dwelling, and satisfy all the wants of its inmates. With such economy and simplicity regulating their material needs, even the poorest peasant has some reserve from a scanty income with which to indulge his taste for Nature, ever near, and for Art, that is abundant and inexpensive.

As the normal accompaniment of this pervading love of Nature and Art, a fine, gentle courtesy characterizes the entire people. The higher classes are exquisitely suave and stately in their demeanor, and the lower degrees are universally simple and winning in their manners. United to, or rather interpenetrating, the sunny, artless, wholesome temper we have described, is a keen sense of humor, that sees and enjoys the grotesque and ludicrous side of everything, and loves to exaggerate it in unsparing yet good-natured caricature.

The fine arts—using the term in its highest significance—do not exist in Japan. Neither architecture, sculpture, nor painting, in the nobler forms cultivated by civilized nations, has been produced by this ingenious people. The physical conditions of their land, where typhoons and earthquakes of the most destructive sort are frequent, forbid the erection of elevated structures composed of solid materials. Edifices designed for permanence are necessary built low, broad, and massive; while all ordinary houses are made lightly of wood, or still frailer material, and with paper or mat partitions, in order that they may bend and yield to the storm, or to the throes of the earth, and, if destroyed, can be easily and cheaply replaced. Whatever of architecture, therefore, is exhibited in Japan, is tent-like in principle and temporary in character. The instinct of immortality, which is absent from the spirit and conceptions of the nation, is also wanting in the illustrations of their building art.

As with architecture, so it is with sculpture. We may not look for examples in this department of Art that answer the demands of our rigid schools. The Japanese artist is ignorant of anatomy. It is a desecration for him to touch a dead body; hence he has no exact knowledge of the structure of the human frame, and does not attempt to render its proportions and contour correctly. There is no true effort at modeling visible in either statuary or pictures. The figures in the latter are flat, shadowless, angular, and sharp in outline; yet, in these as in the ivory carvings, in the wooden and bronze statues, and in the large images of the Japanese divinities, there is secured an admirable expression of either action or repose, and the characteristics aimed to be represented are excellently given.

With all else that must be excluded from our expectations of Japanese art, easel-paintings are also to be reckoned. Nothing of the kind is found among their art-productions. Pictures in frames are never seen in their interiors. Instead of these, they have, first of all, broad views of pleasing landscapes through open doors and apertures contrived for the purpose; and, to suggest Nature when she is unattainable, panoramic scenes, painted on screens or on scrolls, hung on the walls, and isolated bits of drawing and coloring, decorating their sparse articles of furniture, their books, and their ornaments. These specimens of work with the brush, though utterly opposed, in most of their qualities, to the schools of painting that have been inherited by modern nations from Greece and Italy, have, nevertheless, traits that, carefully studied, call forth hearty admiration. They show wonderfully-skillful handicraft, a truthful appreciation of Nature, and a free and easy execution. "The chief effort is to make the motive tell its tale in the most direct, emphatic manner, with the smallest display of technical labor."

The esthetic temperament of the nation, remarks Mr. Jarves, is most subtly felt in its use of color. "The Orientals solve problems of color which, with our enfeebled senses, we never dare consider. They distill, as it were, delicate new tints from Nature's gifts, which are the despair of European chemical science, and which we can only liken to happy functional expressions of esthetic temperament in the objects themselves, as the sun glorifies the clear sky, according to its season and position in the heavens." The finest paintings of the best era of Japanese art are, says Mr. Jarves, later, "color-eloquent throughout, and sense-exciting as is a passionate overture to a grand opera,—every detail indicating an esthetic fondness for brightest tints."

But it is in the decorative arts that the Japanese particularly excel, and here they are almost without a rival. Every article in their service, however common, is so constructed as to attract attention, first, to some quality of grace or beauty that adorns it; and, secondly, to the particular use it is intended to answer. Even the meanest object "is quite sure to have about it some slight suggestion of ornament, some dainty touch of an esthetic finger, which gives it an air of good breeding, and, like the trained politeness of the Latin peasant, or the Japanese, too, for that matter, raises it to the higher level of an intellectual as well as material recognition. This comes of the perfect knowledge of where utility ends and decoration begins, their reciprocal virtues and duties, and skill in uniting them."

"The Japanese artisan takes delight and pride in his work, and spares no pains to make it absolutely perfect in fabrication, convenience, and finish. In the social scale he ranks above the merchant and trader, for he creates what they but sell. Considering the diligence, fidelity, dextrous manipulation, and esthetic taste exhibited by artists and artisans, we may all the more profitably dwell," says Mr. Jarves, "on the best Japanese examples of the happy combination of an unrivaled sensitiveness and minutest delicacy of subtlest manipulation; in their directness, firmness, and minuteness of touch, stroke, and outline; on their high and low harmonies and contrasts of color; on their inventive daring and variety of designs and composition; their thorough and masterly handwork, wedded to a vivid truthfulness of artistic and esthetic characterization,—giving this last, albeit it should have the place of honor."

The epochs during which the Art of Japan has flourished with the most vigor correspond, quite singularly, with the European. The first era is contemporary with the ancient dynasty of the Mikados; and the second, answering to the period of our Renaissance, is identified with the reign of the Shogoons, and embraces the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries. Since the death of the Emperor Taiko-Samo, in 1591, there has been a slow and steady decadence; and Mr. Jarves predicts a not distant extinction of the genuine indigenous art of the nation. With the restoration of the Mikados, the ideas and habits on which was founded the Art nourished by the Shogoons have been overturned, and, to complete the revolution, foreigners have introduced a commercial spirit that is fatal to the practice of all true Art.

To illustrate the Japanese system of design, Mr. Jarves has accompanied his work with reproductions in photo-lithography of characteristic drawings, representing the best periods of Japanese Art. They lack the charm of color which is so important an element in the effect of the originals; still they give a just idea, as far as it is carried, of the motive and the treatment that distinguish the finest examples of Japanese painting.

### PRINTING.

THE INVENTION OF PRINTING: A COLLECTION OF FACTS AND OPINIONS DESCRIPTIVE OF EARLY PRINTS AND PLAYING CARDS, THE BLOCK-BOOKS OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY, THE LEGEND OF LOURENS JANSZOON COSTER OF HAARLEM, AND THE WORK OF JOHN GUTENBERG AND HIS ASSOCIATES. Illustrated with Fac-Similes of Early Types and Wood-Cuts. By THEODORE L. DE VINNE. New York: Francis Hart & Co., 12 and 14 College place. 1876. Part I.

Sotheby declares that "Printing, while it records the birth of every other invention, is silent in regard to its own,"—a fact which has led to innumerable controversies among bibliographers. The management of these controversies has made repulsive a subject which of itself would be intrinsically attractive. "The history of the invention of Printing has been written to please national pride. German authors assert the claims of Gutenberg, and discredit traditions about Coster. Dutch authors insist on the priority of Coster, and charge Gutenberg with stealing the invention. The quarrel has spread. English and French authors, who had no national prejudices to gratify, and who should have considered the question without passion, have wrangled over the subject with all the bitterness of Germans or Hollanders." To render the controversies still less instructive, they have been carried on by bibliographers, who lacked the necessary technical skill to properly describe the construction and appearance of early types and the usages of early printers, and who affected to sneer at the attempts of printers themselves to shed any light upon the subject. Then, most of the books upon the subject were in a dead language, which sealed them to the general reader. "The history of printing was but history in fragments."

The first attempt to give a complete and connected history of Printing was made by the eminent printer, August Bernard, who, in 1853, published at Paris a disquisition entitled *De l'Origine et des Debuts de l'Imprimerie en Europe*. Mr. De Vinne, as he informs us in his preface, was so impressed with the value of M. Bernard's work, that he began a translation of it for the benefit of English readers. While thus engaged, he had occasion to consult many of that writer's authorities, and finally began an entirely new book upon a plan original with himself, and which, we predict, will be the most complete yet published on this subject. It will be issued in five parts, of about 108 pages each. The first of these is before us.

Mr. De Vinne starts out with a chapter upon the "Different Methods of Printing," which he classes as steel-plate or copper-plate, lithography, typography, and xylography. The clearest and most succinct description possible is given of each process, so that "he who runs may read." Of course, in point of usefulness, he awards the palm to typography, which alone, in the common acceptation of the term, is the art of Printing.

The second chapter is devoted to "Antique Methods of Impression, and Their Failure." Though it can hardly be said to contain anything new, this chapter is necessary to the sequence of the work, and is very interesting.

The third chapter—"The Key to the Invention of Typography"—is devoted to the mysteries and niceties of type-founding, in which our author's technical knowledge, close observation, and lucidity of expression are conspicuously displayed. He disagrees with the self-glorifying idea possessed by the average members of the craft, that to the printer belongs the glory of the "art preservative," and awards it to the founder. He says:

> Although it is clearly understood, by all persons who have a practical knowledge of the subject, that practical types can be made only by casting, many popular books repeat the old story that the first typographic books were printed with types which had been cut by hand out of wood or metal. Whether the mechanics of the Middle Ages could have done what modern mechanics cannot do,—cut types with bodies of satisfactory accuracy,—need not now be considered. The stories about hand-made types,—about types that were sawed out of wood-blocks,—about types that were cut out of wooden rods, and skewered together with iron wires,—about types that were engraved on the ends of cubes of metal,—will be examined at greater length on an advanced page. Even if these doubtful stories were verified, it would still remain to be proved that the cut types had advantages over letters engraved on wood. It would be difficult to give reasons for their introduction. Books composed with cut types could not be neatly printed; they would be inferior to good manuscripts in appearance, but not inferior in price. Cut types were as impracticable in the infancy of the art as they are now. There is no trustworthy evidence that they were ever used for any other purpose than that of experiment.
>
> Every method for making merchantable types, save that of casting, is a failure. Typography would be a great failure if its types were not cast by scientific methods. This understood, we can see that the most meritorious feature in the invention does not belong to him who first thought of the advantages of types, nor even to him who first made them by impracticable methods. Its honors are really due to the man to whose sagacity and patience in experiment we are indebted for the type-mold, for he was the first to make types which could be used with advantage.

The fourth chapter is devoted to "The Image-Prints of the Fifteenth Century," and the fifth to "Printed and Stenciled Playing-Cards"; in both of which are given interesting arrays of facts, many of which will be new to the general reader, and all of them bearing upon the question of the origin of Printing.

Mr. De Vinne is never dull or prosy. His statements are clear, concise, and to the point; while his conscientious painstaking in the pursuit of knowledge entitles him to the full confidence of his readers. In this connection, we may state that at one time he had 200 or more pages of his book in stereotype, when, receiving a hint of something he had overlooked, he began investigation in a new direction, developing facts before hidden in musty and out-of-the-way records, and which now go to form the beautiful and complete work he is offering his readers. He is performing an inestimable service to the cause of letters.

The book is elegantly printed on old-style laid paper, in keeping with the subject of which it treats, and in contrast with the glossy papers of most modern books. It is copiously illustrated by the photo-engraving process,—one of the first successful applications of the process to the illustration of books,—presenting numerous fac-similes of ancient printing. It will be not only indispensable in the library of every thoughtful reader and bibliophile, but an ornament as well.

### FORTS SUMTER AND MOULTRIE.

REMINISCENCES OF FORTS SUMTER AND MOULTRIE, IN 1860-'61. By ABNER DOUBLEDAY, Brevet Major-General, U. S. A. 12mo., pp. 184. New York: Harper & Brothers. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Price, $1.

No event that occurred during the late War of the Rebellion so thrilled the heart of our nation as the seizure of Fort Sumter, at which the first shot was fired that inaugurated the long and bloody strife between the Union and the Southern Confederacy. Many versions of the stratagem by which the fort was wrested from the hands of the Rebels by Maj. Anderson, of the hardships of the little band that bravely held the place for four months, and of its final bombardment and surrender, have been repeated to the public; but we have now a detailed and veracious account from one of the leading actors in the drama which will be read with lively interest, and may be accepted as trustworthy. It is written with immense spirit, and, every now and then, the sparks fly as the author hits some point in the narration where the Rebels were particularly aggressive, or the Union men were weak and undecided. Gen. Doubleday is a man of warm impulses, as well as of prompt action and intense loyalty; and, when he reviews the course of the men on either side who are responsible for the capture of Fort Sumter, he speaks in terms that are forcible, and yet evidently impartial.

Although awarding Maj. Anderson full praise for the merits which characterized him as a man and a soldier, Gen. Doubleday does not hesitate to show where his sympathies with the South and with the institution of Slavery constrained him to inaction in many instances where an exercise of his lawful powers would have done good execution in subduing the spirit of the enemy, and sustaining the authority of the Government. The final loss of the fort might have been avoided, in the opinion of Gen. Doubleday, had Maj. Anderson been stirred by a due degree of indignation against the party which was resolved upon the dismemberment of the nation.

There are several places in the narrative where the interest becomes exciting; and this, which describes the evacuation of Fort Moultrie and the occupation of Fort Sumter, is worth extracting. The event occurred on the evening of the 26th of December, 1860; and, on the announcement of his intended maneuvre, Maj. Anderson allowed officers and men just twenty minutes in which to prepare for departure:

> I first went to the barracks [writes General (then Captain) Doubleday], formed my company, inspected it, and saw that each man was properly armed and equipped. This left me ten minutes to spare. I dashed over to my quarters; told my wife to get ready to leave immediately; and, as the fighting would probably commence in a few minutes, I advised her to take refuge with some families outside, and get behind the sand-hills as soon as possible, to avoid the shot. She hastily threw her wearing-apparel into her trunks, and I called two men to put her baggage outside the main gate. I then accompanied her there, and we took a sad and hasty leave of each other, for neither knew when or where we would meet again. As soon as this was accomplished, I strapped on my revolver, tied a blanket across my shoulders, and reported to Maj. Anderson that my men were in readiness to move. . . .
>
> We passed out of the main gates, and silently made our way for above a quarter of a mile to a spot where the boats were hidden by an irregular pile of rocks, which originally formed part of the sea-wall. There was not a single human being in sight as we marched to the rendezvous, and we had the extraordinary good luck to be wholly unobserved. We found several boats awaiting us, under charge of two engineer officers,—Lieuts. Snyder and Meade. They and their crews were crouched down behind the rocks to escape observation. In a low tone they pointed out to me the boats intended for my company, and then pushed out rapidly to return to the forts. Noticing that one of the guard-boats was approaching, they made a wide circuit to avoid it. I hoped there would be time for my party to cross before the steamer could overhaul us; but as, among my men, there were a number of unskilled oarsmen, we made but slow progress, and it soon became evident that we would be overtaken in mid-channel. It was after sunset, and the twilight had deepened, so that there was a fair chance for us to escape. While the steamer was yet afar off, I took off my cap, and threw open my coat to conceal the buttons. I also made the men take off their coats, and use them to cover up their muskets, which were lying alongside the rowlocks. I hoped in this way that we might pass for a party of laborers returning to the fort. The paddle-wheels stopped within a hundred yards of us; but, to our great relief, after a slight scrutiny, the steamer kept on its way. In the meantime, our men redoubled their efforts, and we soon arrived at our destination. As we ascended the steps of the wharf, crowds of workmen rushed out to meet us, most of them wearing secession emblems. One or two Union men among them cheered lustily; but the majority called out, angrily, "What are these soldiers doing here?" I at once formed my men, charged bayonets, drove the tumultuous mass inside the fort, and seized the guard-room, which commanded the main entrance. I then placed sentinels to prevent the crowd from encroaching on us. As soon as we had disembarked, the boats were sent back for Seymour's company. The Major landed soon after, in one of the engineer boats, which had coasted along to avoid the steamer. Seymour's men arrived in safety, followed soon after by the remaining detachments, which had been left behind as a rear-guard. The latter, however, ran a good deal of risk, for, in the dark, it passed almost under the bow of the guard-boat, Nina. The whole movement was successful beyond our most sanguine expectations, and we were highly elated.
>
> The following day [continues the writer] Maj. Anderson, who was a very religious man, thought it best to give some solemnity to our occupation of Fort Sumter, by formally raising the flag at noon, with prayer and military ceremonies. The band played "The Star-Spangled Banner," the troops presented arms, and our Chaplain, the Rev. Matthias Harris, offered up a fervent supplication, invoking the blessing of Heaven upon our small command and the cause we represented. Three cheers were then given for the flag, and the troops were dismissed.

### GERMANS IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

THE GERMAN ELEMENT IN THE WAR OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE. By GEORGE WASHINGTON GREENE, LL. D., Author of "The Life of Maj.-Gen. Nathaniel Greene," etc., etc. 12mo., pp. 211. New York: Hurd & Houghton. Price, $1.50.

A prolific and useful outgrowth of this Centennial year in the life of our country is the fresh and revised publication of the various leaves and chapters constituting the history of the American Colonies and the American Revolution. Amid the stirring events of the past half-century, we have been so busy making history that few could stop and read attentively that which was enacted by older generations; hence, although our political existence dates from the contest for our independence, and its prominent incidents are generally familiar, its minor circumstances have been gradually vanishing from sight in the receding distance, together with much of the interesting experience of the early colonists. These are now being revived again, and presented with large additions of fresh facts, and in a stronger light, by writers who are able to take advantage of the researches of scholars and critics in the field of American history.

In his preface to the volume before us, Dr. Greene relates an anecdote that occurred in an elegant Parisian salon in the first decade of the current century: A company of authors and artists were discussing the question as to which event in modern history would furnish the best material for an epic poem. During the prolonged and animated conversation that ensued, eloquent advocates sustained the claims to preeminence of the French Revolution and the Thirty Years' War; but finally all, with one accord, accepted the decision that the war in which America battled for her freedom was the most heroic of all. When foreigners find so much to arouse the highest emotions in the narration of our slow, hard struggle for liberty, we should feel that, in every passage, there is food for profitable consideration.

The contents of Dr. Greene's book comprise sketches of the brave soldiers, Baron Von Steuben and Gen. John DeKalb, who so generously assisted the American leaders in their conduct of the Revolution, together with an account of the German mercenaries whose lives were sold by their sovereigns to be spent in the effort of England to subdue her rebellious dependencies. The chapters are founded on the monographs of Dr. Friedrich Kapp, who made special studies in the history of the Germans in America, and especially of those whose names are distinguished in the records of the American Revolution. Dr. Greene has delineated his subjects in a forcible and picturesque style that will engage the interest of his readers.

### PLUTARCH AS KNOWN TO SHAKSPEARE.

SHAKSPEARE'S PLUTARCH: BEING A SELECTION FROM THE LIVES IN NORTH'S PLUTARCH WHICH ILLUSTRATE SHAKSPEARE'S PLAYS. Edited, with a Preface, Notes, Index of Names, and Glossarial Index, by the Rev. WALTER W. SHEATS, M. A., Formerly of Christ's College, Cambridge. 12mo., pp. 332. London: Macmillan & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Price, $2.50.

In 1579, Sir Thomas North, second son of Edward, Lord North, produced an English translation of Plutarch's Lives. It was not made from the Latin text, but from a French version by Jacques Amiot, Bishop of Auxerre. The book enjoyed a large popularity, and new editions were issued at intervals until late in the seventeenth century. The work was, after this, displaced by newer and superior translations, and has now long been out of print, and generally forgotten.

But a peculiar interest attaches to this antiquated version because it was the one from which Shakspeare made his studies of Roman character. From it he not only derived his conceptions of Julius Cæsar, Antony, Brutus, and others of their countrymen whom he brought upon his stage, but he borrowed from it certain phrasings and turns of expression. In this day of active Shakspearean criticism, it is appropriate that the book should be revived for the benefit of the increasing class who feel a lively curiosity in all matters that pertain to the life or works of the great dramatist.

The text of the present edition is based upon that of 1612, and has been collated with the edition of 1631,—the variations between the two being recorded in notes. Mr. Sheats chose to reproduce this edition chiefly because it is supposed, on excellent evidence, to be the one which Shakspeare principally used. The volume includes the lives of Coriolanus, Julius Cæsar, Brutus, Antony, and Augustus, and extracts from the lives of Theseus and Alcibiades.

### SERMONS FROM NATURE.

THE SABBATH OF THE FIELDS: BEING A SEQUEL TO "BIBLE-TEACHINGS IN NATURE." By the Rev. HUGH MACMILLAN, LL.D., F. R. S. E., Author of "First Forms of Vegetation," etc. 12mo., pp. 358. London: Macmillan & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Price, $2.

The author of this book of sermons is known in England as an expert naturalist, an eloquent writer, and an earnest divine in the Established Church. His spirit is so imbued with the love of Nature, and he is so versed in the facts of her history, that all his discourses, delivered from the pulpit, or directly from the study, are full of illustrations taken from that wonderful book whose illuminated pages are crowded with pictures and poems which never repeat themselves, and are ever beyond imitation or description by man.

The names of these sermons—which are more properly esthetical studies—indicate the prolific fancy of the writer, as also the subjects which are particularly treated. Here are some of their titles: Feeding Among the Lilies; The Heruweb-Fluh; Cuckoo; Neuter Flowers; Bracts; The Prophecies of the Ferns; A Harvest-Miracle; and The Fall of the Leaf. In every dissertation, the speaker, from instinct as well as principle, takes care to lift the thoughts of his hearers reverently "through Nature up to Nature's God."

### A LIFE OF JESUS FOR THE YOUNG.

JESUS OF NAZARETH: HIS LIFE FOR THE YOUNG. By JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, D. D. Illustrated. 12mo., pp. 438. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co.

"The sweet story of old," that has been told over and over endlessly during the past 1800 years, is here repeated afresh, with the graphic force which characterizes Dr. Thompson's delineations. The narrative is intended for young readers ranging in years from 12 to 20, and is invested with every attraction that the writer can draw from his unusually rich resources. Dr. Thompson's familiarity with Bible-lands enables him to describe Oriental scenes and manners with the vividness of an eye-witness; and this advantage, together with his intimate acquaintance with sacred lore, gives to his portrait of Jesus much of the reality and impressiveness of life.

### BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE HORN OF PLENTY OF HOME-POEMS AND HOME-PICTURES. With New Poems by LOUISA M. ALCOTT, alias MULOCH, etc., etc. Preface by SOPHIE MAY, and 100 Illustrations. Sq. 12mo., pp. 190. Boston: William F. Gill & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Price, $4.50.

GOLDEN TREASURES OF POETRY, ROMANCE, AND ART. By Eminent Poets, Novelists, and Essayists. Illustrated. Sq. 12mo., pp. 351. Boston: William F. Gill & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Price, $3.

GOD AND THE BIBLE: A REVIEW OF OBJECTIONS TO "LITERATURE AND DOGMA." By MATTHEW ARNOLD, D. C. L., Formerly Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford and Fellow of Oriel College. 16mo. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co.

LAKESIDE LIBRARY, No. 30. SERMONS OUT OF CHURCH. By Miss MULOCH. Chicago: Donnelly, Loyd & Co. Price, 10 cents.

### PERIODICALS RECEIVED.

*Chicago Medical Journal and Examiner.* Published monthly. Editor, William H. Byford, A. M., M. D. Chicago: W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co.

*American Bookseller* for Jan. 1 (American News Company, New York).

*Scientific Monthly* for December (E. H. Fitch, Toledo, O.).

*Western* for January (*Western* Publishing Association, St. Louis).

*Normal Mirror*, No. 9 (Valparaiso, Ind.).

## FAMILIAR TALK.

### BARON STEUBEN AND HIS "REGULATIONS."

When Baron Von Steuben entered upon the office of Inspector-General of the American army, in 1777, he found no manual of tactics accepted as a general standard, or, indeed, that was adapted to the drill of a mass of undisciplined men, who must be placed in the shortest possible time in a condition to take the field, and do effective service with the gun and bayonet. The whole military bibliography of the period, as described in a foot-note in Greene's life of Steuben, comprised Bland (the newest edition); an Essay on the Art of War; Instructions for Officers; The Partisan; and a New System of Military Discipline by a General Officer, published by R. Aitkin, printer and bookseller, 1776, "with an appendix containing nine sections of 'rules, maxims, etc.,' some of the most brilliant of which are: 'Nothing but principle can conduct a man through life;' 'Bad habits are more difficult to correct than prevent;' 'The mind must be prepared before it can receive;' etc., etc."

A year of hard labor was expended by Steuben in bringing the army under his supervision into a tolerable state of organization. He began by drilling single companies of raw recruits in the elementary work of bearing arms, marching, forming in a column, deploying, etc. As soon as they had acquired a suitable degree of proficiency in these simple exercises, they were trained in battalions and regiments to execute the grand maneuvres of the army; and thus the slow work of making soldiers out of civilians painfully progressed. But officers needed instruction quite as much as the soldiers under them. Every Colonel and nearly every Captain had a system of tactics of his own, the only point of agreement appearing to be that all marched their men in Indian file. In order to remedy this great defect, and secure a uniform routine of drill, Steuben resolved to prepare a manual of regulations that should be regarded as definite authority throughout the army.

In 1779 he set himself to the task, and, with the assistance of several of his most skilled officers, soon completed the volume long after known as "Steuben's Regulations," or the "Blue Book." He had previously secured the sanction of Washington; and, when the first part of his work was done, Congress resolved to accept and print it. But it proved a much easier job to write the book than to get it published. "There were but two copperplate printers in Philadelphia," relates Dr. Greene, from whom we have the story, "and one of them so bad that it was found necessary to throw away above 600 prints. Only one binder was employed; and, although a good one, the attractions of privateering were so great that neither he nor the printer could keep men enough together to do half the work they were called upon to do. Steuben was anxious to have two copies nicely bound,—one for the Commander-in-Chief, and one for the French Minister; but, in the whole city, there was not gold leaf enough to gild them. His temper failed him more than once; but, fortunately, the men he had chiefly to do with . . . admired and loved him too much to take offense at his sallies."

Steuben was capable of accomplishing an immeasurable amount of what has been called "tall swearing," and his greatest achievements in this line were probably performed as his book was going through the press. While engaged in drilling or inspecting a regiment, we learn from his biographer that "It took little to move Steuben's anger; undue delay, misplaced hesitation, were sure to do it, and out came a storm of oaths, German first, then French, and then both ludicrously mingled; and, when the stock was exhausted, turning to his Aid, he would say, 'My dear Walker, or my dear Duponceau, come and swear for me in English; these fellows will not do what I bid them.' A smile would steal silently over the faces of the men, and the movement be carefully studied until it was accurately executed."

At last, however, an edition of "Steuben's Regulations" was ready for distribution, and copies were sent to the Governors of States, and dispersed throughout the army. In his system of tactics, Steuben first introduced into the military service the use of light infantry. The Americans had learned from the Indians to fight in loose bodies, each man handling his musket as best suited himself and the moment. Steuben perceived the advantage to the main army of corps of such skirmishers, and accordingly provided them with a discipline of their own. Frederick of Germany quickly adopted the improvement in the organization of his armies, and soon after the light infantry became an important arm of every military force in Europe.

### JAPANESE CUSTOMS.

The stranger in Japan, making hasty observations, in the course of his travel, upon the novel and surprising customs of a most peculiar people, might easily infer that a low condition of morality existed among them. The working classes, when busy at their labors, dispense with all superfluous apparel, and, in a half-nude state, are seen in the fields, thoroughfares, and public places, without reproof or remark. In summer, the mats and screens that intercept the air are put aside in the houses, and the interior is freely open to the view of the outside world. The passer-by may inspect without reserve the movements of family life there frankly exposed. With entire indifference to the curious eye that may regard them, the women go through the round of their various domestic duties in full sight of the public, and uncovered to the waist. They do not hesitate even to perform their ablutions and the operations of the toilet in the presence, as it were, of the outer world. The men of the household who are resting from their toil, within doors as we should say, may also be seen reclining at their ease in the same condition of undress.

Yet this habit of careless nudity and of unconscious publicity does not proceed from a lax morality. The human figure stripped of clothing suggests to the Japanese no more idea of immodesty than does the undressed animal. Mr. Mitford relates, in his "Tales of Old Japan," that, when informed that Europeans considered it indecent for men and women to wash together, a Japanese gentleman observed, in reply, "But these Westerns have such prurient minds." "He might have added also," remarks Mr. Jarves, in repeating the anecdote, "that, when they were masked, men and women were allowed in our balls to mingle freely together, scarcely more clad as regards the latter sex than when at their toilets, and certainly with greater libidinous provocation." It is said that, when Japan was first open to European intercourse, the beautiful wife of a foreign official being present at some festival, a Japanese gentleman of high rank approached her, and, in a spirit of pure admiration, remarked, "How handsome you are! I should like to see you naked!" But the startling words were addressed to the lady as they would have been spoken of a marble statue.

The costume of Japanese women of wealth and rank is more chaste than that of their more civilized sisters. It reveals nothing of the form; but, being narrow, and of heavy material, falls, with no clinging or swaying folds, straight from the shoulders. When in full dress, the ladies are wrapped in thick envelopes of stiff, rich stuffs, that muffle the whole figure, and effectually conceal its contours. This cumbrous and fettering costume constrains the movements, and renders the gait awkward, obliterating the charm that comes from a free and graceful play of the limbs.

By those who have had a familiar acquaintance with the Japanese, it is declared that their women are eminently chaste and decorous, notwithstanding the strangeness of some of their notions of propriety. But more convincing than assertion regarding this matter are the official statistics, which give in exact figures the relation which woman holds to crime in Japan. The authorized report of 1872 states that, at that date, 6,564 persons were confined in prison. This is an average of only one in 5,500 of the entire population. Furthermore, of this number only 565 were women. "This paucity of criminals in their sex," says Mr. Jarves, "cannot be owing to social restrictions which shield them from the usual temptations of men; for they not only figure numerously in the ranks of the Buddhist and Shinto sects in various sacred offices, there being nearly 300,000 of them thus employed, but, out of the millions engaged in farming, almost one-half are women, and, in trade, 489,409 are enrolled, as against 813,782 men; all which shows that women can compete with men in various avocations. Evidently Japan has advanced habits, if without abstract theories of women's rights, whilst managing to live with fewer male criminals than we do, and almost no female convicts."

### OCEAN-CABLES.

Many of our readers, whose pursuits in life do not bring before them familiarly the great and multiplying achievements in the different departments of civil engineering that are taking place in all parts of the world, will be surprised to learn, from the following table, how many ocean-cables over 500 miles in length have thus far been successfully laid. The data are taken from the *Journal of Telegraph*:

| Year built. | From | Length of miles. |
|---|---|---|
| 1866. | Ireland to Newfoundland | 1,896 |
| 1867. | Malta to Alexandria, Egypt | 925 |
| 1869. | Brest to Duxbury, Mass., via St. Pierre | 3,333 |
| | Bushire, Persia, to Jask, Beloochistan | 505 |
| | St. Pierre to Duxbury | 749 |
| 1870. | Suez to Aden, Arabia | 1,469 |
| | Aden to Bombay, India | 1,818 |
| | Porthcurno, Eng., to Lisbon | 823 |
| | Gibraltar to Malta | 1,120 |
| | Madras to Penang | 1,408 |
| | Singapore to Batavia | 557 |
| | Malta to Alexandria, Egypt | 904 |
| | Batabano, Cuba, to Santiago, Cuba | 529 |
| | Java to Australia | 1,082 |
| 1871. | Singapore to Cochin-China | 620 |
| | Saigon to Hong-Kong | 975 |
| | Hong-Kong to Shanghai | 1,100 |
| | Shanghai to Japan, and thence to Siberia | 1,200 |
| | Antigua to D marara, West Indies | 1,203 |
| | Porto Rico to Jamaica | 582 |
| 1873. | Falmouth, England, to Lisbon | 1,150 |
| | Valentia to Newfoundland | 1,900 |
| | France to Denmark | 550 |
| | Pernambuco to Para, Brazil | 1,382 |
| | Alexandria, Egypt, to Brindisi, Italy | 930 |
| 1874. | Lisbon to Madeira | 631 |
| | Valentia to Newfoundland | 1,900 |
| | Madeira to St. Vincent | 1,300 |
| | St. Vincent to Brazil | 1,953 |
| | Jamaica to Colon, S. A. | 660 |
| | West Indies to Rio Janeiro | 1,240 |
| | Jamaica to Porto Rico | 532 |
| | Rio Janeiro to Rio Grande de Sul | 840 |
| 1875. | Ireland to Rye Beach | 3,000 |

Besides these, there are 71 ocean-cables less than 100 miles long, and 40 between 100 and 500 miles long.

### THE EXCAVATIONS AT POMPEII.

In the work of excavation steadily progressing at Pompeii, there was recently uncovered a series of wooden tablets containing the accounts of a banker named Lucius Eccilius Jocundus. They were inclosed in a small wooden box which had been considerably charred on the outer surface. The leaves of the tablets are thin as pasteboard, and are tied together in sets of threes by a cord passing through holes in the edges. The outer pages, serving as covers, are clean and smooth; and the inner ones are coated with wax, and filled with accounts, which appear to be mainly records of loans. Near the tablets was found a bronze bust of the banker, bearing his name. From 40 to 60 men are continually employed in the excavations, under a subsidy from the Government of 60,000 francs. Up to date, two-fifths of the area of the city has been examined.

### GRASSHOPPERS AS BAIT FOR SARDINES.

The bait—cods' roe—which has heretofore been principally used in the sardine-fishery, has been increasing in cost, until, in the last season, many fishermen have been unable to pay their expenses on account of its high price. Immense quantities of it are annually imported into France from Holland, Norway, and North America, and still the supply is unequal to the demand. Various substitutes have been tried, the latest and best of which is a preparation of locusts or grasshoppers, forming a sort of paste, which, when dried, exactly resembles cods' roe. The invention is due to Dr. Morvan, of Donarnerey, who has procured his new material from Algeria, and furnished the fisheries on the coasts of Brittany with a number of barrels of the manufactured product. Is there not in this discovery the germ of a new and profitable industry for the inhabitants of the grasshopper-infested regions of the West? If it is worth while to export a bait of cods' roe to France, it should be of double advantage to send a part, or the whole, of the great plague of the Plains, done up in that form. It is not impossible that money and the suppression of a terrible pest lurk in the idea.

## SPARKS OF SCIENCE.

### PAPUA.

We have from time to time given notes of the voyage of exploration to the Island of New Guinea, which was undertaken last summer by Mr. William Macleay, of Sydney, but which was abandoned before having accomplished any very valuable results. An abstract of the history of the expedition has now been published in *Nature*, from which we take a few interesting particulars. The voyage from Port Jackson, the point of departure, to Mahatta, near the mouth of Katon River, New Guinea, occupied the period between Nov. 18 and June 28. Several stops were made on the way, the longest of which were at the Palm Islands and at Cape Greenville, where five and six days were spent in collecting. At one of the North Barnard Isles, the party were so fortunate as to obtain a male and two female specimens of a *Ptiloris* peculiar to the island.

At Mahatta, the party were welcomed by the head men of the village, and invited to smoke with them the pipe of peace. The village comprises but seven houses, yet in these about 350 people are accommodated. Each house is 90 or 100 feet long, with an elevation of about 6 feet. The ends are open; along the sides are ranged the sleeping places of its fifty or more inmates; and the roof is made of a thick thatching. We have in this arrangement of savage society the principle of the Commune very well carried out. The inhabitants of Mahatta are described as "powerful and well made, jet black, with straight foreheads and Jewish noses, the projecting jaws of the Australian being absent. The hair is woolly, but grows in small tufts, which, when long, form close, compact ringlets; and it is not uncommon for the people, not here only, but at Warrior and Darnley Islands, to cut off their hair when thus grown into ringlets, and convert it into a wig for their own use. The men are quite naked; some being marked like the Australians with seams on the shoulders; all cutting the lobes of their ears into fantastic shapes, and piercing the rim all round, and ornamenting it with colored wool or fibre. They seem fond of ornaments of birds' feathers for the head, and necklets of pearl-shell."

The women of the tribe were kept concealed from view, but the few glimpses caught of them revealed the fact that they were no way beautiful. They are apparently the servants of the men, acting as "hewers of wood and drawers of water." Their clothing consists of a bit of an apron, with circles of cassowary feathers around the knees and ankles,—a costume nearly matching in simplicity the spur and collar with which the savage Chief considered himself sumptuously attired.

All attempts to penetrate the jungle around Mahatta proved ineffectual, and fallen palm trees, barring the passage, prevented the navigation of the Katon River beyond 8 or 9 miles from its mouth. As far as the stream was explored, its shores were bordered by a lofty and dense forest. The palm and the mangrove were the most abundant and conspicuous trees amid the growth. Leaving the shores of New Guinea in August, on account of adverse winds, the vessel containing Mr. Macleay and party touched at several islands in the vicinity. At Yule, some days were passed in exploring and collecting.

It is here that the enthusiastic Italian naturalist, Signor D'Albertis, is now established, for the purpose of collecting objects of natural history. It is the second visit of the Signor to the Papuan Islands, and he had been some months at work at the time of Mr. Macleay's visit. Yule Island is about 6 miles long, and is a fertile and picturesque body of land. The natives, according to Mr. Macleay's report, "are light-colored, of medium size and active. Their hair is not woolly and is generally worn long, being tied up in a chignon behind. They do not use tobacco, but chew the betel-leaf. They wear a very tight belt, carrying a small piece of cloth. They seem to be timid and inoffensive, greedy and thievish." The women here, unlike those at Mahatta, seemed to be the rulers, and they were not at all diffident before strangers. The younger ones are quite good-looking, and all wear showy loin-cloths and a good deal of tattooing. The native villages are generally built upon sloping ground, and the houses are neatly kept. Every village contains a house set apart for the reception of guests. The people practice some civilized arts,—paying considerable attention to cookery, manufacturing pottery, cloths, and nets of excellent quality.

The residence of Signor D'Albertis is situated at the northwest point of the island, on the acclivity of a hill about 100 feet above the water. News later than that furnished by Mr. Macleay informs us that Signor D'Albertis has secured friendly relations with the islanders, and has learned to speak their language. He finds the fauna and flora on the coast of Yule bearing a considerable likeness to those of North Australia; but inland, on the mountains, the Papuan vegetation predominates. He has obtained a perfect specimen of his new bird of Paradise, *Paradisia raggiana*, and a second specimen of the ground-tree kangaroo, *Dorcopis luctnosa*.

Mr. Macleay left the island Sept. 2, and sailed directly for Cape York, and thus terminated his effort to explore New Guinea. It is said that three of his party have undertaken an independent expedition to New Guinea, which, says *Nature*, "though so much more unassuming than the one above described, may, on that account, have a greater chance of success."

### PUTREFACTION IN EGGS.

In the *Annales des Sciences Naturelles*, Dr. U. Gayon has a paper in which he presents the conclusions at which he has arrived in studying the phenomena attending the process of putrefaction in eggs. It has been asserted by Donne that, if eggs are not shaken, they will keep good; but, if they are jarred, they will spoil in less than a month. He also has declared that no organisms ever occur within an egg, no matter how advanced may be its decay. Dr. Gayon's investigations contradict both assertions. As to the latter, several organisms were discovered by him in addled eggs, the more common of which are *Bacterium termo*, a *Torula*, and an *Aspergillus*. Contrary to the opinion generally entertained, Dr. Gayon believes that the germs of these organisms do not enter the egg through the pores of the shell, but are present at its formation. The same organisms found in the egg he also discovered in the oviduct and cloaca of several hens. They also proved to be more abundant in fertilized than in sterile eggs. On using an injection containing numerous *Bacteria*, they were more plentiful in the eggs that followed. These observations offer an explanation of the presence of foreign bodies in eggs, such as insects, small stones, seeds, etc., which have sometimes been known to occur. In the egg of a hen that had fed upon the refuse of a henery Dr. Gayon found germs of alcoholic yeast. By a careful series of experiments, he demonstrated to his own satisfaction that the jarring or shaking of an egg has no effect in inducing its decay. He also affirms that molds have no influence in causing their putrefaction. He rather considers it probable that this depends in a great degree upon the nature of the food taken by the hen. This hypothesis furnishes useful hints for poulterers.

### THE PELEW ISLANDS.

During several years past, Dr. Otto Finsch, of Bremen, has been working up the ornithology of the Pelew Islands; and, in a late number of the *Journal des Museum Godeffroy*, he gives the complete results of his labors. The Pelew group includes about twenty islands lying in the North Pacific Ocean, some 450 miles from the Philippine Islands. The largest of the group, Babelthouap Island, is 28 miles long by 14 wide. The scenery of the islands is diversified, the soil is fertile, and the productions tropical in character. The inhabitants are of the Malay race, and number about 10,000. The group was discovered, it is supposed, by the Spaniards in 1545, but, until lately, it has been almost entirely unknown to the naturalist. Through the enterprise of the House of Godeffroy collectors have transmitted to Europe, during the last two years, full suites of specimens of its natural productions.

The whole number of species of birds thus far procured is fifty-six, twelve of which are peculiar to the group. The most remarkable facts connected with the ovifauna of these islands is the entire absence of parrots and finches, and the occurrence of the Jungle-fowl (*Gallus bankiva*) in a wild state. It is this species which is generally recognized as the original of our domestic fowl. Another noteworthy circumstance is the presence here of the Nicobar pigeon (*Calænas Nicoparica*).

### A NEW SPECIES OF WHALE.

The discovery of a new species of Ziphioid whales is announced in *Nature*. A shoal of twenty-eight strange cetaceans was stranded on one of the Chatham Islands; but the heads only of three individuals were obtained. As far as could be ascertained from a study of these members, the species is nearly allied to the genus *Mesoplodon*, "but differs from the known species in the possession of a row of small, pointed, conical, recurved teeth, about twenty in number, in the hinder part of the jaw, in addition to the usual single large tooth, placed near the middle of the ramus of the mandible. This is a very interesting circumstance, as connecting the peculiar dentition of the ziphioids with that of the ordinary dolphins." The cetacea of this group have been heretofore seen only in pairs or solitary, and the fact that they do assemble in shoals is a novel one in their history. An account of the new species has been sent to the London Zoological Society by Dr. Julius Von Haast, of Canterbury, New Zealand.

### SIBERIAN EXPLORATION.

Prof. Nordenskiold, who conducted the recent Swedish expedition through the Arctic Seas to the Yenesei, returning thence to St. Petersburg across the country, is a Finlander of Russian extraction; but has been a Swede by naturalization since 1858. He is the fourth Scandinavian explorer who has attempted, in the present century, to open a water-route between Scandinavia and Siberia. The three expeditions, undertaken respectively in 1806, 1832, and 1862, failed of their object. The discovery of a northwestern navigable passage to the Yenesei is of great importance to Russian commerce, and to the future of Siberia, which it brings into contact with European civilization. The scheme of another expedition, under the direction of Prof. Nordenskiold, is already projected in Russia, and 25,000 roubles have been advanced towards its cost by a single capitalist. The special aim of this new enterprise is to investigate the character of Behring's Sea and other waters contiguous to Russia, and to determine how far a line of trade-communication may be established between them. The expedition will enter upon its work the coming summer.

### RATS IN THE SOMERSETSHIRE FLOOD.

During the recent heavy floods, that laid under water an area of land in Somersetshire 21 miles across, the rats were driven from their haunts in vast numbers. Some of them found refuge in the trees, and others took possession of deserted houses. One instance is recorded where a laborer had occasion to visit his cottage to rescue some property left behind. He moored his boat to the chamber-window, and was about to enter, when he found the room filled with a swarm of rats, which were so ravenous with hunger that they were like a pack of wolves. Their savage demonstrations compelled the man to beat a hasty retreat, to save himself from being eaten alive.

### THE "AMERICAN NATURALIST."

The *American Naturalist* has passed into the hands of H. O. Houghton & Co., Boston, and will hereafter be published by them, and edited by A. S. Packard, Jr., with the assistance of scientific men. The size of the magazine will be considerably enlarged, and several new and important departments added. It will also be rendered more popular in character, so as to interest the general reader and the young student of science. The *Naturalist* has won many stanch friends during its past nine years, and their number will undoubtedly be largely increased by the improvements taking place in its several features.

### THE "SCIENTIFIC MONTHLY."

The neat appearance and enterprising air of the *Scientific Monthly*, a magazine devoted to the Natural Sciences, and published in Toledo, deserve favorable notice. Each number of the work, the prospectus tells us, will contain about 48 pages of original and selected matter, contributed by the ablest writers on Science in our country. Every attempt to disseminate a knowledge of Natural History among the people should meet with encouragement, and we sincerely hope the *Scientific Monthly* will labor effectively in the cause and enjoy the success earned by its efforts.

### A HORATIAN LYRIC.

O blest is he, from business free,
Like the merry men of old,
Who tills his land with his own stout hand,
And knows not the lust of gold.

No sailor he on stormy sea,
No soldier, trumpet-stirred;
And he shuns the town and the haughty frown
Of the courtiers' fawning herd.

But he bids the vine with her tendrils twine
Around the poplar tall;
And he adds a graft, with a gardener's craft,
To the tree that climbs his wall.

Or a grazier keen, on the pastures green
He sees his oxen feed;
Or he shears his flock, or he brews a stock
Of his rustic nectar mead.

And when autumn at length, in his manly strength,
Has raised his fruit-crowned head,
He plucks the pear with its flavor rare,
And the grape with its clusters red.

With his knee on the sod he thanks his God
For His mercies and favors free;
And he lays him along while he lists the song
Of the thrush in the old oak tree;

While the waters glide with the rippling tide,
And the zephyrs softly creep
O'er the quivering leaves, 'midst the murmuring trees,
And lull the sense to sleep.

But when thundering Jove from his stores above
Sends wintry snows and rain,
And rock and wood, and field and flood,
Lay bound in his icy chain,

With many a hound, in the woods around,
He hunts the grizzly boar;
And ere daylight fade his gleaming blade
Is red with the monster's gore.

When the sun has set he spreads his net,
And the partridge, fluttering, dies;
He takes the hare in his crafty snare,
And the crane, a goodly prize.

'Mid joys like these what ills can tease—
Who could remember pain?
He feels no wrong, and he laughs at the throng
Of the cares that swell love's train.

If a loving wife—best staff of life—
Be his, and children dear,
The fire hums bright with its ruddy light
His homeward step to cheer.

At the cottage-door, when his toil is o'er,
She stands with her smile so sweet,
And holds up her face with a modest grace,
His welcome kiss to meet.

And children glad swarm round their dad,
But the hungry man must dine;
So she spreads the cloth and he sups his broth,
While she pours out her home-made wine.

—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

### Astounding Discovery.

*San Francisco Post.*

The many late appalling disasters to steamships, with loss of life, are now attracting much attention. A remedy is wanted to prevent them. There is a remedy, which should be known throughout the land. Since the commencement of steamship navigation on the ocean in nearly every disaster where there was loss of life the vessel had an odd letter in its name, and whenever seven letters were used the disaster seems to have been most unusually dire and appalling. The fate of the President, the Princeton, and of the two last Pacifics (one of the Collins line and the other on this coast) attest this. Now, henceforth, let all steamship builders and owners be cautious how they name their vessels before launching them on the deep. If they are wise they will select the number of letters of some steamship that has been worn out in the good cause of navigating the old, mad ocean, and when they have selected a good one let them continue it in order that there may never be any more sickening disasters and loss of life and property to record.

### Maternal Love.

*Fond du Lac (Wis.) Commonwealth.*

A cow in the town of Eden, the mother of a handsome calf, was crossing the railroad a few days since. She had cleared the last rail when the passenger train appeared. The animal hastened towards the fence. Looking back, she saw her offspring standing on the track. With a frightened look she made a piteous but useless appeal to the foolish little creature to follow her. On came the train, and still stood the calf, by this time facing the train. The engineer tried to scare the little fool away by making the whistle scream, but he wouldn't scare. When the train was within 10 rods of the calf the cow made a rush for her silly child, caught him on her horns, and bore him away in safety.

# RELIGION AND SCIENCE.

## At It Again---Hodgman Whacks Away at the Nebular Hypothesis.

## Was Matter Either Hot or Cold from Eternity; and, If So, Why So?

## The Champion of Religion Speaks of the "Infatuousness" and "Self-Stultification" of His Opponents.

## An Apostle of Humanity Indulges in Donnybrook-Fairism, Hitting a Head Wherever He Sees One.

## "A Simple, Off-Hand, and Not Scholarly" Disposition of Hodgman.

### In Which Mr. H.'s Utterances Are Characterized as "Silly Twaddle" and "Shallow Reasoning."

### "KILLING TWO BIRDS WITH ONE STONE."

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 9.—I am more than pleased that, by publishing Nos. 1 and 2 of futile attempts to solve my problem, you give me such a favorable opportunity to illustrate the meaning of the common and trite saying I have chosen to put at the head of this article. I have no hostile or murderous design on the persons of two such respectable scientists as Mr. Ot. Hoffman and Mr. Hor. L. Arnold. They may both be very clever men, good citizens, good neighbors, and all that; but it is certain they are not the gentlemen to volunteer to the rescue of Prof. Proctor's false Science from the doom of the oblivious contempt that awaits it. To try to save the Nebular Hypothesis would be not less infatuous than to try to save a scuttled and sinking ship. If you stay on board, you must sink with it.

I was not without the apprehension that, when I proposed my gauge-test, the effect would be similar to that produced by throwing a stone into a hornets' nest; I thought there might be a buzz; but still I did not anticipate any harm, as I knew that another stone would bring down the nest, and then the insects would all leave. I may possibly be mistaken in this idea; I am writing from recollections of the little experience I had when a boy in fighting hornets' nests. I destroyed several nests, and never received a sting that I remember.

When your first correspondent, Mr. James McCormick, of 99 Huron street, looked at my problem, and found that he could not solve it fairly, logically, and scientifically, he had the good sense to retire, and not to attempt an answer which he knew must be both illogical and unscientific. He must have seen that my problem is founded in the eternal laws of Nature, admitting of but one answer, one solution,—at least till those eternal laws can be put out of the way. Mr. McCormick knew very well that I had not misstated the theory of Proctor. I only gave the items that compose or constitute the *ghastly speculation*:

1. That matter is eternal;
2. That it was in a glowing-hot and gaseous state;
3. That there was a point in the by-gone eternity when it began to grow cool;
4. That it has been growing cool ever since, though a thousand million of years, more or less, have rolled away since it began to cool.

But even Mr. McCormick could understand that, if it began to grow cool, there must have been a period when it began thus to cool; and what else could he infer but that, as matter is eternal, it had been hot during all that past eternity before it began to cool? And I think every reader of THE TRIBUNE will be likely to draw the same inference with Mr. McCormick, except, perhaps, Messrs. Hoffman and Arnold. Perhaps, in this exception, I should omit the first name, since I don't see that Mr. Hoffman has attempted to controvert a position which all must see at once to be self-evident. Mr. Arnold does controvert it; but, in doing so, stultifies himself, as I will now show.

To the question, How long was our earth in a hot-gaseous condition before it began to cool? he replies, "No time at all!"

Now, Mr. Editor, if this is not a case of self-stultification, there never was such a case. The proposition is, that our earth was evolved out of a mass of nebulous matter that existed from eternity. The question is, whether that nebulous matter was in a hot or a cold state from all eternity. Prof. Proctor assumes that it was in a *glowing-hot* and gaseous state during all that past eternity before the moment that it began all at once to grow cool. When I ask again, how long that was, Mr. McCormick comes to the rescue, and says, "No time at all"! How so? Hear him explain: "The gaseous matter which formed the earth began to cool the instant it assumed the (heated and) gaseous form, and will undoubtedly continue to cool," etc. Did Mr. Arnold suppose that the eternal nebulous matter of which the earth is made was always, or from eternity, in a natural or cool state, and that it instantly went into or assumed a glowing-hot and gaseous condition, and then, just as suddenly, began to grow cool again, or to return to its former and eternal condition, after having acquired in an instant a degree of heat which it has not been able entirely to get clear of even after a desperate "struggling" which has lasted for many millions of years, as Prof. Proctor believes?

If matter is eternal, we must believe that it was either cold or hot from eternity. If it was in a natural or cool state from a past eternity, then I ask why it became so hot all at once only about a thousand million years ago? But, if it was in that heated-gaseous state from the bygone eternity, what made it suddenly begin to cool only a little while ago,—for what is a thousand million years as compared with eternity?

This difficulty in the way of the Nebular Hypothesis is not an imaginary one. It is real, and it cannot be met. As I said before, it will be a death-blow to the theory, and all the bluster and buzzing in the world cannot save it. I should like to have the great Professor come out in his own defense; for I doubt whether he will indorse all his friends say for him, especially about granite rock. Does Mr. Arnold know what granite is composed of? If he ever did know, he has certainly forgotten.

S. A. HODGMAN.

### HITTING BOTH WAYS.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—Mr. S. A. Hodgman is mistaken, as usual, when he accuses me of selecting the caption, "Science vs. Religion," for my criticism of his former article. I did not know that it was customary for a casual correspondent of a newspaper to select any heading for a simple letter to the editor. At any rate, I would never have selected the heading it received, for I am not conceited enough to call myself a scientist. He was mistaken also when he supposed that I had the presumption to substitute myself for Mr. Proctor, and answer questions addressed directly to that gentleman. I merely hinted to Mr. Hodgman, in as delicate a manner as possible under the circumstances, that he would do well to study the nature and effects of heat, as exhibited in the various forms of matter. Unless we do this, it is preposterous for one of us to give the lie to the scientist, simply because we do not perceive clearly the truth of his statements.

To be a mathematician,
You must understand addition;

And neither Mr. Hodgman nor any one else can comprehend the great truths of science, be they never so simply expounded, without climbing up the lower grades. And the columns of a daily paper, though an excellent place for an obscure pedant to parade his knowledge, is not the proper place to look for lessons in Natural Philosophy.

In my friendly dispute with Mr. Hodgman, I have endeavored always to keep within the bounds of moderation and good-feeling, and to exclude everything approaching ridicule and vituperation. This, I think, is the proper spirit in which to carry on an argument of this kind; and especially is it appropriate in one arguing on the side of reason as against human feeling and passion. Therefore I am astonished, and mortified, at the exceedingly vicious and Christian-like manner in which some other gentlemen, votaries of Science, have entered this controversy. Beginning with sneers and jibes, they go on and dissect Mr. Hodgman and his questions, making great fun the while, as though it were a glorious thing to be able to boast and say, "I, too, have killed a Peruvian."

Those gentlemen appear to forget that there is another side to this question,—a side, too, on which there is a great deal of strong evidence. When such intellectual giants as Darwin, and Tyndall, and Huxley, and Draper, by reasoning, and arguing, and demonstrating, and proving, can make but so little headway with the Christian world, it is not likely that a sneering article from the pen of a fourth-rate scientist will do anything more than engender bitter feelings. Even if he were convinced, in such a galling way, then were Butler's lines peculiarly adapted to his case:

A man convinced against his will
Is of the same opinion still.

Besides, scientists and philosophers, as well as the rest of humanity, are liable to err. The great Newton explained all the laws and phenomena of light, and could calculate its effects, under all circumstances, with the utmost exactness; and yet his figures were based on a false theory. But, to illustrate this more completely, let us drop from the consideration of this great genius down to that of ourselves and our subject. In answer to Mr. Hodgman's question as to why the earth, when in a glowing-hot and gaseous state, began to cool, Mr. Arnold says, "Because it was surrounded by matter of a lower temperature than itself." Now, this is not accurate, as he warrants it to be. What matter surrounded the earth when in this gaseous state? What matter surrounds the earth now, which is not part of the earth? None but the universal ether; and, as the vibrations of this ether is heat, I do not think that Mr. Arnold can speak definitely as to its temperature. A better way to answer that question would be, as I suggested in my previous letter, to advise Mr. Hodgman to make himself acquainted with the nature of heat, and its properties of conduction, connection, and particularly that of *radiation*. A primary knowledge of the latter property makes clear the cooling of an isolated mass of matter.

I agree with Mr. Hodgman when he says that Religion and Science should go hand-in-hand; but, when he lays down Christianity as a criterion by which to judge either of them, I object. His rule for the judging of Science from a Christian standpoint is the most admirably-constructed one for working both ways I have ever met.

I prophesy, Mr. Hodgman, that, if you will only give Science a fair study with Christianity (you appear to have time to do this, Mr. Hodgman, and, if so, you are far better situated than many another who tries hard enough),—give it one-tenth the foothold in the brain that the latter demands,—you will gradually swing around to the side of Reason, and use your influence in behalf of those who live, not for themselves, but for all; who dare stand up and demand reasonable proofs for fables and traditions that are being forced down their throats; who are willing to be hooted and stoned by a humanity they are determined to benefit; who hesitate not to attack and show up the falsehood of Christianity at every opportunity; who are strangers to that bitter quality of selfishness known as patriotism; and who accept as their religion that noblest and most beautiful creed that ever emanated from a generous soul, and expressed in the few simple, sublime words of Paine: "The world is my country; to do good, my religion."

Very respectfully, JAMES MCCORMICK, 99 Huron street.

### AN APPEAL TO HODGMAN.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—Hodgman says: "No human mind ever yet thoroughly studied the evidence on which the truth of that book [the Bible] rests, without being convinced." As it is a well-known fact that thousands of "human minds" have "thoroughly studied" such "evidence" as was within their reach, or could be cited by the most eminent Christians, *without* being convinced of its inspiration or infallibility, it necessarily follows that Hodgman has again overstepped the boundary-line of his intelligence, or that he has discovered some new and important evidence,—for charity's sake, let us suppose the latter.

Now, Hodgman, why longer confine the wonderful power of this new light to the task of illuminating the dark recesses of your own brain? Thousands are dying every day, and among them, undoubtedly, many of those whose doubts, like Banquo's ghost, "will not down." It is sinful, Hodgman,—downright wickedness,—pure cussedness,—worse even than Thomassen's crime. Now, Hodgman, take the advice of a friend, and forever forsake your "Science-Gauge" ere you are swamped and your usefulness impaired, and lose no time in getting this new "evidence" before the world, and the generations of eternity will venerate thee.

JAY.

### REPLIES TO HODGMAN'S QUESTIONS.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

ROCHELLE, Ill., Jan. 7.—I have before me a scrap cut from THE TRIBUNE of the 25th ult., in which S. A. Hodgman submits a problem, as he calls it, to Prof. Proctor, which (judging from the tone in which it is written), in the opinion of the writer, will annihilate all the philosophy of the Professor and forever stop his lecturing to Chicago or other audiences.

Being a constant reader of THE TRIBUNE, and rather an enthusiastic admirer of the Professor, I have been anxiously waiting for a reply, from some one more competent than myself, to this arrogant and rather bombastic communication. Having been disappointed, I reluctantly assume the task of, not instructing your readers in regard to the "birth and growth of worlds," but of disposing of the profound (in his opinion) questions submitted by the great Hodgman, in a simple, off-hand, and not scholarly manner.

He says:

This Nebular Hypothesis is comparatively new, and it has never yet been tested, and I think it is time it should be. I propose now a gauge, or test, with special reference to that theory. If Prof. Proctor shall solve the problem which I submit to him, in a logical and scientific manner, I promise that I will accept the theory. But, if he shall not be able to do this, it will be seen at once that this gauge-test is a death-blow to that theory. In his late lecture he said:

"Take, once for all, infinity of space; people it with infinity of matter; and the result, unquestionably, is infinity of evolution."

Here three things are assumed:
1. The existence of infinite space;
2. The eternity of matter; and
3. Infinite evolution.

Now, this is certainly begging or asking for a large capital with which to begin the building of the Nebular Hypothesis.

Hodgman desires light upon these three important propositions. Admitting with humility my inability to prove satisfactorily the truth of the Professor's statement, to those unfamiliar with the logic and philosophy of the student of Nature, how does Hodgman dispose of the similar proposition: "In the beginning, God created the heavens and the earth"? Isn't this assuming far more to explain the origin of the Universe?

"In the beginning." Here is an assumption that falls to the ground. Time is infinite, without beginning and without end.

"God" (a personal God as described in the Bible) here is assumption No. 2, far greater to explain and impossible to prove. The God of the Bible, a person, in the "image" of man, exists only in the imagination of those entirely incompetent to imagine and grasp even one single idea of the grandeur of the Universe.

"Created the heavens and the earth." Assumption No. 3. All the scientific world of to-day know that a creation out of nothing is an absurdity, and consequently there is not, and never was, a creation in the literal sense. Matter cannot be annihilated, and can never spring into existence by the mandates or will of any power whatever. Not an atom can be created; not an atom can be lost. We can reason, and logically, by the aid of positive scientific knowledge, wipe out the assertion of the Bible that, "In the beginning, God created the heavens and the earth;" but the assertions of Prof. Proctor are the positive conclusions of all the scientific men of the nineteenth century, and the only logical and comprehensive solutions of the mighty problem of the existence of the Universe.

Space and matter are infinite. Space has no limit, no end, no centre, no circumference. As the contrary would be an impossibility, we are forced to this conclusion. The same is true in regard to matter. Matter is infinite in quantity. No amount that we can imagine, let it be ever so vast, can be the millionth part of it. There is more and more, infinitely more, than any frail mortal can imagine. This cannot be so easily comprehended; yet, judging from what we do know, we must come to the above inevitable conclusion. Were there an end to matter, were the quantity finite or limited, the whole material Universe, the vast myriads of worlds and systems, would dwindle down to a mere speck, to a small waft of dust in one corner (not in a corner, but in the middle; not in the middle, because there is no middle, no end, to space; everywhere is exactly the middle, exactly as near the middle as myriads of miles in the opposite direction) of this mighty, endless space! No matter how vast the multitudes of worlds that do exist, if there is an end at the number, it is infinitesimally small in comparison to the vacuum that would be unoccupied by even a single invisible particle.

But your correspondent does not dwell on the material philosophy in general, but selects the following from the lecture, and then proceeds to deal out the death-blow (?!) to the Professor's argument:

"The period alone of the earth's cooling has been computed by a German savant at 320,000,000 of years; and the epoch when it was still struggling with its gaseous sac was still more tremendous."

Suppose we double the period, and say that it struggled with the gaseous sac just 640,000,000 years; that would give, as the entire period since the nebulous matter which forms the earth began to grow cool, the round number of 1,000,000,000 years. Now, here is the problem to be explained:

1. Mr. P. believes in the eternity of matter. If it is just about 1,000,000,000 of years since that eternal matter was in a glowing-hot and gaseous state, and began to grow cool, can he calculate how long, during the past eternity, the matter had been in that heated-gaseous condition before it began to grow cool?

2. Can he, further, tell why, if heat was the original and eternal condition of all matter, it began to depart from that condition, and to grow cool, after having been hot from all eternity?

3. Again: if the body of our globe was once in a state of fusion,—a melted, liquid mass, as the theory claims,—let the Professor explain why, in the process of cooling, the heavier materials, as gold, silver, lead, etc., did not settle to the bottom, in obedience to the law of specific gravity?

Why didn't the gold sink away down 10,000 fathoms below the granite rock, where the covetous eye of mortal man could never have discovered it?—and then all this toil and vexation of spirit to obtain it might have been avoided forever.

In copying these extracts from Hodgman's communication, and understanding their whole meaning, I almost regret that I have commenced to answer such silly twaddle and shallow reasoning; and it is evident that all your habitual correspondents had more good sense than I, in not noticing a communication of such scientific pretenses, by such an unscientific individual.

It is evident that Hodgman is not capable of comprehending even the plain language of the Professor's lecture. He also seems still to cling to the Mosaic notion that in the "beginning" God created the earth, and the heavens, sun, moon, and stars, *for* this earth; that this earth is about all there is; that all was made for the great being, man; that the heaven is a place "above," where the good go; that "below" is a place for the wicked; and that is about all of the Universe.

It is, therefore, when the Professor talks of the earth's cooling, as an example how Nature works in one instance, and under certain peculiar conditions; when he talks of the formation of this earth to illustrate and teach how nebulæ are developed into fire, fire into the beautiful planet, as we see it around us to-day,—that he *mis*understands him to say that all eternal matter, at one and the same time, some time in the past, was fire; that all the Universe, in the "beginning," was in a blaze all at once; and that all cooled off about the same time. While the Professor was talking about a speck of matter (compared with the Universe, like a sand-corn with the earth), simply illustrating the origin of *forms* and the laws of evolution as displayed upon this planet, Hodgman interprets the Professor's meaning according to his shallow comprehension. While the Professor soars in the sunlight of Science, Hodgman grovels in the darkness of ignorance.

The Professor does not say that "Heat is the original and eternal condition of *all* matter." What sophistry, then, to ask, "Why it began to depart from that condition and to grow cool, after having been hot from all eternity?" Does Hodgman not know that "Hell" is the only place in which matter is said to be hot from all eternity, for ever and ever burning and never cooling in the endless future? Truly, Hodgman knows all about this comfortable place, and the Professor could not and did not presume to teach him about that.

Matter and force exist one and inseparable. The properties of each atom are the same in the past, present, and future. Forms change eternally, and there is no rest for matter. Matter exists, could never have had a beginning, and can never come to an end. Motion is inherent in matter, and it acts and moves by its own energy, and according to its peculiar properties. As D'Halbach says: "Matter moves by virtue of its essence; all the phenomena of Nature are ascribable to the diversified motion of the variety of matter she contains, and which, like the phœnix, is continually regenerating out of her own ashes."

So, while this world, one of the tiniest of all the mighty bodies of the Universe, was struggling with the fiery element that gave it its present beautiful form, myriads of other worlds who, countless ages before perhaps, had gone through the same ordeal, were then the lovely dwelling-places of other races of men and animals, far more perfect, physically and mentally, than ourselves; and who knows but what the "Heaven" we dream of, but can never attain here, is *now* enjoyed by countless numbers of creatures on countless numbers of other worlds of which we can never have any positive knowledge?

Nature is perfect. There can be no law of progression for her. Having existed from all eternity, she must have been the climax of perfection, is now, and will be. There is not a being born to-day, on this or any other planet, but what a similar creature, equally perfect, existed forever before in the misty past. Worlds are born and pass away, but not an atom exists but what is gathered to rise again in some other form equally grand or beautiful. Eternal sameness for the whole, eternal changes for the various parts, is the immutable law of Nature. As the babe is born to lead a life independent of its mother, only to mingle again and join her in the bosom of Mother Earth, so planets and worlds are born, follow their independent course for the small period of ten thousand millions of years, then again to be shivered to atoms, and once more return to the great Whole from whence they came.

In regard to the third (profound! ?) question, I can refer your correspondent to any small schoolboy or common text-book of geology, in which he can obtain sufficient knowledge of the different theories advanced in regard to volcanoes and their mighty convulsions, which had, for myriad of years previous to the existence of man, virtually torn the inside out of our now quiet globe, and produced the strange phenomena and effects that so puzzle the great Hodgman.

In answer to his last question, I would ask why the great (personal, intelligent) God he worships created the gold at all, and thus produced "all this evil and vexation of spirit" in poor, mortal man? Verily, the laws of Nature are mighty and difficult of comprehension; but the ways of the "Creator" are "mysterious and past finding out."

OTTO WESTSTEIN.

### THE SONG OF 1876.

*Festival Poem written for the German Centennial Singers' Union of New York.*

Waken, voices of the Land's Devotion!
Spirit of Freedom, awaken all!
Ring, ye shores, to the Song of Ocean!
Rivers, answer, and mountains, call!
The golden day has come;
Let every tongue be dumb
That sounded its malice, or murmured its fears:
She hath won her story;
She wears her glory;
We crown her the Land of a Hundred Years!

Out of the darkness, and toil, and danger,
Into the light of Victory's day,
Help to the weak, and home to the stranger,
Freedom to all, she hath held her way.
Now Europe's orphans rest
Upon her mother-breast;
The voices of nations are heard in the cheers
That shall cast upon her
New love and honor,
And crown her the Queen of a Hundred Years!

North and South, we meet as brothers;
East and West are wedded as one!
Right of each shall secure our mother's;
Child of each is her faithful son!
We give thee heart and hand,
Our glorious native Land,
For battle has tried thee, and time endears;
We will write thy story,
And keep thy glory
As pure as of old for a Hundred Years!

—*Bayard Taylor.*

### ONE OF THE PARDONED CONVICTS.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 11.—In your issue of the 1st inst., I notice under the head of "The Pardon-Mill," some strictures on the clemency of Gov. Beveridge, followed by a list of names of convicts set at liberty by him, among which appears the name of T. Scott, sent from Mason County for twenty-two years on a charge of grand larceny.

Leaving Gov. Beveridge to defend himself, but desiring to see fairness between citizens and officers, and being familiar with the facts and circumstances in T. Scott's case, I beg to state briefly that, on a warm afternoon in 1870 (I can't give dates without consulting Court records), a jeweler in Havana, Ill., stepped out, leaving his front door open. By the side of the door was a window, in front of which hung sundry watches, left for repairs. An unknown man raised the window at the rear of the store, and, hurriedly advancing to the front of the store, grabbed as many watches as he could carry, and made off; but, having been discovered, was hotly pursued and captured; a preliminary examination had; gave his name as T. or Thomas Scott; was held to bail, in default of which he was committed to await the meeting and action of the Grand Jury. When the Jury convened, the case was so presented that they returned a bill for each watch taken. Scott had counsel, but, for some cause (never explained to me), was advised to plead guilty, which he did to each specific bill; whereupon the Court (His Honor Charles Turner) proceeded to pass sentence upon him, stating to the prisoner that he had pleaded guilty to all the indictments, and, as two years was the shortest term fixed by the statute for grand larceny, and eleven of the watches had been shown to be worth $15 each, he would have to give twenty-two years at hard labor in the Penitentiary.

In view of the foregoing, and the further fact that all the property was recovered, I submit that, in comparison to terms usually given for similar and in many cases more heinous crimes, five years was a fair punishment. For myself, I am in favor of capital punishment, and opposed to the exercise of the pardoning power, especially in regard to murderers, robbers, and thieves, except in extreme cases like the one in point. Personally, I have not the acquaintance of Gov. Beveridge. Politically, I am, and have always been, opposed to him and his party. But, having been Sheriff of Mason County when Scott was tried, convicted, and by me conveyed to Joliet, and knowing all the circumstances, I felt it my duty to submit the facts in this particular case.

D. B. PHELPS.

# THE CURRENCY.

## Assumption and Resumption.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—In stating that, in my recent letter to THE TRIBUNE on resumption, I assumed that "the Government could maintain resumption on the gold-note currency," and that "assumption and resumption are very different things in finance," you inadvertently fall into the error of mistaking a pure induction for an assumption. My citation of the examples of Austria and Russia resuming specie-payments in a certain mode, when their situation as to currency closely resembled ours, amounts to an inductive argument in this form: "What Austria and Russia have done successfully under given circumstances, the United States of America can do in like circumstances." Russia resumed in 1840, after twenty-five years of suspension during peace, and when her paper-currency, for a quarter of a century, had been worth only from 24 to 33 per cent of its par. Austria resumed at about the same time, when her paper-currency, for a like period, had been worth about 60 per cent of its face. In both countries, the brokers had need of large amounts of gold to satisfy the demand of international exchanges. That which you regard as an insuperable obstacle in the way of our resumption, existed in their case, but was not insuparable. To cite examples like these is to argue by induction. It is not assumption. As if conscious, after all, that such precedents are really argument, you seek to avert their force by finding some unlikeness between their case and ours. You say:

The amount of paper Russia and Austria had in circulation at the time of this financial expedient was a mere bagatelle in comparison with the amount of our present irredeemable currency.

Again:

What they then did, with a few millions, is one thing; what they cannot do now, with their many millions, is another.

Again:

If there were only $25,000,000 or $50,000,000 of greenbacks in circulation, our Government could doubtless adopt the expedient with safety.

This indicates a belief on your part that Russia and Austria had only about $25,000,000 to $50,000,000 of paper out when they tried the experiment, and that the amount they then had out was insignificant compared with their and our present issues. Nothing could be more erroneous. At the breaking out of the Crimean War, Russia had, for fourteen years, maintained at par with gold a non-interest-bearing Government note currency of 511,000,000 roubles. The silver rouble on which these paper notes were based, and equal in value to which they were maintained, is worth 38d to 40d sterling, or, say, 80 cents of our specie. Five hundred and eleven millions of paper roubles, therefore, mean, for the purposes of this argument, $460,000,000 of American dollars. This was the quantity of paper kept redeemable at par by Russia from 1840 to 1854. During the Crimean War, about 60,000,000 roubles were issued, and the amount is given in the last Year-Book at 567,000,000 only. The sum of 511,000,000 roubles, on which Russia maintained redemption, was arrived at by withdrawing a previous issue of depreciated notes, which, from 1815 to 1840, had usually sustained a value of from 10½d sterling to 14d, or, say, 24 per cent to 33 per cent of their face, and which were withdrawn at their actual values in gold, in exchange for the new issue of 511,000,000, issued at par with gold. The volume of paper retired, therefore, was probably from 1,500,000,000 to 1,700,000,000 of roubles. I have not all the data at hand for arriving at this sum at present, though I had them before me in the Astor Library, in New York, when engaged in the investigation of this subject in 1868-'9. The files of *Hunt's Merchants' Magazine*, however, will supply any one with the amount in use in 1854, and on which redemption was then being maintained, and from which the calculation backward of the previous data is easy.

Moreover, as Russia usually maintains a gold hoard of $150,000,000 in coin, it would be absurd to suppose that a paltry sum of $25,000,000 in her paper would ever have gone unredeemed, or would have fallen to the low value of 24 cents on the dollar. All writers on Russian and Austrian finances at this period represent them as flooded—inundated—with vast issues of Government paper. Your reply to my historical precedent, therefore, fails for want of truth in your history.

But, suppose it were true that the demand of the brokers for $300,000,000 of gold per annum would break any Government that would attempt resumption with $450,000,000 of its own currency afloat, would not the same demand for gold break any banks, or, for that matter, any individuals, that should attempt redemption of their obligations in coin? If you saw so clearly last fall the preposterous impracticability of resumption on any basis, what becomes of all the fine scorn with which you assailed the "rag-money" men during the elections. If the Government cannot withstand the demand of the brokers for gold, how can the banks do it after Jan. 1, 1877? Is it not an "assumption" to hold that, though the Government cannot resume, but must "retire" its whole note-circulation, the banks cannot retire their notes, but must resume. And, if both the Government and the banks retire the $700,000,000 of notes now issued from them, without issuing any new medium to take its place, will we not be like legislators who would try to force the people to wear velvets and satins by denouncing and burning up their corduroys as "rags"? Can the people be enabled to use gold by simply depriving them of all other money?

Is a war upon the actual money of the country, and a war upon all propositions to substitute a better one, which have the sanction of precedent in their favor, any better in principle than burning our railroads or ships? Both are the destruction of our means of effecting exchanges,—one by destroying the instruments of effecting changes of place for our products; the other by destroying the means of effecting changes of ownership. The destruction of one is as disastrous as the burning of the other.

After devoting so large a share of your reply to asserting that the "gold-note" currency advocated in my letter could not be kept at par, I was surprised to find you close with a statement of two modes in which alone it could be kept at par. As you make no other objection to the method of resumption indicated than that the notes to be issued under it cannot be maintained at par, and as you close by suggesting two modes in which they could be so maintained, and as one is sufficient, I shall not quarrel with you over that portion of the argument. I prefer to rely upon my first proposition, which is not an assumption, but an induction, strictly after the manner of Bacon and Mill, that, Austria and Russia having resumed and maintained redemption on a *larger* Government currency than we now have afloat, we can do the same thing if we will undertake it in the same way. Nor are my precedents weakened by the facts that Massachusetts and Rhode Island also resumed in this way, and afterward suspended. Their suspension, like the subsequent suspensions of Russia and Austria, were caused by new wars and further issues. We now anticipate a long peace. Of course, an early war, or possibly a heavy demand for gold from Europe, might force us into suspension in any event. But either would force our banks into suspension if they had successfully resumed, and no Government notes were afloat. Such objections lie against resumption by whatever mode. They should not come from THE TRIBUNE, which but recently howled for resumption so terrifically and scoffed at rag-money.

Yours respectfully, V. B. DENSLOW.

### GREEN GRASS UNDER THE SNOW.

The work of the sun is slow,
But as sure as Heaven we know;
So we'll not forget,
When the skies are wet,
There's green grass under the snow.

When the winds of Winter blow,
Wailing like voices of woe,
There are April showers,
And buds and flowers,
And green grass under the snow.

We'll find that it's ever so
In this life's uneven flow:
We've only to wait,
In the face of Fate,
For the green grass under the snow.

—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican.*

# SWINBURNE'S NEW POEM.

## "Erectheus," a Greek Play---An Athenian "Jephthah's Daughter."

### Stirring Description of a Greek Battle.

*Correspondence New York Herald.*

LONDON, Dec. 25.—"Erectheus," which is the name of Mr. Swinburne's new volume, is a sort of dramatic poem, written after the model of a Greek play, in which the chorus plays an important part. The subject is one eminently fitted to form the basis of such a work, and Mr. Swinburne has, it will probably be admitted, done full justice to it. Erectheus, King of Athens, is at war with Eleusis, and he is at first presented to the reader praying to the gods for aid against the foe, who seems likely to be victorious. The answer of the gods he tells Praxithea in these words:

There shall die
One soul for all this people. From thy womb
Came forth the seed that here, on dry, bare ground,
Death's hand must sow, untimely to bring forth
Nor blade nor shoot in season, being by name
To the under gods made holy, who require
For this land's life her death and maiden blood,
To save a maiden city.

Praxithea, the wife of Erectheus, makes known to Chthonia, her daughter, the will of the gods. Chthonia replies, expressing her willingness to lay down her life to save the city of her birth:

That I may give this poor girl's blood of mine,
Scarce yet sun-warmed with summer—this thin life,
Still green with flowerless growth of seedling days,
To build again my city; that no drop
Fallen of these innocent veins on the cold ground
But shall help knit the joints of her firm walls,
To knead the stones together, and make sure
The band about their maiden girdlestead
Once fastened, and of all men's violent hands
Inviolable forever; these to me
Were but such gifts as crave no thanksgiving,
If with one blow dividing the sheer life
I might make end, and one pang wind up all
And seal mine eyes from sorrow; for such end
The gods give none they love not; but my heart,
That leaps up lightened of all sloth or fear
To take the sword's point, yet with one thought's load
Flags and falls back, broken of wing, that halts,
Maimed in mid-flight for thy sake, and borne down—
Mother, that in the places where I played,
An arm's length from thy bosom and no more,
Shalt find me never, nor thine eye wax glad
To mix with mine its eyesight, and for love
Laugh without word, filled with sweet light, and speak
Divine dumb things of the inward spirit and heart,
Moved silently; nor hand or lip again
Touch hand or lip of either; but for mine
Shall thine meet only shadows of swift night,
Dreams and dead thoughts of dead things; and the bed
Thou strewedst, a sterile place for all time strewn,
For my sleep only with its void sad sheets
Shall vex thee and the unfruitful coverlid.
For empty days reproach me dead; that leave
No profit of my body, but am gone
As one not worth being born, to bear no seed;
A sapless stock and branchless. Yet thy womb
Shall want not honor of me that brought forth
For all this people freedom, and for earth,
From the unborn city, born out of my blood
To light the face of all men evermore,
Glory. But lay thou this to thy great heart:
Where under in the dark of birth conceived
Mine unlit life lay girdled with the zone
That bound thy bridal bosom, set this thought
Against all edge of evil as a sword,
To beat back sorrow that for all the world
Thou brough'st me forth, a savior who shall save
Athens! for none but I, from none but thee,
Shall take this death for garland.

Praxithea's grief finds vent in the words which follow:

Of gods and men
I drift unsteered on ruin, and the wave
Darkens my head with imminent height, and hangs
Dumb, filled too full with thunder that shall leave
These ears death deafened when the tide finds tongue,
And all its wrath bears on them. Thee, oh child,
I help not, nor am helpen. Fain, ah! fain,
More than was ever mother born of man,
Were I to help thee—fain beyond all prayer,
Beyond all thought—fain to redeem thee, torn
More timeless from me sorrowing than the dream
That was thy sister; so shalt thou be too,
Thou but a vision, shadow shaped of sleep,
By grief made out of nothing. Now but once
I touch, but once more hold thee; one more kiss
This last time, and none other evermore
Leave on thy lips, and leave them. Go; thou wast
My heart; my heart's blood, life blood of my life,
My child, my nursling; now this breast, once thine,
Shall rear again no children; never now
Shall any mortal blossom born like thee,
Lie there, nor ever with small silent mouth
Draw the sweet springs dry for an hour that feed
The blind blithe life that knows not. Never heed;
Rest here to make these cold veins warm; nor eye
Laugh itself open with the lips that reach
Lovingly toward a fount more loving. These
Death makes as all good lesser things now dead,
And all the latter hopes that flowered from these,
And fall, as these fell, fruitless; no joy more
Shall man take of thy maidenhood, no tongue
Praise it; no good shall eyes get more of thee
That lightened for thy love's sake.

The consummation of the sacrifice is thus described by the chorus:

High things of strong-souled men that loved their land
On brass and stone are written, and their deeds
On high days chanted, but none graven or sung
That ever set men's eyes or spirits on fire,
Athenians, has the sun's height seen, or earth
Heard in her depth reverberate as from heaven,
More worth men's praise and good report of gods
Than here I bring for record in your ears?
For now being come to the altar, where, as priest,
Death ministering should meet her, and his hand
Seal her sweet eyes asleep, the maiden stood
With light in all her face, as of a bride
Smiling, or shine of festal flame by night,
Far flung from towers of triumph, and her lips
Trembled with pride in pleasure that no fear
Blanched them, nor Death before his time drank dry
The blood whose bloom fulfilled them; for her cheeks
Lightened, and brighter than a bridal veil
Her hair enrobed her bosom, and enrolled
From face to feet the body's whole soft length,
As with a cloud sun saturate. Then she spake
With maiden tongue words man-like, but her eyes
Lit mildly like a maiden's: "Countrymen!
With more good will and height of happier heart
I give me to you than my mother bare,
And go more gladly this great way to death
Than young men bound to battle." Then, with face
Turned to the shadowyest part of all the shrine,
And eyes fast set upon the further shade:
"Take me, dear gods;" and, as some form had shone
From the deep, hollow shadow, some god's tongue
Answered: "I bless you that your guardian grace
Gives me to guard this country, takes my blood,
Your child's by name, to heal it." Then the priest
Set to the flower sweet snow of her soft throat
The sheer knife's edge that severed it, and loosed,
From the fair bondage of so spotless flesh,
So strong a spirit; and all that girt them round,
Gazing with souls that hung on that sad stroke,
Groaned and kept silence. After while, a man
Might count how far the fresh blood crept and bathed:
How deep the dark robe and the bright shrine's base
Red-rounded with a running ring that grew
More large and duskier as the wells that fed
Were drained of that pure effluence. But the Queen
Groaned not, nor spake, nor wept, but as a dream
Floats out of eyes awakening, so passed forth,
Ghostlike, a shadow of sorrow from all sight,
To the inner court and chamber, where she sits
Dumb, till word reach her of this whole day's end.

Chthonia's death is followed by that of her two sisters; for we are told that they—whether mad from grief and sore love for their sister—

Or with the shame soul stung
To outlive her dead, or doubt lest their lives, too,
The gods require to seal their country safe,
And bring the oracular doom to perfect end—
Have slain themselves and fallen at the altar foot,
Lie by their own hands done to death; and fear
Shakes all the city, as winds a wintering tree,
And as dead leaves, are men's hearts blown about
And shrunken with ill thoughts and flowerless hopes,
Parched up with presage lest the piteous blood,
Shed of the maidens guiltless, fall and fix
On this land's forehead like a curse that cleaves
To the unclean soul's inexpiate hunted head,
Whom his own crime tracks hotlier than a hound
To life's veiled end unsleeping; and this hour
Now blackens toward the battle that must close
All gates of hope and fear on all their hearts
Who tremble towards its issue, knowing not yet
If blood may buy them surety, cleanse, or soil
The helpless hands men raise and reach no stay.

The horrors of the battle which follows are increased by the war of the elements. The scene is described through the chorus in language which shows the skill of the author in word-painting:

For now, not in word but in deed, is the harvest of spears begun,
And its clamor outbellows the thunder, its lightning outlightnings the sun.
From the springs of the morning it thunders and lightens across and afar
To the wave where the moonset ends and the pall of the last low star;
With a trampling of drenched red hoofs and an earthquake of men that meet,
Strong war sets hand to the scythe and the furrows take fire from his feet.
Earth groans from her great rent heart and the hollows of rocks are afraid,
And the mountains are moved, and the valleys are waves in a storm-wind swayed,
From the roots of the hills to the plain's dim verge and the dark lone shore,
Air shudders with shrill spears, crossing and hurtling of wheels that roar.
As the grinding of teeth in the jaws of the lion that foam as they gnash
Is the shriek of the axles that loosen, the shock of the poles that crash.
The dense manes darken and glitter, the mouths of the mad steeds champ,
Their heads flash blind through the battle, and death's foot rings in their tramp;
For a fourfold host upon earth and Heaven is arrayed for the fight—
Clouds rising in thunder and armies encountering as clouds in the night.
Mine ears are amazed with the terror of trumpets, with darkness mine eyes,
At the sound of the sea's host charging that deafens the roar of the skies.
White frontlet is dashed upon frontlet and horse against horse reels, hurled,
And the gorge of the gulfs of the battle is wide for the spoil of the world,
And the meadows are cumbered with shipwreck of chariots that founder on land,
And the horsemen are broken with breach as of breakers and scattered as sand,
Through the roar and recoil of the chargers that mingle their cries and confound
Like fire are the notes of the trumpets that flash through the darkness of sound;
As the wing of the sea, churned yellow, that sways with the wind as it swells,
Is the lift and relapse of the wave of the chargers that clash with their bells,
And the clang of the sharp shrill brass through the burst of the wave as it shocks
Rings clear as the clear wind's cry through the roar of the surge on the rocks;
And the heads of the steeds, in their headgear of war and their corsleted breasts,
Gleam broad as the brows of the billows that brighten the storm with their crests—
Gleam dread as their bosoms that heave to the shipwrecking wind as they rise—
Filled full of the terrors and thunder of water that slays as it dies.
So dire is the glare of their foreheads, so fearful the fire of their breath;
And the light of their eyeballs enkindled so bright with the lightnings of death;
And the foam of their mouths as the sea when the jaws of its gulf are as graves;
And the ridge of their necks as the wind-shaken mane on the ridges of waves;
And their fetlocks afire as they rear, drip thick with a dewfall of blood—
As the lips of the roaring breaker with froth of the man-slaying flood.
And the whole plain reels and resounds, as the fields of the sea by night
When the stroke of the wind falls darkling, and death is the seafarer's light.

Eumolpus, the son of Neptune, is killed by Erectheus, and his death is avenged by Jupiter, who, "for his brother's son's sake," killed the King by a shaft of lightning. Athens is, however, saved, the enemy, on the death of their leader, falling "sullen back and strengthless." Praxithea's grief at the loss of her husband and children is assuaged by Athena, who thus proclaims the future fame of the city which bears her name:

I, virgin daughter of the most high God,
Give all you charge, and lay command on all,
The word I bring be wasted not—for this
The gods have stablished—and his soul hath sworn
That time, nor earth, nor changing sons of man,
Nor waves of generations, nor the winds
Of ages risen and fallen, that steer their tides
Through light and dark of birth and lovelier death,
From storm toward haven inviolable, shall see
So great a light alive beneath the sun
As the awless eye of Athens. All fame else
Shall be to her fame as a shadow in sleep
To this wide noon at waking. Men most praised
In lands most happy for their children found
Shall hold as highest of honors given of God
To be but likened to the least of thine—
Thy least of all my city; thine shall be
The crown of all songs sung of all deeds done;
Thine the full flower for all time, in thine hand
Shall time be like a sceptre, and thine head
Wear worship for a garland; nor one leaf
Shall change, or winter cast out of thy crown,
Till all flowers wither in the world. Thine eyes
Shall first in man's flesh lightning liberty;
Thy tongue shall first say freedom.

# MICHIGAN CANALS.

## Some of the Projects of Forty Years Ago.

*Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.*

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 12.—The resurrection of the musty records of numerous canal-projects of the Internal-Improvement Commissioners of the State, nearly forty years ago, is not as encouraging as striking a paying digging in the Black Hills. From the ragged appearance of the survey-maps of the Clinton & Kalamazoo Canal, it seems to have been the favorite project of that day. March 26, 1836, was the first act relating to the canal. March 20, 1837, $20,000 was appropriated for the survey of a canal, or for a canal part of the way, and a railroad the remainder of the route, commencing at or near Mt. Clemens, on the Clinton River, and terminating at or near the mouth of the Kalamazoo River; for the survey of a canal-route to unite the waters of the Saginaw River with the navigable waters of Maple or Grand River; and for the survey of the St. Joseph, Kalamazoo, and Grand Rivers, with a view to the improvement of the same by slack-water navigation; and the sum of $40,000 was appropriated to be applied to the construction of a canal or canal and railroad on the route first mentioned; also, two branch canals were projected,—one to Pontiac, and the other to Dexter, from the main ditch. March 31, 1838, the Legislature appropriated $205,000 for the Clinton & Kalamazoo Canal, $47,000 for the Grand River & Saginaw Canal, $30,000 for the improvement of Grand and Maple Rivers, and $8,000 for the Kalamazoo.

The final survey for the Saginaw & Grand River Canal was the portage between the Maple and Bad Rivers, and about $500 in chopping was the extent of that enterprise; which is singular, for Grand River was navigable for large river steamers to Lyons, and the Maple is a deep, sluggish stream, and could have been used for small boats some distance before a canal would be necessary.

Among the other canal projects was a canal from Homer to Dexter, and the Owosso & Saginaw Navigation Company, to dam the Shiawassee River for slack-water navigation, with locks 75 feet long, and wide enough for river steamers. In fact, all granting of mill-privileges on any of the Michigan rivers was conditioned that locks should be constructed by the mill-owners on each dam, and operated by them under penalty for neglect; but this was of no more effect than the requirement of the construction of fish-ladders, or shutes, of the present time.

April 23, 1846, an act was passed giving the Board authority to lease the Clinton & Kalamazoo Canal, and use of surplus water, for a term not exceeding twenty years, upon such terms as they might deem most conducive to the interests of the State,—taking sufficient security for the rebuilding and putting that portion of the canal east of Utica, in Macomb County, into operation in one year; for the rebuilding and putting in operation the remainder of the canal, east of Rochester, in Oakland and Macomb Counties, within two years; and for keeping the canal and locks in good repairs, the reasonable wear excepted, and holding the same subject to the right of the State at any time to take possession of or sell the same, upon giving such person or persons a reasonable remuneration for all expenditures incurred by them in the reconstruction and repairs of the canal, to be determined by appraisal,—deducting such sum as should be reasonable for the use of the same; and, if the canal were leased to an individual or company, he should annually report to the Legislature, on the first Monday of each year, the amount of receipts upon the canal, together with the expenditures of the same. At Utica it is used for a water-power; but, as the miller neglected to send reports of receipts, it is impossible to determine the delinquent specific tax now due the State.

An act was passed May 15, 1846, authorizing the Board of Internal Improvement to make repairs to preserve the work from dilapidation, until such time as the work could be leased agreeably to the existing provisions of law; provided that all payments should be made in land-scrip without interest, not to exceed $3,000. It was nearly completed from Frederick to Utica, Macomb County; and, March 14, 1845, 500,000 acres of land were appropriated for the payment of $7,073.13 due for locking the canal into the Clinton River.

The survey of the Grand River & Saginaw Ship Canal, in 1836 and '7, was commenced by Charles F. Smith, at a point on Maple River, in Gratiot County, called Black-Ash Swamp, the termination of the Maple River improvement, extending through the swamp along the foot of the Pine Hills, down a branch of Bad River, to the junction of the North Fork of that river, the termination of the improvement of that stream. The depth of water was taken on the 31st of August, 1837, which showed low water, but sufficient to float medium craft. At no place was the cutting more than 15 feet; but it would require seven locks,—the first, 10 feet lift; second, 9 feet; third, 9 feet; fourth, 9 feet; fifth, 9 feet; sixth, 8⅔ feet; seventh, 8 feet lift. The greatest cut was on the bluff on Bad River, where the canal debouched into that stream. It would also require two aqueducts,—one over Bad River, and the other over Wabasebe River, of 50 feet. The soil was sand,—the greater portion, sandy loam and clay,—and at no place would the excavation be made in bed-rock. It being the shortest route, and requiring the least capital, it would seem the most feasible; but, if the Huron can be made navigable from Dexter by damming with locks, and the Grand from this city to Lyons, this route would seem the most favorable.

### A Strange Case.

G. H. Haselton, of Greensboro, Vt., has a little girl 4 years old, who fell from the bed when about 3 months old, striking on the back of her head and hurting her severely. Very soon after this her head began to grow quite rapidly, and in three months had increased 9 inches in circumference. All efforts to arrest the growth proved futile. The head now measures 26½ inches one way at 24¾ the other. The expansion of the head seems to be all above the eyes. The body is about the size of children of that age, and well formed, but it has not enough strength to carry the head, so the child has to be held, or lies in its crib, or plays on the floor, just as it wishes. It seems to possess intelligence, and learns rapidly when put to the test. It is quite healthy, and has a good appetite. The head is hard like all heads, and, for the present, does not grow faster than nature would have it.


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If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood,—and this the Sarsaparillian will and does secure,—a cure is certain; for when once this remedy commences its work of purification, and succeeds in diminishing the loss of wastes, its repairs will be rapid, and every day the patient will feel himself growing better and stronger, the food digesting better, appetite improving, and flesh and weight increasing.

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THE CATHOLIC QUESTION IN PENNSYLVANIA.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 12.—The religious iss[ue] made by the Catholics in the Ohio Gubernatori[al] campaign is bearing fruit prolifically. The e[n]tering wedge which was there driven bids fair [to] make a gulf in which the Roman Church in th[is] country will find its grave. The rantings of i[n]terested politicians had no effect upon the pop[u]lar, or intelligent mind of this Commonwealt[h] and but for the Catholics themselves there wou[ld] have been no arousal of antagonistic sentime[nt]. The haughty and dictatorial position taken [by] the *Catholic World* upon the expres[s] assumption that the communicants of [the] Catholic Church were largely in the majority, [in] point of population in this country, and th[at] they would force the direction of Governmen[t] affairs into a channel agreeable to their wish[es] and demands, awoke the latent energies [of] Protestants, of all denominations, and beyo[nd] peradventure the Centennial year will inaugura[te] a religious conflict that will not end until one [or] the other of the parties have no longer streng[th] enough to continue the battle.

This may seem like pretty strong language [to] you in Illinois where, apparently, this feeling [as] yet has had no remarkable expression. B[ut] here, in the Keystone State, all classes of soci[e]ty feel that Rome has taken its position in th[e] struggle for religious supremacy in this countr[y] and that it is time for all Protestant denomi[na]tions to begin marshaling their forces for th[e] fray. The war in Ohio against

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was, after all, of a very negative character, [so] far as regarded future conclusions, and it seem[s] that Pennsylvania is fated to take the van of a[g]gressive Protestantism.

The Desmoines speech of President Gra[nt] thrilled the Protestant heart of Pennsylvani[a]. Not because it gave no comfort to the Catholi[cs] but for the reason that it vigorously enunciat[ed] that fundamental principle of our Governme[nt] which, while admitting all creeds to the utmo[st] freedom of worship, unmistakably declares tha[t] no creed shall control or interfere with affairs [of] State. Beyond a doubt that speech will be th[e] key-note of the political campaign in this Sta[te] during this year. Already it has entered into [and] influenced, in an appreciable degree, loc[al] elections, and it is not within the province o[f] man to prognosticate the extent to which it wi[ll] attain. The audacity of the Catholics in claim[ing] a proprietary interest in the Democrati[c] party of Ohio, and, in pursuance of that undis[]puted claim, forcing that organization into su[p]pliant submission to their behests, startled th[e] Protestants of this State into action, and

THE END IS NOT YET.

The time intervening since the Ohio electi[on] has been employed in feeling the popular puls[e] and if the election were to-morrow the Prote[st]ant element would be ready to strike. The el[e]ment of Protestantism in this State is no long[er] conciliatory; it is aggressive, and the atti[tude] once begun there will be no cessation of hosti[li]ties until the supremacy of either the Catho[lic] or Protestant party is decided. Here, the Pro[t]estants believe that the Bible in the publ[ic] schools was made the subject of the first atta[ck] of Papacy more as a trial of strength than a[ny]thing else. If the attack eventuates succes[s]fully in any of the States of the Union, b[ut] more particularly in this, the Keystone Sta[te] the Catholics will be encouraged to go on, [in] the hope that they will be successful in breaki[ng] down the whole system of public schools.

Anti-Papists in this State watched the fight [in] Ohio with apprehensive interest, and it is n[ow] their policy to act solely upon the defensi[ve]. The impression that the conflict would be so[on] directed across the borders of this State w[as] widespread, and the bustle of preparation f[or] the fray has been and is manifest from centre [to] circumference of this Commonwealth. Thin[k]ing men of all classes understand that

THE BATTLE IS NOT FAR OFF,

and this Biblical question, which the Cathol[ic] Church has seized upon as the vehicle of its fi[rst] assault, is of sufficient importance in this St[ate] to command a careful and extensive treatme[nt] at the hands of Departmental officers in th[eir] annual reports to the Governor and to the L[eg]islature.

The State Superintendent of Public Instr[uc]tion,—the Hon. J. P. Wickersham,—in [the] course of an elaborate report upon the conditi[on] of the public schools of the State, says:

The school system as organized in Pennsylvania [] reach with its instruction and training processe[s] great body of the youth of the State. The numbe[r of] children now in attendance at the public schools [is] over 900,000. The number in private schools may p[os]sibly reach 50,000. Public schools are now open [in] every part of the Commonwealth. No Pennsylva[nia] child need grow up in ignorance for want of an opp[or]tunity to attend school. The work of elementary e[du]cation among us is almost wholly, and that of hig[her] education partially, done by the schools establis[hed] under State laws. These schools, therefore, havin[g] their hands in great part the instruction and trai[ning] of our youth, must bear a large part of the blame [for] whatever may be wrong in the social or moral co[ndi]tion of the people, as they should share proportion[ally in] the credit for whatever advances we are mak[ing] towards a higher and better civilization. In short, [the] common schools will be judged, as they ought to [be,] from the quality of the men who receive their edu[cation] through their instrumentality. The friend[s of] common schools cannot shirk, if they desired to do [so,] their responsibility in this matter, and they sh[ould] hasten to develop the full capabilities of the trus[t as] an agent of social and moral reform. It may be [well] to inquire what capabilities of this kind our syste[m] of common schools possess.

THE PERILOUS POSITION OF THE COMMON-SCHO[OL] SYSTEM

is well known to him, and, taking his cue fr[om] President Grant, he says, under the capt[ion] quoted:

IS OUR COMMON-SCHOOL SYSTEM IN DANGER[?]

The President of the United States on the 29th [of] September last, at a reunion of the Army of the T[en]nessee, which took place at Des Moines, Ia., rea[d a] carefully prepared speech, in which occur these sig[nifi]cant words:

"In a Republic like ours, where the citizen is [the] sovereign and the official the servant; where [no] power is exercised except by the will of the people [it] is important that the sovereign, the people, sho[uld] possess intelligence. The free school is the promo[ter] of that intelligence which is to preserve us as a [free] nation. If we are to have another contest in the n[ear] future of our national existence, I predict that the [di]viding line will not be Mason and Dixon['s,] but between patriotism and intelligence [on] the one side, and superstition, ambit[ion] and ignorance on the other. Now, [in this] Centennial year of our national existence I believe [it a] good time to begin the work of strengthening [the] foundations of the structure commenced by our f[ore]fathers 100 years ago at Lexington. Let us all labo[r to] add all needful guarantees for the security of [free] thought, free speech, a free press, pure morals, un[fet]tered religious sentiments, and of equal rights [and] privileges to all men, irrespective of nationality, co[lor,] or religion. Encourage free schools and resolve [that] not one dollar of money appropriated to their sup[port] shall be appropriated to the support of any sectar[ian] school. Resolve that neither the State nor nation, [or] both combined, shall support institutions of learn[ing] other than those sufficient to afford to every c[hild] growing up in the land the opportunity of a good c[om]mon school education, unmixed with sectarian, pag[an,] or atheistical dogmas. Leave the matter of religio[n to] the family altar, the church, and the private sch[ool] supported entirely by private contributions. Keep [the] Church and the State forever separate."

In uttering these sentiments the President co[uld] have had but one meaning, that of warning the pe[ople]

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THE ENCROACHMENTS OF PAPACY,

was, after all, of a very negative character, so far as regarded future conclusions, and it seems that Pennsylvania is fated to take the van of aggressive Protestantism.

The Desmoines speech of President Grant thrilled the Protestant heart of Pennsylvania. Not because it gave no comfort to the Catholics, but for the reason that it vigorously enunciated that fundamental principle of our Government which, while admitting all creeds to the utmost freedom of worship, unmistakably declares that no creed shall control or interfere with affairs of State. Beyond a doubt that speech will be the key-note of the political campaign in this State during this year. Already it has entered into, and influenced, in an appreciable degree, local elections, and it is not within the province of man to prognosticate the extent to which it will attain. The audacity of the Catholics in claiming a proprietary interest in the Democratic party of Ohio, and, in pursuance of that undisputed claim, forcing that organization into suppliant submission to their behests, startled the Protestants of this State into action, and

THE END IS NOT YET.

The time intervening since the Ohio election has been employed in feeling the popular pulse, and if the election were to-morrow the Protestant element would be ready to strike. The element of Protestantism in this State is no longer conciliatory; it is aggressive, and the attack once begun there will be no cessation of hostilities until the supremacy of either the Catholic or Protestant party is decided. Here, the Protestants believe that the Bible in the public schools was made the subject of the first attack of Papacy more as a trial of strength than anything else. If the attack eventuates successfully in any of the States of the Union, but more particularly in this, the Keystone State, the Catholics will be encouraged to go on, in the hope that they will be successful in breaking down the whole system of public schools.

Anti-Papists in this State watched the fight in Ohio with apprehensive interest, and it is not their policy to act solely upon the defensive. The impression that the conflict would be soon directed across the borders of this State was widespread, and the bustle of preparation for the fray has been and is manifest from centre to circumference of this Commonwealth. Thinking men of all classes understand that

THE BATTLE IS NOT FAR OFF,

and this Biblical question, which the Catholic Church has seized upon as the vehicle of its first assault, is of sufficient importance in this State to command a careful and extensive treatment at the hands of Departmental officers in their annual reports to the Governor and to the Legislature.

The State Superintendent of Public Instruction,—the Hon. J. P. Wickersham,—in the course of an elaborate report upon the condition of the public schools of the State, says:

The school system as organized in Pennsylvania can reach with its instruction and training processes the great body of the youth of the State. The number of children now in attendance at the public schools is over 900,000. The number in private schools may possibly reach 50,000. Public schools are now open in every part of the Commonwealth. No Pennsylvania child need grow up in ignorance for want of an opportunity to attend school. The work of elementary education among us is almost wholly, and that of higher education partially, done by the schools established under State laws. These schools, therefore, having in their hands in great part the instruction and training of our youth, must bear a large part of the blame for whatever may be wrong in the social or moral condition of the people, as they should share proportionately the credit for whatever advances we are making towards a higher and better civilization. In short, the common schools will be judged, as they ought to be, from the quality of the men who receive their education through their instrumentality. The friends of common schools cannot shirk, if they desired to do so, their responsibility in this matter, and they should hasten to develop the full capabilities of the trust as an agent of social and moral reform. It may be well to inquire what capabilities of this kind our systems of common schools possess.

THE PERILOUS POSITION OF THE COMMON-SCHOOL SYSTEM

is well known to him, and, taking his cue from President Grant, he says, under the caption quoted:

IS OUR COMMON-SCHOOL SYSTEM IN DANGER?

The President of the United States on the 29th of September last, at a reunion of the Army of the Tennessee, which took place at Des Moines, Ia., read a carefully prepared speech, in which occur these significant words:

"In a Republic like ours, where the citizen is the sovereign and the official the servant; where no power is exercised except by the will of the people; it is important that the sovereign, the people, should possess intelligence. The free school is the promoter of that intelligence which is to preserve us as a free nation. If we are to have another contest in the near future of our national existence, I predict that the dividing line will not be Mason and Dixon's; but between patriotism and intelligence on the one side, and superstition, ambition, and ignorance on the other. Now, the Centennial year of our national existence I believe is a good time to begin the work of strengthening the foundations of the structure commenced by our forefathers 100 years ago at Lexington. Let us all labor to add all needful guarantees for the security of free thought, free speech, a free press, pure morals, unfettered religious sentiments, and of equal rights and privileges to all men, irrespective of nationality, color, or religion. Encourage free schools and resolve that not one dollar of money appropriated to their support shall be appropriated to the support of any sectarian school. Resolve that neither the State nor nation, nor both combined, shall support institutions of learning other than those sufficient to afford to every child growing up in the land the opportunity of a good common school education, unmixed with sectarian, pagan, or atheistical dogmas. Leave the matter of religion to the family altar, the church, and the private school, supported entirely by private contributions. Keep the Church and the State forever separate."

In uttering these sentiments the President could have had but one meaning, that of warning the people against a danger which he believed is threatening the systems of free education in this country; and, coming from an authority so high and with weight enough to break a long and studied silence upon public affairs of less importance, such foreshadowings of approaching evil may well cause the friends of common schools to look about them and prepare to meet the expected enemy. And these friends will not be inclined to relax their vigilance in view of the events which have recently transpired touching the common-school question in New York, Ohio, New Jersey, Missouri, and elsewhere.

Here the Superintendent indulges in

A BRIEF REVIEW

of the fundamental principles of the common-school system, and, in considering the influence of the Bible, he boldly gives it place as the corner-stone of our civilization.

Returning to the threatened invasion of the common-school system, he says:

Here we stand. Schools must be maintained, supported by all, free to all, and fair to all. All sects and all parties must send their children to these schools, or with their own means supply others better suited to their wants or wishes. There shall be no division of the public school funds. No citizen shall be exempted from taxation for school purposes. No public school shall be in an offensive sense sectarian, and no sectarian school shall ever receive a dollar of the people's money raised for the support of the people's schools. The integrity of the school system must be preserved against all who shall dare to assail it.

In that concluding paragraph the Superintendent gives vigorous expression to the popular sentiment of the people of Pennsylvania upon this question of the division of the school fund. Quaker State though it be,

THE PEOPLE ARE FIGHTERS;

their coats are off now, and they are fairly aching for the other side to give them gage of battle.

In this controversy the Protestant Church will not be quiescent spectator. In the broadest sense of the term it will be a church-militant. The ministers of Allegheny County have an Association called the "Ministerial Evangelical Association," of Allegheny County, and they meet monthly to discuss events of the day which have a bearing upon religious matters. During the credal struggle in Ohio this Association carefully noted results, and their well digested conclusion was that it was time for them to begin action. The Association embraces ministers of all Protestant denominations, and their fraternal convocations beget a good feeling that militates against, and practically estops, the denominational bickering so common in some other places. In the December meeting of this Evangelical Association this question of the Bible in the public schools was discussed, and

THE REV. F. LEROY SENOUR,

a Presbyterian minister of this city, was nominated by the Society to present to it, at its next meeting, the Protestant standpoint in the controversy. The Association met on the afternoon of the 3d inst., and, with one or two exceptions, the Protestant churches of Allegheny County were represented by their pastors. The Rev. F. Leroy Senour, orator of the day, read an exhaustive paper upon the Protestant side of the question, rich in theological learning and historical research, and faultless in rhetoric and logic, from his premises. His conclusions were:

That the State must continue to exercise its right of giving education to the masses, and that at all hazards the Bible must be retained in the schools. To contribute to the support of Catholic schools would be suicidal, because the instant that one sect was thus favored every other sect in the land would demand like consideration, and the result would be the utter demolition of our public-school system.

Mr. Senour is, above all things, an orator, and he delivered his peroration dramatically. His face was lighted with a fiery religious zeal as he thundered forth the description of the position which was

FORCED UPON THE PROTESTANT CHURCH.

Referring to the Bible in the schools, said he:

And just here we may as well take our stand, and just here and now it may as well be said as hereafter, that the people of this great and free country will not give up their schools, neither will they consent to the use of school funds for sectarian purposes. The times are ominous. Great events are coming from the womb of the future. Let every patriot, every lover of our free institutions and glorious Republic, stand by our schools and our sword, "which is the word of God," if we would hand down to our children and unborn generations the noble heritage bequeathed to us by our fathers.

The congregation of ministers were in full accord with the sentiments and conclusions of the Rev. F. L. Lenour. The speech of the session was made by the Rev. D. D. Howard, D. D. Mr. Howard is patriarchal in appearance, though he has not yet attained three score years. He is of tall and commanding physique, and he speaks dramatically. He was in full sympathy with the conclusions of Mr. Lenour, and, in denouncing the attempted encroachment of the Church of Rome upon the common school-system of the country, he rose to

A TRAGIC SUBLIMITY.

Said he, and his voice rang out clear and strong: "To do this thing would be an insult to God."

The Scriptures are His revealed will, and to remove that book from the schools, where there are those whose minds are ripe to receive its holy impressions, would be to flaunt impiety in the face of Heaven. So sure as this nation does suffer that insult to God, He will smite us. To drive that book from the schools would be an insult to the Puritans, who, through blood, tears, and misery, held fast upon that holy volume, and, when in despair they fled from sectarian oppression to this country, they brought that book with them and set it up in their houses, churches, and schools. Finally, who are these that ask us to deprive our children of the knowledge of faith that can only be gotten from the Bible. Look back for a hundred years when our ancestors were engaged in that terrible struggle for independence, and where will you find the ancestors of these people who are now trying to drive the Bible from our schools? They will be found swelling the ranks of the army of King George, striving to crush us out of existence.

Here you have a description of an element, new to the politics of Pennsylvania, but which will be a controlling influence in the impending and in future elections, and in the horoscope of the Presidential election this element must have a marked place.

H. E. T.

### SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

DAVID AND GOLIATH.

I. *Sam., xvii.*—Twenty-seven years before, the Philistines were completely routed at Michmash by the army of Israel. But now—1086 B. C.—they had recovered their spirits and their military strength, and were fully resolved to wipe away the disgrace of that disastrous defeat and regain their lost ascendancy over Israel. So they collected their martial forces at Shocoh of Judah. Saul and his army were encamped near the valley of Elah. The Philistines were on a mountain on the one side, and the Israelites on a mountain on the other side. The valley of Elah was between them.

Suddenly Goliath of Gath—a descendant of Anak, the father of the Anakim, a famous race of giants, whom Joshua destroyed, appeared from the ranks of the Philistines as their champion, i. e., as a person, who in behalf of his own people proposed to settle a national quarrel by engaging in single combat with a champion of the other party. This giant, 9 feet or more in height, wore a helmet, a coat and boots, all covered with small pieces of brass, overlapping each other like the scales of a fish, leaving no part exposed but the eyes.

He carried, as a means of defense, a very heavy spear, whose iron head weighed 20 pounds. A man, bearing a shield, went before him. The giant advanced in front of his army, and cried out: "I am one of the Philistines. I am their champion. Choose your champion. Let him meet me in a duel. If he kills me, then we will be your servants; but if I kill him, then you shall be our servants. I defy the armies of Israel this day. Send me a man, and we will fight." The distance from army to army was a mile, or more. The giant came so near the Israelites that they could distinctly hear his challenge. And so during thirty-nine days the giant repeated his words of defiance, and the Israelites were greatly alarmed to see a man of so enormous a stature. And then his boldness and brass, his annoyance and insolence, to propose the servitude of God's peculiar people, as the result of a single combat between himself and a champion whom he commanded them to select, was too much for them to bear. No heart was stout enough to say, "Saul, I will be the man to deliver Israel. I will meet this uncircumcised Philistine, this braggart in a duel." Saul's conscience again was disturbed, music had quieted it, but that had lost its influence. It had produced a temporary calm, but calms are often followed by storms. So Saul's evil spirits were strengthened by rest and overwhelmed him, now and then. These evil spirits took him and rolled him over and over in the deep waters of gloom and despair. They would not rest, nor let him rest. They disturbed and disquieted him more by night than by day. They nearly destroyed his life. They did what they could to impair his mind. A guilty conscience often makes cowards of us, and sometimes makes us fools. God's moral laws are not arbitrary, but are based on human reason, and confirmed by infinite wisdom, so that in obeying them great rewards result, even in this life. Poor Saul at times was nearly imbecile, so when the sweet harpist of better days presented himself as champion for the Israelites he did not know him. Jesse had said to David, "I wish you to carry to your brothers in the army some parched corn and these ten loaves of bread, and present to their Captain of thousands these ten cheeses, and inquire how your brothers are, and bring home a pledge." The soldiers of Israel, when in active service, were wont to send home, as proof, that they were still living, a lock of their hair, or piece of their clothing. They were supplied with food by their friends at home. No doubt David would have preferred to remain at home. After his anointing, his songs were more sweet and more joyful than in his earlier days. He felt conscious that God was with him, and his eyes were clearer and stronger, his ears were more acute and susceptible. He could see more distinctly the wisdom and power of God. He could appreciate better the sweet harmonies of the universe. "My Creator, Preserver, Benefactor art Thou, receive my soul's homage, when before Thee I bow."

However, the next morning at an early hour, leaving his sheep in the care of a keeper. David started for the camp, which he reached just as the host of Israel was starting for the fight and shouting for the battle. David jumped from his carriage and ran for the ranks. He soon found his brothers, and saluted them. Whilst he was talking with them and others, the ponderous giant advanced, and again, for the fortieth time, defied the armies of Israel. David heard his defiant words and saw the army retreating and shaking with fear. Saul had proclaimed that whoever will be our champion and kill that bragging giant, the King will enrich greatly, will give him his daughter in marriage, and make his father's house free in all Israel.

David inquired what compensation the man who killed the giant might expect, as the laborer is worthy of his hire, even when a regard to God's will and pleasure is the primary and principal cause of his activity. Possibly Michal had made an impression upon his heart when he was trying to soothe her father's disturbed mind. David's willingness to sing and play in the presence of her gloomy and wicked father surely demanded her gratitude. Those beautiful eyes and rosy cheeks which his dear mother had so often kissed; his sweet heavenly songs, which must have attracted angels as they passed over the hills of Bethlehem,—all were not unobserved or forgotten by Michal. Possibly they saw each other in each other's eyes even at this time. Even God selected David as His choicest and best. When Saul was terrified, he offered the richest reward the Kingdom possessed. This daughter, Michal, if a healthy and pious girl, well developed in body and mind, mild in temper and loving in disposition, was worth a hundred fold more to David than all the rest of the reward. David could easily acquire riches, and his prowess and songs would give him and his the freedom of the world; but Michal was a gift from Heaven.

David said to those about him, "Who is this uncircumcised Philistine, this braggart, so boldly defying the armies of the living God?" Eliah, his older brother, heard his words, and was angry with him, and said: "David, you ought to be at home, tending your sheep. You want to see the fight, don't you. Go home; this is no place for boys! We want men." Some one, hearing the talk, ran with great speed to Saul, and repeated it to him, who replied; "Send him to me at once." He soon appeared. Saul did not recognize him. David had no doubt grown during his five years' absence.

"Let no man's heart fail, because of this uncircumcised Philistine," David exclaimed; "Thy servant will fight him.' Saul replied, "You are but a youth, and he has been a warrior nearly all his life. You are not able to fight him. Have you seen him, covered from head to foot with an impenetrable military dress?" "Whilst I was tending my father's sheep," David replied, "a lion carried away a lamb. I pursued him, smote him, and snatched the lamb from his mouth, and, when he attacked me, I seized him by the beard and killed him. At another time a bear stole a lamb. I pursued him, delivered the lamb out of his mouth, and slew the bear. Now this uncircumcised Philistine shall meet a similar fate, because he hath defied the armies of the living God. God delivered me from the jaws and paws of the lion and the bear, and He will deliver me out of the hands of this godless Philistine. Let me go and smite him, and take away the reproach from Israel."

David saw the giant rising slowly from his seat and making a great display with his glittering armor, his helmet and coat of mail and his heavy means of defense. Both armies were looking on the prospect with the greatest interest. The Philistines were joyful and confident. The Israelites were trembling with fear.

The champions approached within talking distance. The giant hardly deigned to look at those fair cheeks and that auburn hair that had won the admiration of many maidens. He sneered and scoffed at him, and tauntingly said: "Am I a dog?" The giant doubtless expected old Saul would advance and accept his challenge, or if he did not, then he really hoped that the commander, Abner, would tilt with him. Saul was feeble,—was prostrated by cares and toils, and much more by his bad life, and now by anxieties lest the giant should be victor and he should be taken captive and placed in a prison and punished for his many sins against man and God. Goliath had brass on his outer man to resist David's smooth stone, and brass on the inner man to resist the will of the God of Israel. But both were useless. The gold of reserve and humility would have saved his life. Simplicity of character and modesty of conduct always command respect and confidence. Brass is now and then needed, but gold is always in demand.

The Philistines were confident,—trusting in their own strength. The giant and his people smiled in utter contempt of David. The idea of Goliath's going forth to meet a boy was ridiculous enough. Goliath swore and cursed, as if profanity could lend him any aid. David replied to this abuse, "I come in the name of the Lord of Hosts. God is with me. I have no need of brass to protect me. I am weak, but God is strong."

So as David went forward, he felt entire trust in God, and sang in his soul, "O Lord, my God, in Thee do I put my trust. Save me from him, who would rend me in pieces. Deliver me from my strong enemy. Be Thou my stay, my shield, my buckler. Deliver me from the violent man. Thou art the God of Israel." But David walked firmly, saying in his soul, "God is with me. He will not leave me nor forsake me."

David had some advantage over his enemy, which he did not hesitate to use. He could sling his stone from a distance. If the first failed to hit the unprotected spot, he could try again. The giant swore and cursed by his God. "Ah, you stripling, I will give your carcass to the vultures and the wolves." David cried out, "I tell you, Goliath of Gath, your brass and shield, your javelin and sword, cannot save you from destruction, for the Lord God of Hosts will this very day deliver you into my hands. I will smite thee and take thy head from thee. I will give thy carcass and the carcasses of the Philistine host unto the flesh-eaters of the air and to the flesh-eaters of the forests, that all the earth may know that there is a God in Israel. For the battle is Jehovah's, and He will surely deliver you into our hand."

The giant thought that such words from a stripling to him, the largest man in existence, were too insulting and outrageous for him to bear. So he strode forward, spear in hand, his sword in its scabbard at his side, fully determined to throw little David to the vultures and the wolves. David saw him ponderously advancing, and said, "The Lord is at my right hand, I fear not what this giant can do." David had rejected the protection Saul would give him, and said: "In Thee, Lord, will I trust, and Thou art my shield, my buckler, my defense." David had selected five smooth stones, and placed them in his little bag. In his right hand he held his sling, to the use of which he had been trained from his earliest pastoral life, so that, like the 700 left-handed Benjaminites, he could sling stones at a hair and not miss. If need be, David could outrun his opponent, for David's feet were like hind's feet. (Ps. 22, 34.) But to do this would defeat his purpose. He proposed to kill the uncircumcised Philistine. Running with his back to the foe was not the way he caught the lion and the bear.

So David hurried on, until he was at the right distance from the giant, when, with an untrembling hand, he placed in his sling a smooth stone. Giving his trusty sling a few twirls, faster and faster, to lend the stone more force, he let it fly. It hit the only unprotected spot on the giant's surface. The giant stumbled and fell. The Philistines, seeing their champion fall, ran at double-quick march over the hills and down through the valleys. David hastened to his prostrate foe, drew his sword from its scabbard, cut off his head—a capital prize—and lugs it with its helmet in triumph to camp, saying to himself as he wends his way slowly along, "Blessed be the God of Israel." In Him did I trust. He has given us the victory."

Abner ordered his forces to start in pursuit of the enemy, who were so alarmed at the defeat of their cause that they fled at once, leaving camps, and furniture, and equipage, all behind. David had reached the camp, and was brought to King Saul, who said, "Whose son art thou, young man." David replied, "I am the youngest son of thy servant, Jesse of Bethlehem: Is Michal, your youngest daughter, at home?" asked David. "She is in her rural retreat with her maidens, and she is waiting to congratulate you and to thank you that our country is free—that you killed that uncircumcised Philistine."

Michal had not forgotten him. Those bright eyes, and those rosy cheeks, and those sweet lips may have left their impress upon her heart; or possibly and probably, those dulcet strains, almost inspired by heavenly influences, may have so exalted her soul that she thought she was near the pearly gates of the celestial kingdom.

Abner, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Jordan, said, "My son has come from her retreat, and says that Michal and her maidens are in a high glee, and are dancing and singing, 'The giant has fallen and our army is free; Jehovah but willed it and our people are free—Jehovah, our helper, and we are all free.' They do not sing about you, David, son of Jesse," exclaimed Abner. "They give all the praise to Jehovah," "And very rightly," said David. "He is the Great Commander of the Armies of Israel. To Him, all glory belongs." "Jehovah be with you," said the King with more than his usual benignity. David hasted over the hills and through the forests, singing as he went: "I will praise Thee, O God, with all my heart. Thou hast punished that uncircumcised Philistine. At Thy word he stumbled and fell. Thou wast my shield and my helmet, my strength, and the horn of my salvation. Our fathers trusted in Thee. When our people trembled, Thou didst defend them. Thou didst deliver them from their foes. Thou didst save me from the lion's jaws. Thou didst deliver me from the enemy that would scatter my flesh to the wild beasts of the forests. Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his benefits. Thou hast filled my cup with joys." As these last words were uttered, David passed a rustic bower by the roadside, and they had hardly passed his lips when Michal rushed out to meet them.

### CATHOLICISM.

IS IT INTERESTED IN POLITICS?

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

LINCOLN, Ill., Jan. 11.—In your issue of Jan. 8 appeared an article written from Manitowoc, Wis., and signed by Charles Wedelstedt, doing injustice to the Catholic clergy and to the Catholic people. I, an American citizen and an American Catholic, deem it my duty to correct Mr. Wedelstedt in his misrepresentations. The Catholic clergy do not desire to become engaged in politics, and, in their discourses from the pulpit, they have always avoided allowing politics to enter; and Mr. Wedelstedt cannot produce an instance wherein they have deviated from this rule. Wedelstedt's argument is calculated to create a prejudice against Catholics among American people. At least, an observant reader would so infer from his manner of speaking. He exclaims: "When the Catholics gain the ascendency in this country, then religious freedom is at an end;" and he presumes that at some future day they will be in the ascendency. Upon what reasons he bases his belief that religious freedom will be at an end, I cannot surmise. Allow me to refer him to countries where Catholicism is in the ascendency. I will refer him, for instance, to France, Austria, Italy, and Belgium. Is religious freedom at an end in those countries? Certainly not. All denominations are tolerated in those countries, and the people are free to worship God as they choose. Then, does Catholicism in those countries mean "individual despotism of both soul and body?" Let us examine into the state of affairs in Prussia, where Protestantism is in the ascendency. Are Catholics allowed the privilege of exercising their authority in matters pertaining to their church affairs? The reading public are aware of the fact that the Catholic Bishops are imprisoned and persecuted. And why? Simply because they have undertaken to exercise their authority in regard to *their* church affairs,—a right that is allowable in all civilized countries. Then, does Protestantism in Prussia "mean individual liberty and free government?" Ah! but the friends of Bismarck will say we have no right to excommunicate any of our members. I assert that we have the same right to excommunicate or expel members that any other church has.

Catholicism has conceded as much, if not more, for liberty in this country, as Protestantism. Americans, accompany me back to the days of the Revolution, any period, when that sturdy band of patriots were battling for freedom (many of them being Catholics). the British Government (a Protestant one), seeing that it could not conquer our forefathers, decided to send to our shores a number of Hessian hirelongs to subdue them. They were hired from the Protestant Prince of Hesse-Cassel, and their deeds of cruelty will ever be remembered by the American people. When our resources had almost become exhausted, our forefathers applied to Catholic France for aid; and how nobly she responded, furnishing us with men and money to resist the British! Now, in view of all these facts, how can a conscientious man assert that Catholicism means despotism and tyranny for both soul and body?

Mr. Wedelstedt says there can be no alliance between Protestantism and Catholicism. I agree with him, and think there cannot be so long as such ideas as he possesses are approved or indorsed by the people; and the sooner such ideas are condemned the sooner we, the people of this free and independent Government, will enter into an era of prosperity and peace. Respectfully,

J. KIEF EDMONDS.

### CHRISTIANITY.

ITS INFLUENCE ON MODERN CIVILIZATION.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—After reading the very able and exhaustive essay of Dr. Duffield on the Bible in our public schools, I venture a few suggestions.

That Christianity is not a potent element in civilization is evidenced by Abyssinia. There it flourished for fourteen centuries, and no one can claim a very high degree of civilization for it. The same may be said of Mexico, and South American countries, to which it will be replied that three or four centuries is too short to try a system, but in comparison to what they were when the Christian Spaniards introduced civilization, have the people improved? Are they better, more humane, better members of the human family? Compare ancient Greece, and India. Which country has the most heroes, best laws, poets, painters, sculptors, etc.? Nay in modern times, is it not Roman pagan legislation which has produced the most beneficial effects? The country which has not adopted Roman law is Russia. Now has Christianity placed her at the head of civilization?

But great stress is laid on three things,—which we are assured are not sectarian,—the Golden Rule, the Lord's Prayer, and the Ten Commandments. As to the first is it practicable? Take the Reverend gentlemen's own flock; is there one person in it who follows it? Has he no lawyers, Constables, police officers, who make a living by doing the opposite? Has he no merchants who use the law to enforce collection of debts—from those who are tardy? Try the Golden Rule by every-day experience, and it will not work. What does the reverend gentleman call the Lord's Prayer? Surely not the modern invention as it reads in Matthew, which the Roman Church always objected to, or even in Luke. Is it true that Christ ever located omnipresence, as is done in the first clause. Our Father which art in heaven. To every unthinking mind this is sheer folly. The Deity, who is everywhere, cannot ever be said to be at any time peculiarly in one place. Dr. Skenkel holds this an interpolation, and I presume he is an authority; and even the record shows that Christ did not wish to give to His disciples even a form of prayer. "Use no repetitions, as the heathen do; they think they shall be heard for their much speaking." Little did He imagine that in one service the same form can be used a dozen times—vide the Episcopal service.

Lastly the Ten Commandments. I presume every ordinary reader of English literature is acquainted with the fact of the discovery of the original Ten Commandments, which Moses copied; and an unenlightened people put them down as coming from Heaven. We know better.

Again, are we to follow the Bible and get stones out on our prairies to stone adulterers? I fear this would be expensive. Or are we to abide by the plain direction to burn witches? Surely, in this city no teacher will say, "Take no thought of the morrow,"

WILLIAM FRANCIS.

### SUNDAY MORNING PAPERS.

ARE THEY GOOD OR EVIL?

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—There is considerable discussion just now, in the meetings of our Methodist ministers, as to the propriety of issuing the Sabbath morning papers. And the question is, whether this great outpouring of the press on God's day is productive of good, or evil results, especially upon the minds of professing Christians, and in reading them do they set the proper example before the youth and the unconverted?—some claiming that it diverts the mind from religious contemplations and obligations.

I am inclined to think that for ministers and the good laymen who attend church-services two or three times on the Sabbath,—as many of them do,—they must have very little time for reading of any sort, and this they would prefer to devote to the blessed Bible, or to reading the late news from some Foreign or Home Missionary work. Now this is the condition in which Chicago and all the rest of this sinful world should aim to be, and when such is the fact we will rejoice because the millennial-day is so near at hand. How much work there is to be done, and how varied the mediums to be used upon the present state of society,—of Sabbath-breaking, murders, sin, and vice,—before reaching this high Christian attainment!

When we consider the thousands of hired men and apprentices, laboring men and women, who do not attend church,—many from the fact that they are not inclined to go, others perhaps who feel too wearied with the week's hard toil, or are too poor to attend,—to such the Sunday paper comes with joy, almost equal to the coming in of the morning sunlight; especially to those who are unable to take them during the week it is a luxury,—a healthy moral one, stimulating greatly to good thoughts and good deeds.

What reader does not admire the fearless position our TRIBUNE takes against every reigning evil? Whether it be these frequent, unprovoked murders in our midst, illegal taxation, whisky or any other fraud, it takes a decided stand against them, and labors unremitingly to encourage virtue and religion every day, as well as for the Sabbath. Take for example its editorial last Sabbath, "The Disintegration of Society." It was a powerful sermon in itself. I repeat a little of it. "We are about to close the first century of our national existence. The Republic was founded by pure men, and the strongest and most enduring law that bound them was the pledge of their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor to each other to maintain justice, to protect virtue, cultivate morals, and adhere to the standard of human integrity. This was the foundation of the American social system, and how far have we adhered to it?" It is a pleasure to know that thousands who do not attend church can so cheaply obtain and profit by these wholesome teachings. We have heard several sermons recently from our ministers on Sunday, plainly pointing out to citizens their duties to their country as such, going so far, some of them, as to indicate which way they had better vote. How does this differ from the moral and political teachings of the Sabbath morning TRIBUNE—which, besides is largely devoted to religious intelligence? It notices all meetings and revivals, gives arguments and answers, never shows itself partial, and gives news from all the churches, with their directory, time of service, name of the pastor, and often the subject of his sermon. It is difficult always to know just what is the best course to take to aid men to be conscientious in such a community as this. Any way let them get knowledge. Solomon was the wisest man. He says, "A wise man will hear, and will increase learning. Then shalt thou understand righteousness and judgment and equity. I, wisdom, dwell with prudence, and find out knowledge of witty inventions." When knowledge is pleasant to the soul, it will deliver thee from the evil man whose ways are crooked." (Proverbs.)

There is no denying the fact that there is an irresistible demand by the masses for the Sunday paper, the reading of which has perhaps kept many a husband and brother from drinking-saloons and from the company of dissolute men and women. Who has not noticed a very marked improvement in our once so notably wicked *Sunday Times*? This is no doubt the result of the fervent prayers in its behalf of Christian people. It is hoped they will continue to sustain and pray more for the purity and moral advancement of the Sunday paper.

M. S. G.

### BUDDHISM.

THE RULING RELIGION OF ASIA.

The London *Telegraph* has the following letter from its correspondent who is accompanying the Prince of Wales on his Indian tour:

After a brief but pleasant stay in Ceylon, the Prince of Wales has returned to the Indian mainland, where he has opened a useful railway, and is on his way to Calcutta by Tuticorin and Madras. In that short *demarche* he witnessed something which is surely worth as much attention as any festive ceremonies or hunting excursions; he has seen Buddhism and the Buddhists. The yellow-robed priests of Sakya-muni were numerous among those who welcomed him in the beautiful island. At Kandy they showed him their sacred relics and books, their temples and *viharas*, and the holy tooth itself of Buddha; and nowhere else, except perhaps in Siam, could his Royal Highness have caught a further glimpse of the most widely-spread religion in all the world. That phrase may, perhaps, startle some persons, yet there can be no doubt that more human beings profess the faith of Gautama, and live and die by it, than are included under either the Christian or the Mohammedan creeds. Not only the holy isle where, according to pious fable, the footprint of the Lord Buddha is still impressed on Adam's Peak, but Siam, the Indian Archipelago, Napal, and the vast uplands north of the Himalaya, with nearly all China and Japan, follow, more or less purely, the doctrines of this great reformer and teacher. What four hundred millions of our fellow-creatures believe demands assuredly more respectful study than has yet been given to this remarkable faith; and it may be safely asserted that the more the life and doctrines of Gautama are really understood, the deeper admiration and interest must be felt for them by all thoughtful minds. In saying this, there is no need to exalt Buddhism, as some have done, at the expense of orthodoxy. Nothing is more clear than that, in the education of the world, different races are led towards morality and religion by different expressions of a common truth; and that these, too generally, decline from their original purity, as Brahmanism had done when, about six centuries before the Christian era, the wonderful man arose who stamped his gentle and spiritual creed upon the heart of Asia. Sakya-muni, a Prince born in the palace of Suddho'dana, King of Magadha, now Behar, was comely in person, richly gifted by nature and education, and able to command by a wish what the world could offer in the shape of pleasure. As in the cases of other religious teachers, mythical marvels have been heaped upon the simple facts of his birth. Golden lights shone from the midnight sky, and the images of the gods rose up and bowed themselves when he assumed mortal form—so says the *Lalita Vistara*. But, in plain truth, he was a Brahman Prince, and one born with a heart so full of infinite charity and holy aspirations that the story of his life and teachings, purged from the corruptions and extravagances which superstition has added, would do Christendom itself good, and will explain why Buddhism has extended far and wide. Early in his splendid and lofty life the young Prince felt to his inmost soul the pathos of human existence, the "still, sad music of humanity," and the tales which illustrate his awakening sense of the sorrow of mortality are among the loveliest idyls of religious history. We see him, under the noonday heat, watching the toiling oxen, the wearied husbandmen, and that perpetual strife between living creatures, of which the bright sky and fertile earth were full,—the insect eaten by the bird, the bird devoured by the snake, the snake consumed by the ichneumon, till the heart of the Prince is heavy with the endless labors and the savage animosities of life. Riding himself, with doubtful conscience, to the chase, he sees a sick man, an old man, and a dead man, and returns to meditate on the three immense evils of suffering, decrepitude, and death, which overtake all alike. Even the fairest things on earth are perceived by him to lose their charm, and to be a little better than shows and illusions,—deceitful forms in that phantasmagoria of the apparent which makes up the world. Neither painter nor poet could find a nobler subject than when the Prince Sakya—full of these sad musings, and burning with a desire to find out real happiness, and teach it to his suffering kind—rises by night in the inner apartment of his magnificent palace, amid his sleeping wives, and, laying aside his rich robe and putting on the rags of a devotee, passes silently forth from among his beautiful companions and the splendors and luxuries of his Kingdom to wander over the world, teaching mankind how to escape the anguish inseparable from mortal existence.

It would be impossible, of course, even to sketch here even the metaphysical and doctrinal sides of that faith with which the Indian Prince then conquered two-thirds of the continent of Asia, and, for a time, even expelled Brahmanism from India. Herein, also, as well as in the early personal history of this noble reformer, there is much to strip away which superstition has heaped upon the reasonable teaching of Sakya-muni. At the root of his religious philosophy is found the belief that the apparent realities of this life are "shadows, not substantial things," and that by accepting them and clinging to their illusions the soul is imprisoned in form and matter, with their consequent evils. "The Lord Buddha" held that this suffering and entangled soul must pass through endless lives, with their attendant cares and woes, unless, perceiving that help must come by *yatna*, or belief in energetic holiness, it steadfastly directed its acts and thoughts towards emancipation from mortal births and death. And this brings us where we touch firmer ground—namely, the beautiful morality of Buddhism. Full of the boundless compassion which inspired its founder, it is, in its purity, the gentlest and most charitable creed in the world, a religion of love and pity. Aiming to extinguish suffering, it enjoins that none, not the slightest, shall ever be caused to a sentient being; the first and last duty of a good Buddhist is *ahinsa*, or "abstinence from pain-giving." But if all acts and things are unreal and phenomenal, why, it may be asked, should Buddha have enjoined a code of morality? The reply is simple. "The Lord Buddha" held that this apparent world was controlled to better or to worse in all things by an infallible law, called *Kam* or *Karmma*, which surely produced good results from good thoughts and deeds, and bad results from those that were evil. In Buddhism it is not a deity who judges, and rewards, or punishes. The god of Sakya dwells unknowable in the Infinite. It is an eternal law of the universe, which, omniscient and omnipresent, makes the slightest virtue sure of fruit, the slightest vice certain of penalty; so that, by right living, men may alleviate their captivity and pass sooner to bliss; by wrong-living they must lengthen their suffering and delay their escape. The gift of the "cup of cold water" leading to Divine happiness is pure Buddhism—every priest in Ceylon would gladly teach it as a new story of Gautama. The talent hidden in the napkin is Buddhistic in spirit, too—all opportunities lost of doing kindness are losses for the soul. "A single act of justice," says the Lord Buddha, "may take the spirit upward through seven births, and the needless slaughter of an ant may turn it downward for as many." According to this subtle creed, he who removes from the pavement what may make a passer-by slip has laid up Kam—it will bring good to him; if he utter one word of unkind slander, he incurs the demeritorious Karmma—he will have to pay for it. Then comes the question, "If a man believe in future existences governed by Kam, how shall he make merit to save himself from future misery?" The answer to this is: "By following the teachings of Buddha—the teaching which praises kindness, and compassion, and pleasure in the general happiness of all beings, and freedom from wrong or dislike to individuals, and which forbids hatred and jealousy, envy and revenge; the religion which teaches Than, or beneficence, and Sin, or rules of morality." Than is benevolence in action. Sin is abstinence from malevolent deeds and wrong desires or pursuits. The good Buddhist observes, under the latter five great commandments—not to destroy life; not to defraud or oppress; not to deceive by word, deed, or look; and to avoid all intoxication, excess and sensual indulgence. By observing these rules, the spirit of man may make existence a great gain, depart into a fresh and higher form of life with accumulated meritorious Kam, and pass "by the four ways and the four fruits" towards that blessed Nirvana where it will be as Buddha is, beyond change and sorrow, outside the reach and power of Mara,—happy beyond all descriptions of joy, because of "the peace which passeth all understanding."

What may well arrest attention in connection with the glimpse which the British Prince has just had of Buddhism is the marvelously tender and refined genius of an Asiatic creed, which, of all others extant, ought surely to lend itself most readily to the influences of civilization and science. The greatest wonder which his Royal Highness has encountered upon his Oriental travels, when all is said and done, is this profound, compassionate, and spiritual "Christianity of the East," which, sadly corrupted from Prince Sakya's noble teaching, has yet humanized Asia, elevated it from barbarism, and made it ripe for the changes to come. Buddhism has been accused of selfishness and egotistic isolation, but this is not its logical or practical influence; witness the decree of King Asoka, who taught India to embrace for many centuries the faith of Gautama. The Girnar inscription, from the hand of that great monarch, the Constantine of Buddhism, says: "There is no content to me in my own pleasures; the noblest thing to accomplish is the good of the whole world. But the groundwork of this is the discharge and completion of business; there is no higher duty than the good of the whole world. All my efforts are to remove sin from created beings, to make them happy here below, and to enable them to gain Heaven hereafter. For this purpose I have inscribed the present law; may it be long preserved, and may my sons in the same manner strive after the good of the whole world." Such was the fruit of this gentle faith in a monarch's heart. Setting aside the superstitious excrescences, it is evident that our divines and philosophers might profitably examine with attention and respect these ancient religions of the East, which have so many points of noble morality. The gentle politeness of Buddhistic races, and their prevailing kindness to animals, are testimonies to Gautama's influence which the most careless traveler would observe in Ceylon or Siam. The injunction of harmlessness—*ahinsa*—and the sublime doctrine that every good or evil act and word and thought has its inevitable consequence for the benefit or hurt upon each soul's course and destiny, are teachings the mark of which is stamped deep upon these Oriental people.

### A TRIUNE CITY.

**Davenport, Rock Island, and Moline.**

*Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.*

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Jan. 12.—Although my letter is dated at Rock Island, it is a sort of triune communication, my object being to write something of the three cities centering about the Government Arsenal at this point. Much has been said and written about the three cities of Davenport, Rock Island, and Moline, both from a picturesque and a business point of view, generally in terms of glowing praise, and yet, I think, not exaggerated.

In three years of Western nomadic life I have nowhere else come across a place where were so plainly evidenced the marks of solid prosperity and the substantial indications of a general business progress. At no point in the West, outside of Chicago, does manufacturing industry receive greater encouragement than here, where these three cities combine in making one general population, as cosmopolitan in character as you find in New York.

DAVENPORT,

with its population of 30,000, is one of the most promising cities in the West, and is fast outstripping all competitors of nearly equal population in the race for commercial supremacy. Large and costly edifices, occupied as wholesale establishments, line all of the leading streets; and the face of the Davenport drummer is becoming almost as familiar as that of his Chicago brother, in the towns west of here. Looking at Davenport from this side of the river, it nestles so closely under the hill-side that one can hardly appreciate the magnitude of the population. But, when once you traverse its leading business streets, and notice everywhere about you the evidences of busy metropolitan life, you cannot fail to be impressed with the conviction that it is a point of exceedingly great importance as a commercial centre. Extending back from the river, the streets gradually ascend until lost on the hill. Under the hill constitutes the business portion of the city; back of it, or rather on top of it, the streets, lined with beautiful residences, extend for miles. A finer panorama than that afforded from the high bluffs of Davenport, with the city, teeming with busy life, lying at your feet, and the broad river stretched before you, with a birdseye view of Rock Island, Moline, and the Government Arsenal buildings, cannot well be imagined.

ROCK ISLAND AND MOLINE.

With regard to Rock Island, I know of no place in the West that has improved more within the past two years. Large and beautiful business blocks meet the vision everywhere, and all around you see the unmistakable indications of business life. Moline and Rock Island are so closely identified in all commercial interests, and so close together, that, in speaking of one, I shall embrace the other. It is preeminently a manufacturing centre; and wherever, in the West, manufacturing prevails, you are sure to encounter a solid business prosperity. The combined population is near 20,000 souls; and there is not another city in the West, of double the population, that has a greater amount of capital invested in manufacturing industry. I am not prepared to furnish any statistics in regard to the actual amount of capital invested in manufacturing enterprises at this point; but the colossal agricultural establishments, the monster saw-mills, the glassworks, the paper-mills, etc., all indicate a business the extent of which is scarcely appreciated even at home.

In regard to permanent and solid growth, it is common talk in this section that no failures of any moment ever occur among her business men. They are rock-rooted on the banks of the Rock River, and their credit, like the "Rock of Ages," will last forever.

For beauty of location, picturesqueness of scenery, and kaleidoscopic variety, there is not another place on the American Continent that will compare with this. With the majestic Mississippi,—nearly a mile wide at this point,—the sylvan Rock River emptying into it; the beautiful island, occupied by the Government as an arsenal; the sloping hills on this side, and the bluffs on the other,—a grander scenery can nowhere be found.

Rock Island is amply provided with hotels, and of the very best class. There are published here, in all, five daily newspapers,—three in Davenport, and two in Rock Island.

ITEMS.

The ferry-boat ran until Sunday last, when it was withdrawn on account of the ice.

The large stove foundry will commence operations during the month.

The pork-packing establishment commenced work during the week.

ERASMUS.

### AT THE GATE.

The syringa's snow-white blossoms
Are drifting around my feet,
And the wasting, fading roses
Fill the air with incense sweet;
The pines hum low to the breezes,
And slumbering mem'ries wake,
As I list to their low-toned music,
And wait for thee at the gate.

The royal night-queen is coming,
With her waves of golden light,
And she fastens back her curtains
With the stars so silvery bright;
And, with the twilight gloaming,
O'er my sleeping senses break
Sweet memories of the olden time,
When I waited at the gate;

When we both were young and trusting,
And the world seemed all so fair—
We little knew of the sorrows
That make up this world of care;
When all our dreams were rose-hued,
And the impassioned words you spake
Were breathed 'neath the tall old lindens
That shadowed the garden-gate.

A few strokes down Time's surging stream,
I've rowed my tiny boat,
To gather from its gleaming banks
An evergreen there afloat,—
A memory of our white-robed babes
That in Heaven our coming wait,
And a wish that, when we cross Death's river,
They might meet us at His gate.

Night has drawn her sable mantle
O'er the earth, so hushed and still,
And fair Luna's hid her splendors
Behind yon cloudlet's frill.
I am eager for your coming,
And I have not long to wait,
For I hear your well-known footstep,
And we meet, once more, at the gate.

MRS. S. M. LLOYD TURNER.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9, 1876.

### Speech Restored After Twenty Years.

The Providence *Journal* has an account of the partial recovery of speech by Mr. Frederick E. Luke, of Woonsocket, after twenty years' silence. It says: "He was suddenly deprived of speech, and for the last twenty years he with his mother and his brother, M. Sylvester Luke, have constituted most of the time the household. He was for a time in failing health, and confined to the house, taking rest only in a sitting posture in a chair, and at times very much troubled in his respiration. He confined himself to a cold room, even in winter, and used ice freely about his head and chest. During these twenty years he has only been able to make himself understood by signs. For a few years past his general health has improved, and he has been able to go out of doors, and have the care of a flower garden. A week ago yesterday morning he suddenly felt the removal of a restriction, and realized that the impediment to his speech had been partially overcome, so much that he could speak. He went out of his room and grasped his brother by the hand, and greeted him in an audible voice, much to his surprise and joy. The event caused much rejoicing among his friends, mingled possibly with the fear that the change might not be permanent, but we learn that his condition has rather improved for a week and that he is now able to converse without alphabet or sign, though his enunciation is not fully restored. During the early stages of this malady physicians were consulted, but no one ventured a positive opinion as to what the difficulty was."

### IOWA.

**Religion and Education.**

*Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.*

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 12.—The first act of legislation after the organization of the Legislature was the introduction of the following joint resolution in the Senate; and it is a little singular that the author was a radical Democrat,—Senator Murphy, of Scott:

*Be it Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa*, That the following amendments to the Constitution of the State of Iowa be and are hereby proposed:

1. That no public funds, either State, county, city, or township, or other public moneys or revenues of any character or description whatever, shall be appropriated to be used in the establishment, support, or maintenance of any seminary, school, college, or other institution of learning or of charity, whatsoever, unless the same shall have been established by the laws of the State and be under its full control; nor shall any State institution ever de under the control of any religious denomination, nor shall any sectarianism be taught there.

2. The General Assembly shall enact such laws as shall or may be necessary to carry out and enforce the provisions of the foregoing section.

*Resolved, further*, That these resolutions, proposing to amend the Constitution of the State of Iowa, are hereby referred to the General Assembly to be chosen at the general election in 1877; and the Secretary of State shall cause the same to be published, for three months previous to the time of said election, in one newspaper in each Congressional District.

It was a complete surprise to the Republican side of the House, and Senator Campbell moved its reference to the proper Committee when appointed. Senator Murphy thought the Senate was ready to adopt it there and then, without a dissenting vote, and especially as it was passed in precisely the same words by the Senate four years ago, and defeated in the House. After some discussion, it was referred, when Senator Murphy presented the following joint resolution, which was also referred:

WHEREAS, A bill has been introduced into Congress by Representative Blaine, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, that no State shall make any law respecting the establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; and also providing that no tax received or public lands set aside for public schools shall ever be under the control of any religious sect, and that no such moneys or lands shall be divided among any religious sects or denominations; therefore, be it

*Resolved, by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring*, That we instruct our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use all honorable means in their power to secure said amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

The same resolutions were introduced in the House, as the first business after organization, and were referred to the Committee on Constitutional Amendments.

### TO BURNS' MARY.

O Mary, long withdrawn to God,
The blossoms that took happy birth
Where'er thy peaceful footsteps trod,
Have filled the quiet nooks of earth.

Their gentle breath perfumes the ways
Where toil the heavy-hearted poor;
Their lowly homes are haunts of praise—
Thy touch has helped to make them pure.

O Mary! tranquil be thy dust!
And lightly-shaken hawthornes yield
Their snowy emblems of the trust
Upon thy virgin spirit sealed.

ROSE-GERANIUM.

### The Baie Verte Gut.

*By H. N. Hind, Civil Engineer.*

In order best to summarize the commercial advantages of a Baie Verte Gut, it will facilitate a concise view of the subject if we trace the course of two cargoes of grain in the first-class Western propellers through the entire route from Chicago or Duluth, at the western extremity of Lake Superior, to Boston and New York; one cargo being conveyed *without transhipment*, through the Baie Verte Gut to the New England emporium, the other *after transhipment*, through the New York canals to Albany, and thence to New York.

Selecting Duluth, as lying about 4½ degrees of longitude west of Chicago, the two propellers steam in company through Lake Superior, the Sault St. Mary Canal, Lake Huron, Lake St. Clair, and Lake Erie, to the mouth of the Welland Canal. One discharges cargo at Buffalo, the other pushes on through the enlarged locks of the Welland Canal to Lake Ontario, down the deepened Rapids of the St. Lawrence, like the present passenger steamers, and on to Montreal, a total distance of 1,406 miles. If she steamed at a uniform rate of 10 miles an hour she would accomplish the distance in six days, but the delays incident to the passage of the canal, etc., consume seven days.

Taking a pilot at Montreal, she continues down the St. Lawrence, past Quebec, Bic, Gaspe, to the Baie Verte Gut, through which she may steam without any detention, through the Bay of Fundy to St. John, or Portland or Boston, which last-named port she reaches in from twelve to fourteen days after leaving Duluth, falling vertically 600 feet in a total distance of 2,642 miles, and coming out from the very heart of the continent with a cargo of grain, which four weeks before might have been waving in the bright sunlight of the Red River of the North, in Minnesota, or even Manitoba. She accomplishes this long but unobstructed journey in about two-thirds of the time it requires for the cargo of her companion to reach New York through the Erie Canal, with all attendant risks of delay arising from a route blocked up with excess of merchandise; and if the race is run late in the fall of the year the chances are that the canal borne cargo will be frozen up before it reaches Albany, as has not unfrequently occurred. She brings her cargo direct to a market which annually demands 70,000,000 bushels, or about 1,500,000 tons of vegetable food, of which fully one-half can best be supplied from the Atlantic seaboard.

Returning, the Western propeller may take in a half cargo of merchandise for the Far West, fill up with coal at Baie Verte, and pass on her upward course through the enlarged St. Lawrence canals.

Then again, a score of Western propellers may leave the great ports of the Northwest in company, and, after passing the Welland Canal, they may continue to pursue their voyage without any apprehension of blocking up the grand highway they traverse, and with the exception of a small part of Lake Superior and the Sault Canal, the entire route to the mouth of the Bay of Fundy may lie in Dominion waters and under Dominion control.

It is probable, too, that when the locks of the canal are enlarged so as to admit vessels of 1,000 tons, and the channel in the rapids deepened, ocean steamers may be specially constructed for this trade, as was the case with the Suez Canal, and proceed direct to and from Europe, bringing the merchandise, which is destined for the region of the great lakes of the St. Lawrence through its own valley and natural outlet, instead of discharging it at Atlantic ports for costly transhipment by rail or canal. Returning, they may take in cargoes of grain at the Western emporiums, and coal at Sydney, which lies half-way between Chicago and Liverpool.

But there is yet another and a still more important advantage to be gained by this route. The Western propeller may deliver her cargo at St. John, 8 degrees of longitude, or about 400 statute miles, east of New York, which may thus become the winter ocean port of the Dominion for grain importation, instead of, or in addition to, Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore. St. John, via Cape Race, is 340 statute miles nearer Liverpool than New York, and grain from Chicago or Duluth can reach St. John via Baie Verte, one week sooner than grain by the Erie Canal can be delivered at New York; and when at St. John, it is comparatively 340 statute miles on its road to Europe.

During the months of September and October, when the New York canals are crowded to excess, and the movement in freight is impeded by accumulation, the St. Lawrence and Baie Verte route is an unobstructed navigation, with ample room for tenfold the possible traffic.

This navigation comprehends the proposed enlargement of the St. Lawrence canals, the deepening of the St. Lawrence rapids, and the opening of a Baie Verte Gut.

The St. Lawrence and Baie Verte route would permit the Western propeller of 1,000 tons to load Red River grain at Duluth, and discharge it at St. John, Portland, or Boston. It could be accomplished in six days' less time than grain can be brought from the same Western depot to New York, and the work would be done in the cheapest and surest manner by large propellers. Return cargoes of paying freight, chiefly in the form of Nova Scotia coal, would always find a market in Ontario.

It would cheapen food in New England and the Maritime Provinces, and fuel in the manufacturing cities of Quebec and Ontario. It would render the profitable cultivation possible of an immense area in the Northwestern States and in Manitoba, and push successful settlements far back towards the West; and lastly, it would augment our marine and secure for the Dominion, in relation to unexpected fiscal impositions, and unlooked for treaty interpretations on the part of the United States, a secure commercial autonomy.

# FINANCE AND TRADE.

## More Currency Going to the Hog and Grain Districts.

## New York Exchange Weaker—The Clearings $4,000,000.

## The Produce Markets Irregular—Provisions Quiet and Firm.

## Wheat Less Active and Unsettled—Corn Dull—Oats Firm.

### FINANCIAL.

In local financial circles there was an improved tone. The flow of currency to the country was more pronounced, and large amounts were sent out by the banks with extensive country connections. The orders for currency came mainly from the hog districts, but there was a considerable proportion of them from grain regions, showing that liberal receipts of wheat are to be expected here next week. The local demand for loans comes mostly from the packers and provision men. The mercantile and miscellaneous offerings of paper, though light, are sufficient to keep the funds of the banks in comfortable employment. The country banks still hold an unusual proportion of the loanable resources of the Chicago banks. They are no longer borrowers to any extent, but have not yet been able to pay up. The free shipments, just inaugurated, of grain and hogs to market will enable the country banks to discharge these obligations, and will put a corresponding amount of resources at the command of local institutions.

Rates of discount at the banks are 8@10 per cent.

On the street, rates are 8@18 per cent, with the offerings of commercial paper moderate.

New York exchange was weaker, and sales were made between banks at 25c premium for $1,000.

The orders from the country for currency were heavier, and came from the wheat and hog districts.

The clearings were $4,000,000.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| United States 6s of '81 | 120¾ | 121¼ |
| United States 5-20s of '65 | 116⅜ | 116⅞ |
| 5-20s of '65—January and July | 117⅝ | 118 |
| 5-20s of '67—January and July | 119⅞ | 120¼ |
| 5-20s of '68—January and July | 121⅛ | 121½ |
| 10-40s | 118⅜ | 118⅝ |
| United States new 5s of '81 | 116⅝ | 117 |
| United States currency 6s | 122⅝ | ..... |

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

Gold was 112⅛@112¼.

Greenbacks were 89@88⅞c on the dollar in gold.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

| | Sight. | Sixty Days. |
|---|---|---|
| London | 485 | 489 |
| Paris, francs | 511¼ | 514⅜ |
| Antwerp, francs | 511¼ | 514⅜ |
| Switzerland, francs | 511¼ | 514⅜ |
| Germany, reichmarks | 95⅛ | 96⅛ |
| Amsterdam, guilders | 40⅜ | 41⅛ |
| Vienna | | 43⅛ |
| Sweden, Norway, and Denmark | | 27⅛ |
| Cable transfers—London | | 490 |
| Paris | | 510 |

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Chicago City 7 ₰ ct. bonds | 104½ & int. | ........ |
| Chicago City 7 ₰ ct. sewerage | 104½ & int. | ........ |
| Chicago City 7 ₰ ct. water loan | 104½ & int. | ........ |
| Cook County 7 ₰ ct. bonds | 105 & int. | 106 & int. |
| West Park 7 ₰ ct. bonds | ........ | 97 & int. |
| North Chicago 7 ₰ ct. bonds (Lincoln Park) | ........ | 95 & int. |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| City Railway, South Side | 135 | ..... |
| City Railway, West Side | ..... | 140 |
| City Railway, North Side | 112 | ..... |
| Traders' Insurance Company, ex-div | 122 | ..... |
| Chamber of Commerce, ex-div | 79 | 80 |
| Chicago Gas-Light & Coke Company | 130 | ..... |
| Chicago & Northwestern gold bonds | 87½ | 88⅛ |
| Exposition stock | 30 | 35 |

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—Gold opened at 112⅞ and closed at 113, the two extremes of the day. The rates for carrying were 4, 5, and 3 per cent. Loans were also made flat.

Governments were strong and higher, with an active investment demand.

Railroad bonds were strong and in brisk demand, with the largest transactions in Northwesterns.

State securities were dull.

Stocks strong and higher, especially for some of the Western shares, the advance ranging from ⅛ to 2⅞ per cent, but at the close there was some reaction under sales to realize profits. Michigan Central made the greatest advance, rising from 58⅞ to 61⅛, with a final reaction from 60⅞ to 61. Lake Shore followed with an advance to 64¼, closing at 64. Northwestern preferred advanced to 59⅝, with the latest sales at 59⅛. The common, after selling up to 41⅛, fell off to 40⅛@40⅜. St. Paul was active; common advanced to 39⅜ and preferred to 73, with a reaction of ⅛ in both shares. At the close New York Central advanced ⅛. Other changes were slight. Transactions were 176,000 shares, of which 18,000 were Pacific Mail, 9,000 Western Union, 18,000 Northwestern, 33,000 St. Paul, 53,000 Lake Shore, 11,000 Ohio, 4,000 Wabash, and 13,000 Michigan Central.

Money easy at 5@6. Prime mercantile paper, 6½@8.

Customs receipts, $152,000.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $320,000.

Dry-goods imports, $2,617,000.

Clearings, $35,000,000.

Sterling strong at 484½@488⅛.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coupons, '81 | 121 | New 5s | 117 |
| Coupons, '65 | 116⅜ | 10-40s, reg | 117⅝ |
| New | 117⅞ | 10-40s, coupon | 118⅜ |
| Coupons, '67 | 120 | Currencies | 123 |
| Coupons, '68 | 121½ | | |

STATE BONDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tennessee 6s, old | 44½ | Virginia, new | 38 |
| Tennessee, new | 42½ | Missouri 6s | 102⅛ |
| Virginia 6s, old | 37 | | |

STOCKS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Western Union | 75⅞ | N. J. Central | 103⅞ |
| Pacific Mail | 37⅛ | Rock Island | 106⅛ |
| Adams Express | 102⅛ | St. Paul | 39⅜ |
| Wells-Fargo | 82 | St. Paul pfd | 72⅛ |
| American Express | 58⅞ | Wabash | 4⅞ |
| U. S. Express | 62 | Wabash pfd | 6 |
| New York Central | 107⅞ | Fort Wayne | 100 |
| Erie | 15⅞ | Terre Haute | 2⅛ |
| Erie pfd | 31 | Terre Haute pfd | 19 |
| Harlem | 138 | Chicago & Alton | 100⅞ |
| Harlem pfd | 133 | Chicago & Alton pfd | 107 |
| Michigan Central | 60⅞ | Ohio & Mississippi | 18⅛ |
| U. P. stock | 70⅛ | Indiana Central | 4 |
| Lake Shore, ex | 64 | Chi., Bur. & Quincy | 115⅞ |
| Illinois Central | 100⅛ | Hannibal & St. Joe | 20⅜ |
| Clev. & Pittsburg | 90⅞ | Del., Lack. & West | 118⅞ |
| Northwestern | 40⅛ | A. & P. Tel | 19⅛ |
| Northwestern pfd | 58⅛ | Central Pac. bonds | 104⅞ |
| C., C., C. & I | 60⅞ | U. P. bonds | 103 |

MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 14.—The following quotations were called at the Stock Exchange to-day:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Consol. Virginia | 464½ | Empire | 6⅞ |
| California | 85⅛ | Belcher | 34⅞ |
| Segregated Belcher | 59⅞ | Confidence | 21 |
| Ophir | 60⅞ | Sierra Nevada | 24⅛ |
| Chollar | 103⅞ | Exchequer | 15 |
| Savage | 23⅞ | Overman | 64⅞ |
| Imperial | 19 | Justice | 29 |
| Crown Point | 25 | Caledonia | 35⅛ |
| Yellow Jacket | 105 | | |

### REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Friday, Jan. 14:

CITY PROPERTY.

Trumbull av, between West Ohio and Huron sts, e f, 270x125½ ft, with 75x125½ ft on St. Louis av, in same block, dated Jan. 7 ... $ 11,550

St. Louis av, 168 ft n of West Ohio st, w f, 72x125½ ft, with 50x125½ ft on Trumbull av, in same block, dated Jan. 7 ... 4,125

Marshfield av, 208 ft s of Taylor st, w f, 20x100 ft, dated Dec. 11, 1875 ... 6,000

North Clark st, 275 ft n of Goethe st, e f, 24x151 2-10 ft, dated Jan. 14 ... 2,640

Dearborn av, 86 ft n of Washington st, w f, 28x80 ft, dated Oct. 25, 1873 ... 28,000

Prairie av, 140 ft s of Eighteenth st, w f, 96x140 ft, dated March 29, 1873 ... 33,600

Thirty-first st, 20 ft e of Cottage Grove av, s f, 20x90 ft; also Groveland Park av, 86½ ft n e of Thirty-first st, n e f, 39 8-10x99 ft, dated Jan. 3 ... 36,500

Cottage Grove av, s w cor of Thirty-eighth st, e f, 106½x101 ft (John Johnson to William L. Moss, Jr.) dated Jan. 12 ... 42,000

West Monroe st, 324 ft e of Aberdeen st, s f, 48x120 ft, dated Jan. 3 ... 10,000

Ashland av, 72 ft s of Jane st, w f, 24x125 ft, dated Jan. 3 ... 900

The premises No. 906 Michigan av, dated Jan. 10 ... 20,000

West Huron st, 144 ft w of Robey st, s f, 48x100 ft, dated Jan. 13 ... 500

Thirty-second st, 285 ft w of Ullman st, n f, 72x124 ft, dated Oct. 12, 1875 ... 1,500

Same as the above, dated May 22, 1875 ... 2,500

Warren av, 316 ft w of Kedzie av, n f, 48x124 6-10 ft, dated Jan. 4 ... 1,500

West Lake st, near Central Park, s f, 30x195 ft, dated Dec. 17, 1875 ... 2,500

Halsted st, 259 ft n of Archer av, e f, 25x102 ft, dated Jan. 12 ... 1,150

Shurtleff av, 550 ft s of Thirty-first st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Jan. 13 ... 990

Ashland av, n e cor of Adams st, w f, 100x90 ft, dated Jan. 13 (Edwin A. Rice to Henry T. Jones) ... 50,000

Calumet av, 20 ft n of Twenty-fourth st, w f, 20x82 1-10 ft, dated June 10, 1875 ... 12,000

Cayuga st, 264 ft w of Beers st, n f, 24x125 ft, dated Jan. 8 ... 500

Fulton st, n w cor of St. John's place, s f, 22½x118 ft, dated Nov. 16, 1874 ... 10,000

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF 7 MILES OF COURT-HOUSE.

Baxter st, s e cor of School st, w f, 49x125 ft, dated Jan. 6 ... 2,000

Same as above, dated Jan. 8 ... 2,000

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF 7 MILES OF COURT-HOUSE.

Sixty-second st, bet Wallace and Halsted sts, n f, 48x125 ft, dated Dec. 22, 1875 ... $ 8,500

Wentworth av, 150 ft n of Fiftieth st, e f, 25x372 ft, dated Jan. 5 ... 1,500

Arnold st, 217 ft n of Sixty-first st, e f, 30x132 ft, dated Jan. 14 ... 5,000

WEST OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF 7 MILES OF COURT-HOUSE.

Hoffman av, 165 ft n of Milwaukee av, e f, triangle, 47½x74x56½ ft, dated Dec. 15, 1875 ... 500

### COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Friday morning and for the corresponding date one year ago:

| | Receipts. 1876. | Receipts. 1875. | Shipments. 1876. | Shipments. 1875. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, brls | 9,254 | 7,622 | 9,475 | 4,405 |
| Wheat, bu | 39,346 | 53,370 | 13,500 | 6,887 |
| Corn, bu | 33,311 | 18,796 | 32,331 | 27,428 |
| Oats, bu | 10,072 | 11,230 | 9,175 | 11,421 |
| Rye, bu | 1,570 | 350 | 1,091 | 1,403 |
| Barley, bu | 7,200 | 6,280 | 2,170 | 6,793 |
| Grass seed, lbs | 9,673 | 122,470 | 22,620 | 79,668 |
| Flax seed, lbs | 32,560 | 23,740 | 26,915 | ..... |
| Broom-corn, lbs | ..... | ..... | 1,445 | ..... |
| Cured meats, lbs | 131,800 | 541,330 | 2,666,148 | 698,796 |
| Beef, brls | 653 | 280 | 362 | 515 |
| Pork, brls | ..... | 195 | 833 | 821 |
| Lard, lbs | 38,100 | 371,710 | 300,650 | 697,740 |
| Tallow, lbs | 25,775 | 47,505 | 85,140 | ..... |
| Butter, lbs | 43,958 | 41,275 | 55,800 | 50,425 |
| Dressed hogs | 2,182 | 6,308 | 1,830 | 2,849 |
| Live hogs, No | 36,688 | 29,427 | 3,186 | 7,628 |
| Cattle, No | 3,787 | 2,172 | 2,860 | 2,571 |
| Sheep, No | 3,834 | 2,246 | 1,372 | 2,806 |
| Hides, lbs | 198,240 | 169,880 | 243,130 | 289,000 |
| Highwines, brls | 227 | 296 | 190 | 929 |
| Wool, lbs | 913 | 4,430 | 22,880 | 138,830 |
| Potatoes, bu | ..... | 1,500 | ..... | ..... |
| Coal, tons | 740 | ..... | 682 | ..... |
| Hay, tons | 90 | ..... | 10 | ..... |
| Lumber, No ft | 87,000 | 166,000 | 477,000 | 563,925 |
| Shingles, No | 320,000 | 295,000 | 37,000 | 310,000 |
| Salt, brls | 1,425 | ..... | 1,020 | 156 |
| Poultry, lbs | 105,055 | 93,094 | 77,925 | 66,370 |
| Poultry, coops | 6 | 72 | ..... | ..... |
| Game, pkgs | 32 | 37 | ..... | ..... |
| Eggs, pkgs | 382 | 440 | 55 | 20 |
| Cheese, bxs | 600 | 215 | ..... | 30 |
| Beans, bu | 112 | 565 | ..... | 6 |

Withdrawn from store on Thursday for city consumption: 7,709 bu wheat, 3,423 bu corn, 710 bu oats, 864 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store on Friday morning: 2 cars N. W. No. 1 wheat, 24 cars N. W. No. 2 do, 31 cars No. 2 spring, 31 cars No. 3 do, 11 cars rejected do (99 wheat); 23 cars high-mixed corn, 38 cars No. 2 do, 10 cars new mixed do, 13 cars rejected do, 5 cars no grade do (89 corn); 2 cars white oats, 4 cars No. 2 do; 4 cars No. 2 rye, 1 car rejected do; 2 cars No. 2 barley, 4 cars No. 3 do, 1 car rejected do. Total, 206 cars, or 77,000 bu. Inspected out: 4,407 bu wheat, 1,633 bu corn, 753 bu oats, 3,278 bu rye, 10,946 bu barley.

The following is good enough to be true, but is not warranted:

A couple of ice-dealers were in conversation yesterday in reference to the ice prospect, or rather the no-t-ice prospect, and the opinions of the two differing, they struck up a trade. Mr. A sold to Mr. B 50,000 tons of ice, at a named figure, seller July. At parting, the seller observed that, of course, the transaction was to be governed by the rules of the Board of Trade. The reply was to the effect that the buyer did not know anything about those rules, but expected to have the ice delivered to him some time during next July, and to pay for it on delivery.

"Oh," said the seller, "that will be governed entirely by circumstances. If I can fill in at a profit I shall deliver it, of course. But if it would cost me more than you have agreed to pay, I should be an oaf to touch it. In that case I propose to settle with you, taking as the basis of settlement the price at which it would pay to ship the ice to New York with the thermometer at 104 in the shade."

The other wanted to know what he was going to do in the premises. He bought the ice because he wished to deliver it to his customers, and did not care to run the risk of a double loss in the transaction if he should be so unfortunate as to find the market turn in his favor. He declared the trade to be "off," and plainly hinted that he did not want any of such rules "in his n."

A petition was circulated on 'Change yesterday, and received numerous signatures. The document asked respectfully that some improvement be made at once in the present arrangements for (not) ventilating the Exchange Hall. The whisky corner has been pretty well ventilated already, but the other portions of the room are sadly in need of an airing, particularly the barley deal. The poor corn market seems to have expired for want of it, and others may follow suit unless speedy relief be obtained. We are not able to speak of the situation in the Secretary's office—that being hallowed ground.

We note that the proprietors of Elevator A, at Indianapolis, offer to transfer grain consigned to that house, and to store the same for twenty days, or any part of that time, at a total cost of ½c per bu. We are informed also that there is no charge for shoveling or switching. The sum of the charges here for these services is very nearly 3c per bu on wheat and corn. This is an important difference, and it is no wonder that a great deal of grain is now going to and from Indianapolis.

The leading produce markets were again irregular yesterday, some being steady, others strong, and still others weak. The trading was chiefly speculative, and the interest was principally centered in wheat and provisions. The receipts were moderate all round.

The position of the dry-goods market was not materially different from that noted during the preceding d the week, quiet pervading all departments, and prices remaining steady and uniform. Groceries were ordered with some freedom, and were quoted steady and firm all around. Prices of dried fruits were the same as at the beginning of the week, and the quotations of canned goods and fish also remain unchanged. Butter was firm under a good demand and moderate offerings. The cheese market displays decided strength, and holders seem sanguine of a further advance in prices. There were no changes worthy of mention in connection with the coal, wood, leather, bagging, and oil markets.

There were no new features in the lumber market. The demand continues light and prices are unchanged, being strong for common qualities and easy for uppers, the stock of the latter being rather large at some yards. Wool, hops, and seeds were quiet and unchanged in price, clover seed only being stronger. Broom-corn was quite firm, under an excellent demand for the winter months and smaller offerings, which are now for the most part held by parties who are not pressed to realize. Hides were in the usual request, but easy. Poultry was easier, the larger offerings causing shippers to hold back, though retailers were also buying, and the reduction in price was small, and chiefly on turkeys. Game was firm under a good demand for fresh offerings, which were not abundant. The season for game is fast drawing to a close, and the receipts, as usual at this time, are falling off.

MOVEMENT OF PROVISIONS.

The Hon. Edward Young, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, reports, through the Secretary of the Pork-Packers' Association of the United States, from advance returns from the Custom-Houses, the following movement of provisions for the month of December, and from Nov. 1 to Dec. 31: Aggregate exports of beef products for December, 9,154,590 pounds; value, $909,858. Aggregate exports of hog products for December, 66,484,316 pounds; value, $8,036,768. Aggregate exports of beef products from Nov. 1 to Dec. 31, 16,772,259 pounds; value, $1,605,498. Aggregate exports of hog products from Nov. 1 to Dec. 31, 103,585,454 pounds; value, $12,769,123.

### PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were rather quiet, for a day in midwinter, but firm all round, though hogs were quoted ⅛c per lb lower, being in fair supply. There was only a moderate demand for product of any description, but holders were very firm in their views. The reports from other points contained no special incentive to strength, but they are so evidently taking their tone from Chicago that less attention is paid to them than heretofore. The action of operators seems to indicate that they do not expect the big receipts of hogs to continue long, unless present quotations are nearly sustained. If this view be correct, then there will be less product on hand at the close of the regular season than in any recent year. This, however, does not imply that there will be no meat to feed the world with during the summer, as the arrangements for summer packing are much more extensive this year than ever before, several packers intending to cut all through the year.

MESS PORK—Was quiet and 5c per brl higher, there being but a light disposition to pay more than the closing prices of Thursday, which were freely bid. Sales were reported of 70 brls at $19.25; 2,000 brls seller February at $19.35@19.40; 2,750 brls seller March at $19.62½@19.67½; and 1,500 brls seller April at $19.90@19.95. Total, 6,320 brls. The market closed steady at $19.20@19.25 cash or seller January; $19.37½ seller February; $19.65@19.67½ seller March; and $19.95 seller April.

Prime mess pork was quoted at $17.25@17.50, and extra prime at $14.25@14.50.

LARD—Was less active and 2½@5c per 100 lbs higher, though unchanged in Liverpool, and quiet elsewhere. Spot lots were in moderate demand. Sales were reported of 800 tcs cash at $12.27½@12.35; 100 tcs do (second brand) at $12.17½; 750 tcs seller January at $12.30; 1,250 tcs seller February at $12.37½@12.40; and 2,500 tcs seller March at $12.52½@12.57½. Total, 5,400 tcs. The market closed quiet at $12.30 cash or seller January; $12.40@12.42½ seller February; $12.55@12.57½ seller March; and April was nominal at $12.75.

MEATS—Were quiet and a shade firmer. Lots for present delivery were unchanged, being in light request, while the longer futures were marked up ⅛c on sides, with free offers to buy at the quotations of the previous day. Sales were reported of 40,000 lbs green shoulders at 6¾c; 500 boxes long and short clears at 10⅛c; 100,000 lbs long clears at 10c; 60 boxes do at 10⅜@10⅛c; 100,000 lbs short ribs at 10⅛c; 250 boxes do at $10.43¾ per 100 lbs; 100,000 lbs green do, at Peoria, at 9⅞c; 12,500 pcs green hams (16 lbs) at 10⅛c; 10 tcs sweet-pickled hams at 11⅛c; and 50 brls pigs' tongues at $13.00. The market closed at the following range of prices:

| | Shoulders. | Long Clear. | Short Rib. | Short Clear. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Green | 6¾ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 10⅛ |
| Part salted | 7 | 9⅞ | 10⅛ | 10⅜ |
| Boxed | 7¼ | 10⅛ | 10⅜ | 10⅝ |
| February, boxed | 7⅜ | 10⅛ | 10½ | 10¾ |
| March, loose | 7⅜ | 10⅜ | 10⅝ | 10⅞ |
| April | 7⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅞ | 11⅛ |
| May | 7⅞ | 10⅞ | 11⅛ | 11⅜ |

Long and short clears quoted at 10⅛c cash, and 10⅜c seller February, boxed; green hams, 10@10⅛c; sweet-pickled do, 10⅞@11⅛c; Cumberlands, 10⅛c cash or seller January; long-cut hams, 11@11⅛c, boxed; bacon hams, 13@13½c.

GREASE—Was nominal at 7@9c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at $9.00@9.50 for mess, $10.00@10.50 for extra mess, and $20.00@21.00 for hams.

TALLOW—Was quoted at 8⅛@8⅞c.

### BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was more active and unchanged. There was a moderate demand on local account, but it was only for small lots, and shippers held off. Sellers tried to obtain an advance in some instances, commensurate with the recent advance in wheat, but the attempt was a failure. Sales were reported of 210 brls winters at $5.75@6.12½; 1,750 brls spring extras at $4.25@5.50; 50 brls rye flour at $4.25; and 50 brls buckwheat do on private terms. Total, 2,060 brls. The market closed nominally at the following range of prices: Choice winter extras, $5.50@7.50; common to good do, $4.75@5.50; spring extras, $4.10@4.40; good do, $4.50@4.75; choice do, $5.00@5.25; patents do, $5.50@7.25; Minnesota, $5.00@6.25; spring superfines, $3.00@3.50; rye flour, $4.20@4.25; and buckwheat do, $5.50@5.75.

BRAN—Was quiet and firm at the recent advance. Sales were limited to 20 tons at $11.50 on track.

CORN-MEAL—Coarse was nominal at $15.00@15.50 on track.

WHEAT—Was active and unsettled, but closed only ⅛@⅛c lower than on Thursday evening, with not much difference in the range of prices for the two days. A fair inquiry was reported from Liverpool, and New York was "firmly held" but with little business doing. The receipts here were rather light, and the shipments only moderate, with a fair shipping demand for the lower grades. The trading was chiefly speculative, and appeared to be more on outside account than usual. The orders received by wire were numerous, and the market wavered up or down as orders to buy or to sell preponderated, local operators being mostly on the selling side throughout. The abnormal character of the winter seems to have been the chief inciting cause to the better demand for wheat within the past few days, both here and in Europe. The ground is bare of snow, and even in Canada, where everything is usually white long before this, no snow has fallen. It is reported that not a single flake has been seen in the Ottawa district. If the snow holds off much longer the winter wheat will have been killed by the frost, and there are some fears that it has been extensively damaged already, though no one can tell at present. The late advance has astonished no one more than the bull element. They have calculated that wheat must be good property in summer, but scarcely expected an important advance so early in the year. Seller February opened at $1.00⅛, sold at $1.00, then at $1.00⅛, fell off to 99⅞c, advanced to $1.00, and closed easier at 99⅞c. Seller the month sold at $1.00@1.01, closing at $1.00⅛, which was also the latest price for cash No. 2 Spring. Seller March sold at $1.00⅛@1.01, closing at $1.00⅞. Seller May sold at $1.05@1.07, closing at $1.05⅛. Cash sales were reported of 57,600 bu No. 2 spring at $1.00@1.01; 8,400 bu No. 3 do at 81⅛@81⅛c; 3,400 bu rejected do at 66⅛@68⅛c; and 1,400 bu by sample at 70@84⅛c. Total, 70,800 bu.

MINNESOTA WHEAT—Was moderately active, but ⅛@⅛c lower. Sales were 16,000 bu No. 2 at $1.01⅛@1.01⅛, the outside for 2c storage. No. 1 was not mentioned.

CORN—Was dull and ⅛c lower. Liverpool was reported easier, at 29s 6d@30s for new. New York was dull, and our receipts were larger, though nearly equaled by the shipments. There was a light demand early, but after that was filled scarcely anything was wanted, and the market was little better than nominal during the greater part of the session. Many of those who usually operate in corn had gone off to swell the wheat crowd, and others hung around the scene of departed glory as if looking for "the harp that once through Tara's halls," or perhaps its ghost, but certainly not wanting to trade. Seller the month opened at 43⅛c, and closed nominal at 43⅛c. Cash No. 2 opened nominally at 43⅛c, and sold down to 43⅛c, closing at 43⅛c. Seller February sold at 42⅛@42⅛c, and seller May at 45⅛@45⅛c, both closing dull at the inside. Seller March sold at 43c (the first March deal noted). Cash sales were reported of 19,400 bu No. 2 at 43⅛@43⅛c; 2,000 bu high mixed at 43⅛@43⅛c; 6,400 bu new high mixed at 39c; 3,600 bu new mixed at 37c; 1,000 bu new rejected at 35⅛c; 1,600 bu ears at 38c; 6,800 bu by sample at 31@38c on track; and 4,000 bu do at 37@40c free on board cars. Total, 43,800 bu.

OATS—Were in little better demand and ⅛c higher. Several orders were filled early at the advance, but the receipts were small and sellers generally held their property above the limits of buyers; hence little was done, and the market closed a shade easier than the highest figures of the day. Cash No. 2 sold at 30⅛c, and closed at 30⅛@30⅛c. Seller the month ranged the same as cash. Seller February sold at 31@31⅛c, and March at 31⅛@31⅛c, both closing at the inside. April sold at 31⅛c, and May at 34⅛@34⅛c. Rejected was inactive. Cash sales were reported of 25,600 bu No. 2 at 30⅛c; 2,400 bu by sample at 29@36c on track; and 5,400 bu do at 32@34c, free on board. Total, 34,400 bu.

RYE—Was again active and firm. The receipts were larger and included several cars of rejected, which were quickly taken at an advance of nearly 1c from recent quotations. The reported shipments exceeded the receipts. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 (2c storage) at 67c; 2,400 bu rejected at 63@64c; 400 bu by sample at 68c on track. Total, 4,000 bu.

BARLEY—Was rather dull, and ⅛@1c lower, the most severe decline being in options the offerings of which were a little larger, while buyers held off. Carloads of cash No. 2 sold at Thursday's prices (87c), and seller the month was sparingly offered and held at recent prices early, but weakened towards the close. No. 3 was in moderate demand and steady, and rejected quiet. The former sold at 53c, and rejected at 37c. Medium samples were in good request and steadier, the offerings being small. Seller January opened at 84c, and closed at 83⅛c sellers. February sold early at 81c, and closed easy at 80c. March was quoted at 76@77c. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 at 87c; 1,600 bu No. 3 at 53c; 400 bu rejected at 37c; 2,000 bu by sample at 64c@$1.05, on track. Total, 4,800 bu.

LATEST.

In the afternoon, provisions were inactive and nominally unchanged. Mess pork was quoted at $19.37½, and lard at $12.40 for February.

Wheat was active, and weak under heavy offerings, declining ⅛@⅛c since 1 o'clock. It was reported as a reason for the weakness yesterday that large quantities of wheat had been sold, during the day, to arrive, especially by Minnesota, and in confirmation of this statement it was said that the country orders for currency at some of the leading banks were unusually large. Hence holders, anticipating big receipts, were anxious to sell out. Seller February opened at 99⅛c and closed weak at 99@99⅛c. January sold at 99⅛c@$1.00, closing at the inside. March closed at 99⅞c, opening at $1.00⅛.

Corn was quiet and easier, closing at 43⅛@43⅛c seller January, and 42⅛@42⅛c seller February. May closed at 45⅛c.

Oats were quiet and easier, except for the longer options. January closed at 30⅛@30⅛c, February at 31c, March at 31⅛c, and May at 34⅛@34⅛c.

Barley was dull and ⅛c lower, closing at 83c for January, 79⅛c for February, and 76c sellers for March.

CALL BOARD.

Mess pork was quiet and a shade easier, closing at $19.15@19.25 seller the month, $19.35@19.40 seller February, $19.67½@19.70 seller March, and $19.95@19.97½ seller April. Sales 250 brls seller March at $19.67½.

Lard was in fair demand and steady at $12.30 January, $12.40 February, and $12.55 March; with sales of 1,750 tcs at $12.55 seller March, and $12.40 seller February.

### GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was steady at $2.16.

BROOM-CORN—Was active and firm at the recent advance. The stock carried here is not large, and the liberal receipts of the past week consisted mostly of corn that had previously been bought by local dealers, who have now in their possession the remainder of the Kansas crop. Following are the quotations: Choice old hurl, 10@11c; hurl, 7@8½c; choice medium, 6½@7½c; good medium brush, 5@6½c; fair inside and covers, 4½@5c; inferior, 4@4½c; crooked, 2@5c.

BUTTER—There was a firm market for this staple, and a fairly active one. Prices remain the same as for a number of days previous, ranging as follows: Choice to fancy yellow, 25@32c; medium to good grades, 18@23c; inferior to common, 13@17c; common to choice roll, 18@24c.

BAGGING—The bagging market shows very little animation. Orders, as heretofore, were for small amounts, and sales were light in the aggregate. We quote: Stark A, 27c; Lewiston, 25½c; Montaup, 25½c; Ontario, 25½c; American A, 24c; Amoskeag, 24c; burlap bags, 4 bu, 14@15c; do 5 bu, 15@16c; gunnies, single, 15@16c; do, double, 25@26c.

CHEESE—Trade is better than jobbers have been accustomed to expect at this stage of the season, and with a prospect of a continuously good demand throughout the winter. The feeling among holders is one of confidence. The lately advanced prices are firmly adhered to. We continue to quote choice to fancy fall made full cream factory at 12½@13½c, and lower grades at 9@11½c.

COAL—Was in fair demand at former prices. We quote: Lehigh, $10.00@10.50; Lackawanna, range and nut, $10.00; do, egg, $9.50; cannel, $7.00@8.00; Erie, $7.00; Blossburg, $7.50@8.00; Hocking Valley, $6.50; Indiana block, $6.00; Baltimore & Ohio, $6.50; Illinois, $4.50@5.00.

COOPERAGE—Packers' goods were fairly active, and pork barrels were firmer, with sales of 13 cars and 1,600 pork brls at $1.05; 1 car at $1.00; 9 cars and 1,200 lard tcs at $1.20; and 1,000 do at $1.25.

DRESSED HOGS—Were moderately active, and about 10c lower. The demand was chiefly from packers, who generally required that the hogs should be delivered at the Stock-Yards, and the preference was given to light-weights, while the offerings consisted principally of heavy hogs. The offerings were larger, and live product was quoted lower, under continued liberal receipts. Choice light and heavy weights sold at $8.10@8.12½, chiefly at the inside, and odd lots were slow at $8.00@8.05. Sales 1,461 head and 13 cars at $8.00@8.12½.

EGGS—Were dull and easy under large offerings of fresh and preserved packages. Fresh sold at 22@23c, and State at 20@21c. Pickled were almost unsalable.

FISH—This market was without essential change. This demand continues slowly to improve and the quoted prices are fully sustained. No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $5.50; No. 2 do, $5.25; No. 1 trout, $4.50; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $12.50@13.00; No. 1 bay, $9.00@9.25; No. 2 mackerel, ½-brl, $7.75@8.00; family mackerel, ½-brl, $5.75@6.00; No. 1 shore kits, $2.00; No. 1 bay kits, $1.50; large family kits, $1.10@1.15; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $6.00@6.25; new Labrador herring, split, brls, $8.00@8.25; do ½-brl, $4.25@4.50; Labrador herring, round, brls, $6.00@6.25; do ½-brl, $3.50@3.75; scaled herring, per box, 40c; No. 1 herring, 36c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brl, $8.00@8.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—The trade in domestic fruits continues without animation, but the market preserves a firm tone owing to the comparatively light stocks. In foreign fruits fair activity is observable. Nuts are in good demand. We quote: FOREIGN—Dates, 5½@6½c; figs, layers, 16@17c; figs, drums, new, 14@15c; Turkish prunes, new, 6½@7½c; French prunes, kegs and boxes, 9@16c; raisins, layers, new, $3.00@3.10; loose Muscatel, new, $3.40@3.50; Valencia, 11½@11½c; Zante currants, 7½@8c; citron, 25@26c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 18@20c; Michigan apples, 10@10½c; Indiana and Illinois, 9½@9½c; peaches, halves, 12½@13c; do, mixed 10½@11c; do, pared, 18@19c; blackberries, 12½@13c; raspberries, 36@37c; pitted cherries, 25@26c. NUTS—Filberts, 11½@12c; almonds, Terragona, 21@21½c; Naples walnuts, new, 16@17c; do, old, 14@15c; French walnuts, new, 14@15c; Brazils, 9@9½c; pecans, Texas, 14@15c; Wilmington peanuts, 8@8½c; Tennessee peanuts, 5@6c; African peanuts, 6@6½c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples were selling fairly in a retail way at steady prices for sound lots. Partially decayed fruit is offered as low as $1.50 per brl. Foreign fruits were in moderate demand and ample supply, especially oranges, the receipts of which have been liberal of late in New York. Following are the quotations: Valencia oranges, $8.00 per case; Messina do, $3.50@4.00 per box; Sicily lemons, $6.00@6.50 per box; winter apples, $3.00@3.50 per brl from store; cranberries, $9.50@10.50 per brl; Malaga grapes, $5.50 per keg or $10.00 per brl.

GROCERIES—The demand for coffees showed further improvement, and the market was firm. Sugars were active for the season, and the quoted prices were adhered to. For sirups, molasses, rice, spices, &c., the market was steady as previously quoted. Below are the prices current:

RICE—Rangoon, 7c; Carolina, 7½@8c; Louisiana, 7@7½c.

COFFEES—O. G. Java, 32½@33½c; Java No. 2, 29½@30½c; choice to fancy Rio, 23½@24c; good to prime do, 23½@23½c; common to fair, 22@22½c; roasting, 20½@21c; Singapore Java, 25@26c; Costa Rica, 24@25c; Maracaibo, 24½@25½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 11½@11½c; crushed, 11½@11½c; powdered, 11@11½c; granulated, 11@11½c; A, standard, 10½@10½c; do No. 2, 10½c; B, 10c; extra C, 9½c; C No. 2, 9½c; yellow C No. 1, 9½c; choice brown, 9@9½c; fair to prime do, 8½@8½c; common do, 7½@8½c; choice molasses sugar, 9@9½c; common to good do, 7½@8½c; New Orleans, 7½@9c.

SIRUPS—California sugar-loaf drips, 73@75c; diamond drips, $1.05@1.10; silver drips, extra fine, 60@65c; good sugar-house sirup, 50@55c; extra do, 58@60c; New Orleans molasses, choice new, 65@68c; do prime, 55@58c; do common to good, 50@55c; Porto Rico molasses, 50@55c; common molasses, 38@42c; blackstrap, 31@32c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 59@61c; cassia, 39@32c; pepper, 19½@20½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; Calcutta ginger, 15½@16½c.

SOAPS—True Blue, 6½c; German Mottled, 6½@7c; White Lily, 6½@6½c; White Rose, 6½@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6c; Golden West, 4½@5c.

STARCH—Excelsior, laundry, 6½@7c; do, gloss, 7½@9c; do, corn, 7@9½c; Kingsford, pure, 7½c; do silver gloss, 9½@9½c; do corn, 10@10½c.

HAY—A few local and outside orders were placed at recent prices. The receipts were moderate but ample. Oat straw sold at $8.50 per ton on track. Quotations: No. 1 timothy, $13.50@14.00; No. 2 do, $12.00@12.50; mixed do, $10.00@11.00; upland prairie, $10.00@10.50; No. 1 do, $8.00@8.50; slough, $7.50.

HIGHWINES—Were more active, and steady at the last quoted decline, sales being 200 brls at $1.08 per gallon. Wines were held at only $1.11 in New York, which is a very small margin—too small to be long sustained. Western holders are very firm, however, and state that the change must occur on the seaboard.

HIDES—There was no change to note. Dealers are buying, but quote the market easy as prices are relatively higher than they are abroad, which prevents exporters from taking hold: Green city butchers', 5½@6c; green cured, light and heavy, 7½c; part cured, 7c; green salted kip, 7½c; green frozen, 6c; green calf, 12@12½c; flint, dry hide kip and calf, 15@15½c; dry salted hides, 12@12½c; deacon skins, 45@50c. Damaged stock brings two-thirds price, and branded 10 per cent off. Sheep pelts, wool estimated as washed, per lb, 30@35c.

HOPS—Were dull at 7@10c for Westerns. The Eastern markets have again relapsed into dullness.

LUMBER—Was in moderate demand and steady. Following is the price list:

| | |
|---|---|
| First and second clear | $40.00@42.50 |
| Third clear, 1 inch | 33.00@35.00 |
| Third clear, thick | 35.00@38.00 |
| Clear flooring, first and second, rough | 30.00@32.00 |
| Clear siding, first and second | 18.00@19.00 |
| First common siding | 16.00@17.00 |
| Flooring, first common, dressed | 30.00@.... |
| Flooring, second common, dressed | 24.00@25.00 |
| Box boards, A | 35.00@37.00 |
| Box boards, B | 25.00@27.00 |
| A stock boards, 10 and 12 in | 35.00@37.00 |
| B stock boards | 25.00@27.00 |
| C stock boards | 15.00@16.00 |
| Fencing | 12.00@13.00 |
| Common lumber, 18 ft and under | 11.00@12.00 |
| Joists and scantling, 20 to 24 ft | 12.00@16.00 |
| Lath | 1.75@2.00 |
| A shingles | 2.75@3.00 |
| Shingles on track | 2.50@2.62½ |

OILS—None of the features of the market were noticeably different from those noted on the preceding days of the week. The general trade was dull: Carbon (standard white), 115 deg. test, 13½c; do Illinois legal test, 150 deg., 14½c; do head-light, 175 deg., 17½@18c; extra winter lard oil, $1.08@1.10; No. 1, $1.00; No. 2, 78@80c; linseed, raw, 62c; boiled, 67c; whale, winter bleached, 78@80c; sperm, $2.15@2.25; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.15@1.20; do extra, 95c; do No. 1, 85c; bank oil, 50c; straits, 55c; plumbago oil, 60@75c; turpentine, 45@47c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 15c; naphtha, common, 12@13c; West Virginia oils, natural, 29 deg, 35c; natural, 30 deg., 30c; reduced, 28 deg., 22@25c.

POULTRY AND GAME—Turkeys were more plenty and weak at 13c, which was paid early for choice stock. Shippers and retailers were buying. Chickens were not so abundant, and sold to retailers at former prices. Game was firm all round, the demand to fill orders being good, while the receipts were light, and are steadily decreasing: Chickens, 9@11c per lb; turkeys, 12@13c; ducks, 10@12c; geese, 10c; prairie chickens, $4.75@5.00; partridges, $3.00@3.25; quail, $2.50@2.75; venison, saddles, 10c; do carcasses, 6c; rabbits, $1.50 per doz.

POTATOES—Were inactive and nominal at 30@35c for peachblows in cars.

SEEDS—Clover was wanted to fill orders, and, being scarce, ruled firmer at $7.50 bid for prime medium. Timothy was dull at $2.25@2.45. Flax was salable at $1.25@1.50. Hungarian and millet were steady at 40@50c.

SALT—Following are the quotations: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $1.35; Canada do, $1.40; ordinary coarse, $1.70; dairy, without bags, $2.75; dairy, with bags, $3.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $4.50.

TEAS—There was a fair movement at steady and unchanged prices. We quote: GUNPOWDER—Common, 38@42c; good do, 43@48c; medium, 48@53c; good do, 53@58c; fine, 58@63c; finest, 63@68c; choice, 70@75c; choicest, 90@95c; fancy, $1.10@1.20. IMPERIAL—Common, 32@38c; good do, 43c; medium, 43@48c; good do, 48@53c; fine, 53@58c; finest, 58@63c; choice, 63@68c; choicest, 70@75c. JAPANS—Common, 35@37c; good common, 35@38c; medium, 40@45c; good medium, 45@50c; fine, 50@55c; finest, 55@60c; choice, 60@65c; choicest, 75@80c. OOLONGS—Common, 32@33c; good common, 34@38c; medium, 40@42c; good medium, 43@45c; fine, 48@50c; finest, 55@58c; choice, 60@62c; choicest, 80@85c.

WOOD—The wood market was firm at $8.50 for maple, at $7.50 for beech, and $5.50 for slabs.

WOOL—Remains very quiet, but is firmly held at the quoted prices. The Eastern markets also are quiet as usual during January, but dealers think that all the wool will be wanted before spring. We quote: Tub-washed, prime, 48@52c; do, poor to good, 44@46c; washed fleece, fine, good-conditioned, 39@41c; washed coarse and medium do, 40@43c; unwashed, fine heavy to light, 25@28c; do, coarse and medium, 30@33c; pulled, 33@36c.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Following are the rates to the leading seaboard points:

| Chicago to— | Flour per brl. | Grain in bulk | Fourth class. | Bulk meats. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | $0.90 | $0.45 | $0.50 | $0.55 |
| Boston | 1.00 | 50 | 55 | 60 |
| Philadelphia | 82 | 41 | 45 | 50 |
| Baltimore | 78 | 39 | 43½ | 48½ |

### LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

| Receipts— | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | 2,421 | 17,757 | 2,066 |
| Tuesday | 2,915 | 18,689 | 2,116 |
| Wednesday | 3,213 | 32,257 | 3,868 |
| Thursday | 3,787 | 36,688 | 3,834 |
| Friday | 3,000 | 22,000 | 1,500 |
| Total | 15,336 | 127,391 | 13,378 |
| Same time last week | 12,429 | 61,064 | 9,922 |
| Shipments— | | | |
| Monday | 592 | 1,650 | 1,730 |
| Tuesday | 1,649 | 1,772 | 719 |
| Wednesday | 1,983 | 2,177 | 1,515 |
| Thursday | 1,860 | 3,186 | 1,372 |
| Total | 6,084 | 8,785 | 5,336 |

CATTLE—None of the features of the cattle market were materially different from those noted on the two or three preceding days. There was a well-sustained demand both from the local and Eastern trade, and between the two classes most of the stock was absorbed. In prices there was no appreciable change, though for medium and low grades the feeling was a trifle less firm. Trading was at $2.50@6.10. A drove of Texas cows sold at the inside figure, while $6.10 was obtained by Nicoles & Addems for 44 head, averaging 1,478 lbs. They were owned by Robson Bros. The market closed quiet and steady.

CATTLE SALES.

| No. and description. | Av. | Price. |
|---|---|---|
| 44 choice steers | 1,478 | $6.10 |
| 64 choice steers | 1,395 | 6.00 |
| 59 choice steers | 1,457 | 5.90 |
| 15 choice steers | 1,416 | 5.75 |
| 16 good steers | 1,356 | 5.30 |
| 32 good steers | 1,354 | 5.15 |
| 15 good steers | 1,178 | 5.00 |
| 16 good steers | 1,227 | 5.20 |
| 31 good steers | 1,354 | 5.25 |
| 19 good steers | 1,190 | 5.00 |
| 63 good steers | 1,167 | 4.90 |
| 69 good steers | 1,224 | 4.90 |
| 91 medium steers | 1,048 | 4.50 |
| 41 medium steers | 1,097 | 4.40 |
| 19 medium steers | 1,121 | 4.25 |
| 17 medium steers | 1,081 | 4.35 |
| 34 medium steers | 1,102 | 4.37½ |
| 25 medium steers | 1,081 | 4.25 |
| 17 medium steers | 1,010 | 4.25 |
| 16 medium steers | 1,100 | 4.30 |
| 14 medium steers | 1,075 | 4.15 |
| 34 medium steers | 1,306 | 4.85 |
| 19 Texas steers | 1,053 | 4.10 |
| 19 Texas steers | 858 | 3.70 |
| 15 butchers' stock | 1,042 | 3.25 |
| 24 Texas cattle | 1,166 | 3.80 |
| 20 stockers | 835 | 3.30 |
| 15 stockers | 908 | 3.65 |
| 13 stockers | 960 | 4.00 |
| 24 Texas cows | 677 | 2.50 |

HOGS—The receipts were some 15,000 less than for Thursday, amounting to about 22,000. The falling off was so much more pronounced than had been anticipated that the tendency to a further decline, apparent at the close of trade the day before, was temporarily checked. There was an unsettled feeling at the opening of trade, but the market soon steadied up and the bulk of the day's work was accomplished at the closing prices of Thursday, or at $6.75@7.10 for common to choice packing hogs, and at $6.90@7.15 for shipping grades. We note the following:

HOG SALES.

| No. | Av. | Price. | No. | Av. | Price. | No. | Av. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 32 | 245 | $7.15 | 35 | 358 | $7.05 | 52 | 293 | $6.95 |
| 48 | 298 | 7.15 | 90 | 303 | 7.00 | 50 | 321 | 6.90 |
| 36 | 431 | 7.15 | 47 | 352 | 7.00 | 26 | 294 | 6.90 |
| 159 | 357 | 7.15 | 45 | 363 | 7.00 | 63 | 283 | 6.90 |
| 47 | 335 | 7.15 | 47 | 331 | 7.00 | 47 | 314 | 6.90 |
| 44 | 418 | 7.15 | 55 | 177 | 7.00 | 42 | 240 | 6.90 |
| 41 | 187 | 7.15 | 44 | 342 | 7.00 | 24 | 294 | 6.80 |
| 124 | 203 | 7.15 | 90 | 327 | 7.00 | 22 | 312 | 6.80 |
| 52 | 218 | 7.10 | 61 | 236 | 7.00 | 26 | 289 | 6.65 |
| 132 | 195 | 7.10 | 72 | 316 | 7.00 | 30 | 317 | 6.75 |
| 58 | 235 | 7.10 | 96 | 333 | 7.05 | 63 | 283 | 6.90 |
| 44 | 206 | 7.10 | 61 | 283 | 7.00 | 29 | 298 | 6.95 |
| 56 | 222 | 7.10 | 42 | 300 | 7.00 | 50 | 323 | 6.95 |
| 48 | 339 | 7.10 | 60 | 328 | 7.00 | 30 | 327 | 6.90 |
| 35 | 221 | 7.10 | 110 | 295 | 7.00 | 52 | 315 | 6.95 |
| 34 | 244 | 7.10 | 73 | 306 | 7.00 | 57 | 306 | 6.95 |
| 143 | 339 | 7.10 | 57 | 282 | 7.00 | 49 | 246 | 6.95 |
| 71 | 201 | 7.10 | 167 | 280 | 7.00 | 46 | 313 | 6.80 |
| 24 | 205 | 7.10 | 27 | 280 | 7.00 | 75 | 307 | 6.85 |
| 54 | 201 | 7.10 | 36 | 337 | 7.00 | 27 | 286 | 6.75 |
| 152 | 360 | 7.10 | 53 | 304 | 6.90 | 33 | 249 | 6.75 |
| 97 | 204 | 7.00 | 54 | 290 | 6.90 | 105 | 290 | 6.85 |

SHEEP—There was a good shipping and local demand, and a firm market at $3.75@4.50 for poor to medium, and at $4.75@5.50 for good to choice. Extra sell at $5.75@6.00.

EAST LIBERTY.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

CENTRAL STOCK-YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Jan. 14.—CATTLE—Receipts for the week ending Jan. 12, 114 cars of through and 198 cars of yard stock, or 5,304 head, against 5,746 head the week before. There was a moderate supply, and with good reports from Eastern markets and an increased demand trade was brisk, and prices advanced ⅛@⅛c all round and everything promptly sold; no real choice cattle on the market; quality evenly divided between common and medium grades; extra, 1,400 to 1,500, $6.25@6.75; good, 1,200 to 1,300, $5.25@5.75; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,200, $4.00@5.00; stockers, $3.25@4.00; bulls, stags, and cows, $2.50@4.00; sales for the week, 3,144 head, against 2,923 last week.

HOGS—Receipts, 30,690 head, against 13,200 the week before; supply heavy since Sunday, and prices off considerable, and trade slow, at the following figures: Philadelphia, $7.55@7.65; Yorkers, $7.15@7.30; common, $6.00@6.75.

SHEEP—Receipts, 19,000 head, against 15,300 the week before; supply large, with, however, a better demand, and all were sold at the following prices, the market closing firm: Extra, 120 to 130, $6.50@6.75; extra, 100 to 110, $6.25@6.40; good, 90 to 95, $5.50@5.75; fair, 80 to 85, $5.00@5.25; common, 70 to 75, $4.25@4.75.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—BEEVES—Receipts 660, making 2,960 for four days, against 4,450 last week; fresh offerings exclusively native cattle of common to strictly prime quality; supply not equal to the pressing needs of the trade; prices again advanced a strong ⅛c; the total advance since Monday is more than $1.00 per 100 lbs; strictly prime steers, 13@13½c; fair to good, 12½@12½c; common and medium, 10½@12c; sales include 45 Illinois steers, 8⅛ cwt, 13½@17c; do, 7½ cwt, 13½@13½c; 14 State, 9½ cwt, 13½c; 120 Illinois steers, 7 cwt, 12½@12½c; 15 do, 7½ cwt, 13c; 70 do, 6½ cwt, 11½c; and 50 poor Missouris, 5½ cwt, 10½@10½c.

SHEEP—Receipts 5,400, making 18,740 for four days, against 8,600 last week; more common and medium grades than usual; prices sustained, but market rather slow; poor to common sheep, 4½@5½c; medium to prime, 5½@7½c; extra and premium, 7½@7½c; the latter for a car-load of Ohio middle-wooled stock, 124 lbs.

SWINE—Receipts 4,330, making 16,500 for four days, against 10,130 last week; a car-load of fair Ohio hogs, 180 lbs, sold alive at 7½c.

ALBANY.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 14.—BEEVES—Receipts 226 cars, 18 short of last week, and mainly fair to good native stock; the mild weather caused an improved demand for beeves, and the market has, throughout the week, ruled active at an advance of 50c per 100 lbs on all grades; daily receipts were quickly taken, leaving none yarded; Eastern country dealers have been the heaviest buyers, though a fair number were taken by local and New York buyers; dealers say it has been the best market experienced in three months; best native steers, 6½c, averaging 1,350 lbs; and 6c for 1,100 weights.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 79 cars, 40 in excess of last week; fair average quality; market fairly active at ⅛c advance on sheep, and strong for lambs; sales of sheep at 4½@5½c; common to fair, 5½@6½c; fair to good lambs, 7@7½c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Jan. 14.—CATTLE—Receipts, 221; total for the week, 3,485; no market to-day; fresh arrivals through consignments; 7 cars Kentucky steers held for shipment to-morrow.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 1,800; total for the week, 17,800; no market to-day; fresh arrivals through consignment; yards bare of stock.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,600; total for the week, 30,100; market fairly active; Yorkers, $7.30@7.37½, heavy; $7.30@7.50, fair to prime; all good disposed of.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 14.—HOGS—Lower, owing to warm weather; packers generally out of the market; Yorkers, $6.60@6.80; packing, $6.85@7.10.

CATTLE—Firm and unchanged; good demand; good native steers, $5.00@5.50; fair do, $4.50@4.75; good to choice native cows, $3.75@4.25; native stockers, $2.50@4.00; feeders, $4.00@4.50.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 14.—HOGS—Dull; common to good light, $6.80@7.00; fair to good packing, $7.05@7.25; choice heavy, $7.30@7.40; receipts, 7,035; shipments, 660.

WHISKY—Quiet and steady; $1.08.

BUTTER—Good demand; full prices for choice; 25@23c.

ALBANY.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—CATTLE—Continue strong, and the advance is sustained.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Dull. Sheep—common to fair, 4½@5½c; fair to good, 5½@6½c; good to extra, 6½@7c; selected, 7½c. Lambs—Common to fair, 7@7½c; fair to good, 7½@8c; good to extra, 8½c.

### TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 14—11 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 25s 6d; No. 2, 24s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 9s 8d; spring, No. 1, 9s 10d; No. 2, 8s 9d; white, No. 1, 10s 8d; No. 2, 10s 3d; club, No. 1, 11s; No. 2, 10s 8d; receipts for the last three days, 72,000 qrs, 60,000 qrs being American. Corn—New, 30s; old, 32s 3d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 82s 6d. Lard, 59s.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 14—2 p. m.—GRAIN—Wheat—Firm; spring, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 8s 9d; white, No. 1, 10s 9d; No. 2, 10s 5d; club, No. 1, 11s 3d; No. 2, 10s 9d. Corn—Dull; new, 29s 6d@30s; old, 32s.

Rest unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 14—Latest.—COTTON—Irregular; flat; middling, 6⅞d; Orleans, 7 3-16d; sales 8,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export, and 5,000 bales American; sales of the week fair, including 5,000 bales for export, 3,000 for speculation, and 29,000 American; total stock in port, 636,000, including 361,000 American; receipts for the week, 48,000 bales, including 25,000 American; actual export, 4,000; amount of cotton afloat, 444,000, including 360,000 American; forwarded from ship's side direct to spinners, 16,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Firm, except corn. White wheat, California, average, 10s 5d@10s 9d; do club, 10s 9d@11s 3d; red Western spring, 2 to 1, 8s 9d@10s. Corn—Western mixed, old, 32s; new, 29s 6d@38s.

LINSEED OIL—25s.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—CONSOLS—Money, 93 15-16; account, 94 3-16.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—'65s, 105; '67s, 108; 10-40s, 106½; new 5s, 104¾; New York Central, 97; Erie, 14½; preferred, 30.

TALLOW—50s 9d@51s.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—10s.

CALCUTTA LINSEED—51s@52s 3d.

SPERM OIL—99s.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—24s 9d.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—RENTES—65f 82½c.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 14.—UNITED STATES BONDS—New 5s, 99½.

SOUTHERN COTTON MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 14.—Cotton—Demand good, but rather less active; sales 8,590 bales; all desirable kinds steady; quotations unchanged; receipts, net, 9,632 bales; gross, 10,165; exports to the Continent, 2,028; coastwise, 1,237; to Great Britain, 2,759; stock, 304,344; week's sales, 55,300; receipts, net, 65,445; gross, 69,760; exports to the Continent, 6,886; coastwise, 4,213; Great Britain, 19,119.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 14.—Cotton quiet; middlings, 13⅛c; stock, 64,768 bales; weekly net receipts, 10,061 bales; exports to Great Britain, 5,392 bales; to France, 3,992 bales; to the Continent, 5,705 bales; coastwise, 2,749 bales; sales, 8,300 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 14.—Cotton weak; middlings, 12⅞c; stock, 81,786 bales; weekly receipts, 19,408 bales; gross, 19,478 bales; exports to Great Britain, 92,050 bales; to the Continent, 1,986 bales; to the Channel, 1,934 bales; coastwise, 6,690 bales; sales, 1,042 bales.

MOBILE, Jan. 14.—Cotton firm for better grades; middlings, 12⅞@12⅞c; stock, 73,484 bales; weekly net receipts, 13,685 bales; gross, 13,694 bales; exports to Great Britain, 9,357 bales; coastwise, 2,652 bales; sales, 12,500 bales.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 14.—Cotton quiet; middlings, 12⅞c; stock, 90,825 bales; weekly net receipts, 15,819 bales; gross, 16,036 bales; exports to Great Britain, 13,129 bales; to France, 2,856 bales; to the Continent, 1,575 bales; coastwise, 4,092 bales; sales, 6,483 bales.

NEW YORK DRY-GOODS MARKET.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—The general market was quiet, but fancy cassimeres, prints, and cotton hosiery were more active. Cotton goods, best makes, were firmly held by agents. Printed shirtings and cambrics were in moderate demand. Ginghams are beginning to move. Foreign goods dull. The *Daily Bulletin* says: "Wareham Griswold, of Griswold, Whitman & Welsh, died suddenly last night."

PHILADELPHIA WOOL MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14.—Wool dull; prices steady; supply equal to demand; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 46@50c; X, 46@47½c; medium, 50@54c; coarse, 45@49c; New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine, 42@45c; medium, 49@54c; coarse, 46@49c; combing, washed, 58@62c; combing, unwashed, 42½c; Canada combing, 63c; fine unwashed, 30@31c; coarse medium, unwashed, 35@39c; tub washed, 49@56c; extra and merino pulled, 40@42c; No. 1 and super pulled, 40@42c; Texas fine medium, 24@28c; Texas coarse, 21@23c.

PITTSBURG IRON AND PETROLEUM MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 14.—Pig-iron quiet; sales of gray forge reported at $22.00@22.75, four months.

Petroleum firm; fair demand for crude at $1.97½ at Parker's; refined quiet at 13½c, Philadelphia delivery.

CLEVELAND PETROLEUM MARKET.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 14.—Petroleum market unchanged; firm; standard white (110 test), 10½c; prime white, 150 (State) test, 11½c; Michigan, 14c.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—GRAIN—Wheat—Market a shade firmer; moderate export and home trade demand; sales of 50,000 bu at 98c@$1.02 for rejected spring, $1.00@1.20 for ungraded spring, $1.07@1.08 for No. 3 Chicago, $1.12@1.12½ for No. 3 Milwaukee, $1.23@1.25 nominal for No. 2 Chicago and Northwestern, $1.24@1.26 for No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.33@1.40 for No. 1 spring, $1.20@1.37 for winter red Western, $1.22@1.45 for amber do, and $1.35@1.50 for white Western, including two loads of No. 1 Milwaukee in store at $1.36, and two loads Canada in bond at $1.37 for spring, and $1.40 for white and graded; No. 4 spring at $1.02½. Rye quiet at 88@90c for Western, 95@96c for State, and 90c for Canada in bond. Barley declining; sales of 16,000 bu at $1.20@1.24 for No. 2 bay. Corn heavy; sales of 34,000 bu at 58@66c for new Western mixed, and 71@71½c for old Western mixed. Oats dull; sales of 30,000 bu at 44@43c for mixed Western and State, and 46@52c for white Western and State.

PROVISIONS—Middles firm at 11½@11½c for long clear. Lard firm; sales of 100 tcs at 12⅞c for prime steam.

WHISKY—Market steady; sales of 100 brls at $1.11 per gallon.

GROCERIES—Sugar—Market quiet and unchanged; fair to good refining quoted at 8@8½c; prime at 8½c; and Nos. 10 and 12 Havana at 8½@8½c. Coffee—Market firm; moderate inquiry; Rio is quoted at 16½@19c in gold, and Maracaibo at 18@20c in gold.

TALLOW—Rules unchanged; country and city quoted at 9½@9½c.

*[To the Associated Press.]*

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—COTTON—Market dull; 13@13 3-16c; futures closed quiet but steady; January, 12⅞@12 29-32c; February, 13 3-32c; March, 13 11-32c; April, 13 9-16c; May, 13 25-32@13 13-16c; June, 14c; July, 14 5-32@14 3-16c; August, 14⅛@14 5-16c; net receipts of the week at United States ports, 160,000 bales; last year, 95,000 bales; receipts of the season at United States ports, 2,642,000; last year, 2,301,000; exports of the week, 103,000; last year, 48,000; total exports, 1,468,000; last year, 1,174,000; stock on hand and on shipboard at all United States ports not yet cleared, 830,000; last year, 873,000; at interior towns, 128,000; last year, 146,000; stock at Liverpool, 636,000; last year, 779,000; stock of American afloat for Great Britain, 361,000; last year, 231,000.

FLOUR—Market dull; slightly in buyers' favor; receipts, 10,000 brls; No. 2, $3.25@4.00; superfine State and Western, $4.25@4.65; common to good extra, $4.90@5.35; good to choice, $5.40@5.90; white wheat extra, $5.95@7.75; extra Ohio, $4.90@7.25; St. Louis, $5.25@9.00; Minnesota patent process, extra good to prime, $6.50@7.25; choice to double extra, $7.30@9.00. Rye flour quiet and unchanged.

CORN-MEAL—Dull; Western, $3.00@3.30.

GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 35,000 bu; a shade firmer; only very moderate business; largely for home use; mixed spring, 90c@$1.04; graded, $1.02½; No. 3 Chicago spring in store, $1.06½; No. 1 Milwaukee in store, $1.36; No. 2 do and No. 2 Northwestern in store, $1.25; white Canada and Canada spring, in bond, $1.37@1.40; winter red Western, $1.30@1.33; Milwaukee, $1.12½; No. 1 Sheboygan, choice head, $1.38@1.40. Rye quiet; Western, 88@90c; State, 95@96c; Canada, in bond, 90c. Barley heavy; decidedly lower; two-rowed State, 90c; four-rowed, 98c; two bay, $1.20@1.24; malt quiet and heavy. Corn heavy and lower; receipts, 31,000 bu; unmerchantable, 51@56c; mixed no grade, 5 @57½c; low mixed, 59c; mixed grades, 65@65½c; yellow graded, 66c; Western mixed, old, store, 70@70½c. Oats quiet and unchanged; receipts, 18,000 bu.

HAY—Fair demand; market firm; 85c for shipping.

HOPS—Firm; Eastern, Western, and New York State, 10@15c; California, 17@20c.

GROCERIES—Rio coffee higher; better grades in fair demand; cargoes, 16½@19½c in gold; jobbing, 16½@20½c in gold. Sugar quiet but firm; fair to good refining, 8@8½c; prime, 8½c; refined, 10@10½c. Molasses—New Orleans in fair demand and good supply at 50@60c. Rice quiet and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Firm; crude, 8c; refined, 14c; cases, 18@20c; naphtha, 8½@9½c.

TALLOW—9½@9½c.

STRAINED RESIN—$1.62½@1.70.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Quiet; 37½@41½c.

EGGS—Firm; Western, 27@28c.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Market dull; new mess, $20.75@21.00 January; $20.00@20.95 March. Dressed hogs steady; Western, 8½c. Beef quiet. Cut-meats—Western quiet; middles dull; city long clear, 11½c; Western do, 10½c. Lard firm; prime steam, $12.75@12.87½ February; 13 5-32@13 3-16c March.

BUTTER—Choice firm; others dull; Western, 16@25c; State, 20@31c.

CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady; $1.11.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 14.—SUGAR—Demand good; inferior, 4@5½c; common, 5½@5½c; fair to fully fair, 6½@6½c; prime to strictly prime, 6½@7c; no choice on hand; gray clarified, 7½@8½c.

MOLASSES—Market bare of choice not fermenting; demand good; fermenting, 32@42c, according to quality; cistern bottom, 38c; prime to strictly prime not fermenting, 41@50c.

GRAIN—Corn—Demand moderate; white and yellow, 54@55c. Oats—Demand fair and firmer; St. Louis, 43c; choice Galena, 50c.

BRAN—Sales at 85c.

HAY—No sales; prime quoted at $18.00; choice, $22.00.

FLOUR—Only local demand; fine, $3.75; superfine, $4.00; double, $4.50; treble, $4.50@5.75; choice and family, $6.75@7.50.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess held in round lots at $21.50. Dry-salt meats steady and strong; shoulders held at 8½c; sides just arrived are held, clear rib at 11c; clear, 11½c. Bacon—Stock light; only job demand; shoulders, 10½@10½c; clear rib, 12½c; clear, 13c. Lard—Light supply; good demand for refined; tierce, 13@13½c; keg, 13½@14c; bucket, 14c.

CORN-MEAL—Dull; nominally $2.40@2.50.

COFFEE—In good inquiry and firm; ordinary to low fair, 17½@17½c; fair, 18@18½c; good to prime, 18½@19½c.

WHISKY—Good demand and light supply at $1.12@1.13 for Louisiana and Western rectified.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 14.—PETROLEUM—Firm; refined, 13½@14c; crude, 11c.

SEEDS—Clover, 10½@10½c. Flax, $1.65.

FLOUR—Better grades in fair request; others neglected; superfine, $4.00@4.25; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family, $5.50@6.37½; State, Ohio, and Indiana, $5.75@6.75; high grades, $7.00@8.50.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; Pennsylvania red, $1.35@1.38; Western do, $1.00@1.10; amber do, $1.39@1.40; white, $1.45. Rye—Market dull; Western, 83c. Corn—Yellow prime, steady request, 62c; damp, dull; 56@59c; Western mixed, 57@60c. Oats—Market dull; white, 45@49c; mixed, 42c.

WHISKY—Western, $1.12.

BUTTER—Market dull and quiet; light demand; New York State and Bradford County, Pa., extras, 32@33c; firsts, 28@31c; Western, 25@29c, including rolls.

CHEESE—Choice grades firm; light demand; New York, 12½@13½c.

EGGS—Market dull; slow; Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, fresh, 27@28c; Western do, 26@27c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 14.—COTTON—Dull; 12½c.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and unchanged; $1.30@1.32. Corn quiet and steady; 45@46c. Oats dull; 35@42c. Barley steady and unchanged. Rye steady; moderate demand; 78@80c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and steady; $20.00@20.25. Lard steady; fair demand; steam, 12½c; kettle, 13@13½c. Bulk meats steady; fair demand; 7½c; 10@10½c; 10½@11c loose; short rib middles, 10½c boxed. Bacon dull and unchanged. Green meats steady and firm; shoulders, 7@7½c; sides, $9.87½@9.90; hams, heavy average dull; 10@10½c; light firm; 10½@11c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 14.—COTTON—Easier, but in good demand; sales 1,300 bales.

FLOUR—Dull, but unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat higher; No. 2 red winter, $1.47½@1.48½ bid cash; sales at $1.56 March; No. 3 red fall, $1.31½@1.32 bid. Corn active, but lower; No. 2 mixed, 39@40c cash; 39c January; 40c February. Oats dull and drooping; white, 37½@38c; rejected, 32½c. Barley and rye unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Market dull at $19.75. Lard—Market dull at $12.12½; generally held at $12.25. Bulk meats quiet and weak; shoulders, 7½c; clear rib, 10½@10½c; clear, 10½@10½c—the outside prices for very light meat.

WHISKY—Steady and unchanged; $1.08.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 61,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 14.—FLOUR—Fair and firm.

GRAIN—Wheat fair and firm; No. 3 white Wabash, $1.25; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.26; No. 2 do, $1.14; old white Michigan, $1.55; No. 1 amber Michigan, January, $1.25; February, $1.14; Michigan, $1.29; April, $1.31½; No. 2 amber, $1.05; No. 2 red held at $1.07; No. 3 red, $1.06½@1.08; rejected red, 92½c. Corn dull; a shade lower; high mixed, 46c; February, 47½c; May, 51c; low mixed, 45½c; no grade, 43c; damaged, 41½c. Oats dull and unchanged.

DRESSED HOGS—Dull; $8.10@8.15.

BRAN—$12.50.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 100 brls; wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 46,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 200 brls; wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 46,000 bu; oats, 5,000.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 14.—FLOUR—Quiet and dull; nominally steady.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.10; hard, $1.21; No. 2 do, $1.02; February, $1.03; March, $1.03½; No. 3, 84½c. Corn lower; less active; No. 2, 47c. Oats steady; fair demand; No. 2, 32½c. Barley easier; No. 2, 98½@99c; No. 3, 58c. Rye easier and lower; No. 1, 73@74c.

PROVISIONS—Firmer. Mess pork, $19.15 cash. Prime kettle lard, 13c; steam, 12½c. Sweet-pickled hams, 10½@11c; dry salted shoulders, 7c, loose; 7½c boxed; middles, 10@10½c, boxed. Dressed hogs lower, at $8.15.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 46,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 11,000 brls; wheat, 11,000 bu.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 14.—GRAIN—Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn easier; Western mixed, new, 60@65c. Oats quiet, unchanged, and firm. Rye quiet, at 8[illegible]@85c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet but steady. New mess pork, $21.00. Bulk shoulders, 7½c; clear rib, 10½c; partly-cured loose shoulders, 8½c; clear rib, 11½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9½@9½c; clear rib, 12½@12½c. Hams, 15½@16c. Lard—Market dull; crude, [illegible]@12.75; refined, $13.50@13.75.

BUTTER—Nominally unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Strong; crude, 7@8c; refined, 14c.

COFFEE—Steady; Rio cargoes, 16½@19½c; jobbing 17@20½c.

WHISKY—Dull and heavy, at $1.11.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Jan. 14.—FLOUR—Steady; fair demand; Western superfine, $4.00@4.50; common extras, $4.75@5.50; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family, $5.50@6.75; winter wheat Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, $6.00@7.00; Illinois, $6.25@8.25; St. Louis, $6.50@8.00; fancy Minnesota, $7.75@9.25.

GRAIN—Corn firm; mixed and yellow, 65@66c. Oats in fair demand; mixed white and No. 2, 48@50c; rejected, 44@46c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Jan. 14.—GRAIN—Wheat in good demand; sales 7,500 bu at $1.33 for red winter; $1.30 for No. 1 Minnesota. Corn—New scarce; asking 53@55c, according to quality, for good. Other grains neglected.


## RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

## ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. ‖ Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

*Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House), and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st., and at the depots.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| a Pacific Fast Line | *10:30 a. m. | *3:40 p. m. |
| a Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton | *10:30 a. m. | *3:40 p. m. |
| a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton | †11:00 p. m. | *6:30 a. m. |
| a Omaha Night Express | †11:00 p. m. | *6:30 a. m. |
| a Freeport & Dubuque Express | *9:15 a. m. | *4:15 p. m. |
| a Freeport & Dubuque Express | *10:00 p. m. | *6:30 a. m. |
| b Milwaukee Fast Mail (Sunday) | 8:00 a. m. | 4:00 p. m. |
| b Milwaukee Mail | *8:00 a. m. | *10:30 a. m. |
| b Milwaukee Express | *9:45 a. m. | *4:00 p. m. |
| b Milwaukee Passenger | *5:00 p. m. | *7:40 p. m. |
| b Milwaukee Passenger | ‡11:00 p. m. | *6:00 p. m. |
| b Green Bay Express | *9:30 a. m. | *7:00 p. m. |
| b Madison & Elroy Express | 9:30 a. m. | 7:00 p. m. |
| b St. Paul & Winona Express | †9:40 p. m. | *7:15 a. m. |
| b Marquette Express | *10:00 p. m. | *6:30 a. m. |
| a Geneva Lake Express | *4:00 p. m. | *10:45 a. m. |
| a Geneva Lake Express | *4:45 p. m. | *8:45 a. m. |

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

*Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket-office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and at Palmer House.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail (via Main and Air Line) | *5:00 a. m. | *8:10 p. m. |
| Day Express | *8:30 a. m. | *6:30 p. m. |
| Kalamazoo Accommodation | *4:00 p. m. | *10:20 a. m. |
| Atlantic Express (daily) | §5:15 p. m. | §8:00 a. m. |
| Night Express | †*9:00 p. m. | ‡*7:30 a. m. |
| GRAND RAPIDS AND MUSKEGON. | | |
| Morning Express | *8:30 a. m. | *8:10 p. m. |
| Night Express | †9:00 p. m. | *7:30 a. m. |

*Sunday Ex. †*Saturday and Sunday Ex. ‖ Daily.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS and Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line.

*Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Kansas City and Denver Fast Ex. | 12:30 noon | *3:10 p. m. |
| St. Louis and Springfield Ex. | *9:30 a. m. | *7:40 p. m. |
| St. Louis, Springfield & Texas | §9:40 p. m. | ‡7:30 a. m. |
| Peoria Day Express | *9:30 a. m. | *7:30 p. m. |
| Chicago & Paducah Railroad Ex. | *9:30 a. m. | *7:30 p. m. |
| Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex. | *12:30 noon | *3:10 p. m. |
| Joliet & Dwight Accommodation | *4:30 p. m. | *9:40 a. m. |

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail, via main line | 6:10 a. m. | 6:10 p. m. |
| Special N. Y. Express | 8:30 a. m. | 8:10 p. m. |
| Atlantic Express, daily | 5:15 p. m. | 8:00 a. m. |
| Michigan Accommodation | 3:40 p. m. | 11:10 a. m. |
| Night Express | †10:20 p. m. | §6:40 a. m. |

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD.

*Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Wisconsin & Minnesota Through Day Express | *9:45 a. m. | *4:00 p. m. |
| Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota Express | *5:00 p. m. | *11:00 a. m. |
| Wisconsin and Minnesota Night Passenger | †10:00 p. m. | *7:00 a. m. |

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

*Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st. near Clark.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| St. Louis Express | *8:50 a. m. | *7:55 p. m. |
| St. Louis Fast Line | §8:40 p. m. | ‡7:30 a. m. |
| Cairo & New Orleans Ex. | *8:50 a. m. | *7:55 p. m. |
| Cairo & New Orleans Ex. | §8:40 p. m. | ‡7:30 a. m. |
| Springfield and Peoria Express | *8:50 a. m. | *7:55 p. m. |
| Springfield Night Express | §8:40 p. m. | ‡7:30 a. m. |
| Peoria and Keokuk Express | *8:40 p. m. | *7:30 a. m. |
| Dubuque & Sioux City Ex. | *9:25 a. m. | *3:40 p. m. |
| Dubuque & Sioux City Express | *9:25 p. m. | *6:30 a. m. |
| Gilman Passenger | *4:25 p. m. | *9:25 a. m. |

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

*Depots, foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st., and at depots.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail and Express | *7:20 a. m. | *7:40 p. m. |
| Ottawa and Streator Passenger | *7:20 a. m. | *7:40 p. m. |
| Rockford, Dubuque & Sioux City | *10:00 a. m. | *3:20 p. m. |
| Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha | *10:00 a. m. | *4:00 p. m. |
| Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp. | *10:00 a. m. | *4:00 p. m. |
| Texas Express | *10:00 a. m. | *4:00 p. m. |
| Aurora Passenger | *3:15 p. m. | *8:55 a. m. |
| Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Pass | *4:30 p. m. | *10:40 a. m. |
| Aurora Passenger | *5:30 p. m. | *8:55 a. m. |
| Aurora Passenger (Sunday) | 1:00 p. m. | 10:00 a. m. |
| Dubuque & Sioux City Exp. | *9:25 p. m. | *6:45 a. m. |
| Pacific Night Exp. for Omaha | †10:00 p. m. | §6:55 a. m. |
| Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp. | †10:00 p. m. | §7:15 a. m. |
| Downer's Grove Accommodation | *11:00 a. m. | *2:25 p. m. |
| Downer's Grove Accommodation | *1:45 p. m. | *7:15 p. m. |
| Downer's Grove Accommodation | *6:15 p. m. | *7:15 a. m. |

*Ex. Sundays. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

ERIE AND CHICAGO LINE.

*Ticket Offices, 101 Clark-st., corner of Washington, Palmer House, and at Depot, 122 Michigan-av., corner Madison. Trains leave from Exposition Building.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Day Express—Pullman Drawing-Room Sleeping Cars, to New York without change | 8:35 a. m. | 8:40 a. m. |
| Atlantic Express—Pullman Palace Drawing-Room Sleeping Cars and Hotel Cars | 5:05 p. m. | 9:10 p. m. |

Only line running the hotel cars to New York.

KANKAKEE LINE.

*From Depots, foot Lake and Twenty-second-sts.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati Day Express | *10:20 a. m. | *8:50 p. m. |
| Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati Night Express (daily) | 8:00 p. m. | *7:15 a. m. |

CINCINNATI AIR LINE AND KOKOMO LINE.

*Depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati Day Express | *8:15 a. m. | *8:00 p. m. |
| Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati (daily) | 8:00 p. m. | 7:30 a. m. |

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

*From depot corner Clinton and Carroll-sts.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Columbus, Pittsburg & New York Day Express | *8:15 a. m. | *8:20 p. m. |
| Columbus, Pittsburg & New York Night Express (daily) | 8:00 p. m. | 7:30 a. m. |

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Day Express | *9:00 a. m. | *8:00 p. m. |
| Pacific Express | §5:15 p. m. | ‡6:10 a. m. |
| Fast Line | †10:00 p. m. | §9:00 a. m. |
| Mail | *5:05 a. m. | *5:15 p. m. |

* Sunday excepted. § Daily. † Except Mondays. ‡ Except Saturdays and Sundays.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

*Trains leave from rear of Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Depot corner Madison-st. and Michigan-av. City office, 101 Clark-st., corner of Washington.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Morning Express | §8:38 a. m. | §6:40 a. m. |
| Accommodation | *3:10 p. m. | *12:20 p. m. |
| Evening Express | §5:08 p. m. | §9:10 p. m. |

§Daily. *Daily, Sundays excepted.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

*Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office Grand Pacific Hotel.*

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex | *10:30 a. m. | *4:00 p. m. |
| Peru Accommodation | *5:00 p. m. | *9:30 a. m. |
| Night Express | †10:00 p. m. | §6:30 a. m. |

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

# $5.00 Packages

OF

# FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

IN EXCHANGE FOR

# Bills of National Currency,

AT

# TRIBUNE OFFICE


VOLUME 29.


FINANCIAL.

THE

# Merchants', Farmers', & Mechanics' Savings Bank,

75 CLARK-ST., CHICAGO.

# INVESTMENT CERTIFICATES.

Perfect Security—Liberal Interest.

Every Certificate Secured by Mortgage on Improved Real Estate.

TABLE of increase of "Investment Certificates," secured on improved real estate, bearing interest, payable in quarterly installments, at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent per annum. Showing the accumulation of sums invested for the benefit of Children or others:

| Amount Invested. | Time. | Amount Accumulated. |
|---|---|---|
| $ 100 | 5 years | $ 142.01 |
| 100 | 18 years | 349.97 |
| 100 | 21 years | 432.31 |
| 500 | 5 years | 710.10 |
| 500 | 18 years | 1,749.85 |
| 500 | 21 years | 2,161.55 |
| 1,000 | 5 years | 1,420.19 |
| 1,000 | 18 years | 3,499.70 |
| 1,000 | 21 years | 4,323.10 |

Estimated upon the basis that interest, when due, is credited on savings account, and invested in INVESTMENT CERTIFICATES whenever $100 is thus accumulated.

Any holder of a Certificate has the privilege of examining the condition of the trust at any time on calling at the office of the Trustee.

Certificates forwarded, and interest, when due, remitted, if desired, or remitted by draft or express to any part of the United States. Address

SYDNEY MYERS, Manager.

THE STATE

# Savings Institution,

80 and 82 LaSalle-st., Chicago, Ill.

CAPITAL ............ $500,000
SURPLUS ............ 110,000

Receives Savings Deposits and allows interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, subject to the rules of the Institution.

Also receives for safe keeping in its

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS!

Money, Diamonds, Bonds, Deeds, Coin, Bullion, Silverware, Wills, and other valuables, and rents Safes in its

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS

At reasonable rates. D. D. SPENCER, Pres't.
A. D. GUILD, Cashier.

# DIME SAVINGS BANK;

Chartered by the State of Illinois.

Exclusively a Savings Bank.

105 CLARK-ST., Methodist Church Block.

Interest begins on the first of each month.

# GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK OF CHICAGO.

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JUSTUS KILIAN, President.
W. J. HALLER, Cashier.

# To Loan, $25,000 to $30,000,

In one sum, at 8 per cent interest, on central property. Can close at once. Apply to

C. B. FIELD & CO.,
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MONEY TO LOAN

On city property in sums of $1,000 to $5,000.
JOHN W. MARSH & CO., 94 Washington-st.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

# WHITE STAR LINE

MAIL STEAMERS FOR EUROPE.

Rates as low as by any other first-class line.

Address ALFRED LAGERGREN,
Gen'l Western Agent, 120 Randolph-st.,
Or HY. GREENEBAUM & CO., 78 Fifth-av.

National Line of Steamships.

NEW YORK TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
HELVETIA, 3,676 tons....Saturday, Jan. 8, at 1:30 p. m.
THE QUEEN, 4,896 tons....Saturday, Jan. 15, at 8 a. m.
SPAIN, 4,871 tons....Saturday, Jan. 22, at 12 noon.
ENGLAND, 4,130 tons....Saturday, Jan. 29, at 7 a. m.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
GREECE, 4,500 tons....Wednesday, Jan. 12, at 3 p. m.
FRANCE, 3,[illegible] tons....Thursday, Jan. 20, at 11 a. m.
Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage tickets, $26 currency. Drafts for £1 and upwards on Great Britain.
Apply to P. B. LARSON,
Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

Sailing three times a week to and from British Ports. Lowest Prices.

Apply at Company's Office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., Chicago.

P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Successor to S. M. Moore & Cummings, 119 and 121 LaSalle-st.

FRUITS AND NUTS.

Florida Oranges, Egess, White Grapes, the celebrated Dunon Figs, Yellow Bananas, Jan. 19. Complete stock of Tropical Fruits and Nuts, which we offer in original packages or less at the only exclusive Fruit and Nut House in Chicago, MILLER & TAYLOR'S, Importers, 3 South Clark-st.

EDWARD C. CLEAVER.

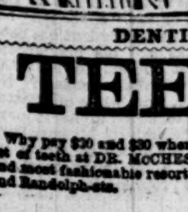
RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—All the property, credits, and effects of E. C. Cleaver have been, by order of Court, assigned to me; and all persons must account for the same to me alone.

Dated Jan. 14, 1876. FRED C. HALE, Receiver.
SHUFELDT & WESTOVER, Attorneys.

# PATENTS

F. F. WARNER, 95 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill. SOLICITOR OF PATENTS. Send for circular.

SHIRTS.



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Time-tried and thoroughly-tested, elegant in design, superb in workmanship, faultless in fit. Leave your measure with

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